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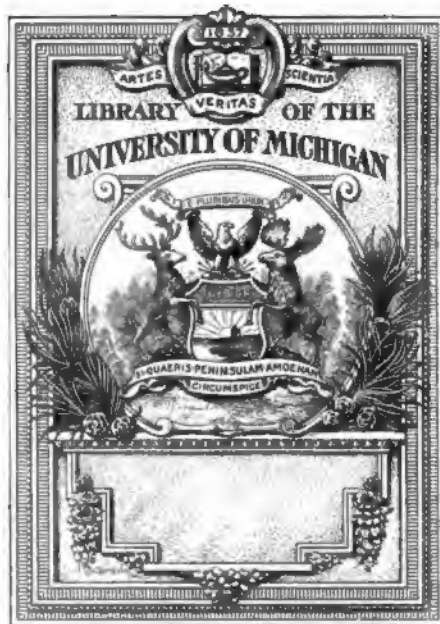
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R. WASHBOURNE

1893

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY PRESS

CONTENTS

PART I.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

The State of Affairs—Death of the Duke of Clarence—The Contest in Rossendale—Mr. Chamberlain's Pension Scheme—Conservative Agriculturists in Council—Lord Salisbury at Exeter—Mr. John Morley at Newcastle—The Gladstone-Hartington Controversy page [1

CHAPTER II.

Opening of Parliamentary Session—Personal Changes—Difficulties of the Opposition—Parnellite Challenge to the Opposition—Irish Local Government Bill—Sir Henry James on Rossendale Election—Mr. Balfour at the Constitutional Club—Sir William Harcourt "Lost" and "Found"—Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire on Rural Questions—Welsh Disestablishment—Small Holdings Bill—Irish Education Bill—Scotch Education Bill—Mr. Goschen and Mr. J. Morley on Irish Affairs—Sir W. Harcourt at Blackheath—Legislation in the House of Lords—Clergy Discipline Bill—Shop Hours Bill—Miners' Eight Hours Bill—Mombasa and Nyanza Railway—Army and Navy Estimates—Mr. Chamberlain on the Liberal Unionist Position—Mr. Goschen on his Financial Policy—Welsh Tenure of Land Bill—The Law of Conspiracy—Payment of Members—The Septennial Act—Private Procedure Bill—Indian Councils Bill—The Cambrian Railways Company and John Hood—The Budget [18

CHAPTER III.

Political Speeches before and after Easter—The Duke of Devonshire on Sir W. Harcourt—Business in Parliament—The Women's Franchise Bill—Mr. Gladstone on the Bill—Clergy Discipline Bill—Obstruction by Welsh Members—"Home Rule All Round"—Small Agricultural Holdings Bill—The Illiterate Voter—"One Man, One Vote"—Mr. Chamberlain on the "English Nihilists"—Mr. Morley on London and General Politics—Lord Salisbury and Ulster—Speeches by Mr. Balfour and Sir W. Harcourt—The Hackney Election—Duke of Devonshire at Women's Liberal Unionist Association—London Trades Council and Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour—Lord Rosebery's Return to Political Life—Mr. Balfour on Government by Small Majorities—Lord Salisbury at Hastings—Speeches by Mr. Morley and Lord Rosebery—Duke of Devonshire at Glasgow—Sir W. Harcourt on the Political Situation—Mr. Gladstone and the Ulster Question—Second Reading of the Irish Local Government Bill—Scotch Disestablishment—Registration Reform—Irish Education Bill—Derby Day Debate—Election Speeches and Activity—Duke of Argyll on Home Rule Bill of 1886—Nonconformist Appeal from Ireland—The Ulster Convention—Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Nonconformists and the Ulster Meeting—Mr. Gladstone and the London Trades Council—Winding up of the Session—The Prorogation [53

CHAPTER IV.

Preparations for the General Elections—The Opening of the Campaign—Mr. Morley at Newcastle—Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham—The Rival Manifestoes—Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury—Mr. Gladstone's Progress—The Campaign in Midlothian—Mr. Balfour at Leeds and Manchester—Mr. Chamberlain in the Midlands—The Results of the Borough Elections—And of the Counties—The Gladstonian Majority—The Meeting of Parliament—Election of the Speaker—The Vote of Confidence—Defeat of the Ministry—Mr. Gladstone's Fourth Cabinet—The Re-elections—Mr. Morley at Newcastle—The Close of the Campaign *page* [106]

CHAPTER V.

The Recess—Trades Union Congress at Glasgow—Mr. Chamberlain on the Hours of Labour—Mr. Gladstone in Wales—The Bye-elections—The East African Company—Sir Charles Dilke on Foreign Affairs—Mr. Morley's Relaxation of Irish Restraint—Mr. Gladstone and the Welsh Landlords—Agricultural Depression and Bimetallism—Mr. Chamberlain's Social Programme—Lord Salisbury on Constitutional Revision—Mr. Balfour at Manchester—Ministers at Guildhall—The Home Secretary and Trafalgar Square—The President of the Board of Trade and the Unemployed—Lord Salisbury and the Nonconformists—The Election Petitions—Mr. Goschen on the Government Policy—Mr. John Morley at Newcastle—Sir Edward Reed and his Constituents—The Agricultural Conference—Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool—Mr. Balfour at Sheffield—General Booth—Close of the Year [140]

CHAPTER VI.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND [179]

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FRANCE AND ITALY	page [190
----------------------------	-----------

CHAPTER II.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA	[221
------------------------------	------

CHAPTER III.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY : TURKEY AND THE MINOR STATES OF EASTERN EUROPE	[245
---	------

CHAPTER IV.

MINOR STATES OF EUROPE: BELGIUM—THE NETHERLANDS—SWITZERLAND— SPAIN—PORTUGAL—DENMARK—NORWAY—SWEDEN	[271
--	------

CHAPTER V.

ASIA : INDIA—CHINA—JAPAN—HONG KONG—COREA	[307
--	------

CHAPTER VI.

AFRICA : EGYPT—SOUTH AFRICA—EAST AFRICA—WEST AFRICA—CENTRAL AFRICA	[328
---	------

CHAPTER VII.

AMERICA : UNITED STATES—CANADA—MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—WEST INDIES—SOUTH AMERICA	[345
--	------

CHAPTER VIII.

AUSTRALASIA	[367
-----------------------	------

PART II.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS IN 1892	page 1
RETROSPECT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART IN 1892	80
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS	141
INDEX	213

ANNUAL REGISTER

FOR THE YEAR

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PART I.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

The State of Affairs—Death of the Duke of Clarence—The Contest in Rossendale—Mr. Chamberlain's Pension Scheme—Conservative Agriculturists in Council—Lord Salisbury at Exeter—Mr. John Morley at Newcastle—The Gladstone-Hartington Controversy.

THE year which was to see a reversal of the policy by which the Empire had been administered for nearly six years opened in complete calm. Lord Hartington, in taking leave of the electors of Rossendale, fairly described the situation when he said that the "anticipation of danger and difficulty which exercised for a time so large an influence on the minds of the timid and irresolute had not been realised, and the Government of every part of the United Kingdom by a single Parliament had been found practicable and effective." The combined action of the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists had passed Local Government Bills for England and Scotland, and had also carried the principle of Free Education for those Kingdoms, and many onlookers hoped that, with the help of the vote of those Liberals who cared more for measures than men, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain might frame a Local Government Bill for Ireland, which, whilst withholding the National Parliament in Dublin, would yet give to each district or county a reasonable and satisfactory form of self-administration. The danger which seemed to await the Conservative Government was rather that of seeming to promise too much, and to outbid their opponents in their offers to the working and labouring classes. Mr. Chamberlain's Pension Scheme

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was a strong instance in point, for Sir M. Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol (Jan. 6), hinted that outdoor relief might be given far more liberally than was the practice in most unions, and declared that the principle of granting pensions to the industrious poor in their old age was reasonable, although in practice it would be found beset with serious difficulties. He was, however, of opinion that in the meanwhile State Aid might with advantage be given to the local authorities or landlords to improve the dwellings of the poor, and in other ways the President of the Local Government Board suggested that there was scarcely less readiness on the part of his colleagues to dabble with certain social problems than was evinced by those whom he denounced as "a party of conflicting fads."

For a moment, however, the ordinary interests of daily life, and still more completely political strifes, were overshadowed by the death of the Prince of Wales' eldest son, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale—the ultimate heir to the throne—after a few days' illness, and within a few weeks of the date fixed for his marriage with his cousin, the Princess May of Teck. The universal expression of sympathy with the bereaved family called forth by this sad event was evidence of the unity of the Empire and of the personal attachment of men of all parties and creeds and English-speaking countries to the sovereign and her children. The Prince succumbed (Jan. 14) to the prevailing epidemic of influenza, brought on by a cold caught at the funeral of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, another of the numerous victims of the disease, which for three months hung like a pall over the country, and attacking alike with even greater virulence than in the two preceding winters those who had escaped and those who had recovered from its previous attacks. In the case of the Duke of Clarence, inflammation of the lungs supervened at an early stage. All efforts to arrest this complication proved unavailing, and on the morning of the sixth day after he had been taken ill he succumbed, never having rallied under the treatment and care of which he was the object.

The universal sympathy for the Royal family evoked by the Prince's death called forth an expression of gratitude, which showed that the bond between the Queen and her people was recognised as much by the one as by the other. On the day of the Duke's funeral the following message, composed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, was published:—

"The Prince and Princess of Wales are anxious to express to her Majesty's subjects, whether in the United Kingdom, in the Colonies, or in India, the sense of their deep gratitude for the universal feeling of sympathy manifested towards them at a time when they are overpowered by the terrible calamity which they have sustained in the loss of their beloved eldest son.

“ If sympathy at such a moment is of any avail, the remembrance that their grief has been shared by all classes will be a lasting consolation to their sorrowing hearts, and, if possible, will make them more than ever attached to their dear country.

“ Windsor Castle, Jan. 20, 1892.”

A few days later there appeared in a special edition of the *London Gazette* (Jan. 27) the following letter addressed to the Home Secretary :—

“ Osborne, January 26, 1892.

“ I must once again give expression to my deep sense of the loyalty and affectionate sympathy evinced by my subjects in every part of my Empire on an occasion more sad and tragical than any but one which has befallen me and mine, as well as the nation. The overwhelming misfortune of my dearly loved grandson having been thus suddenly cut off in the flower of his age, full of promise for the future, amiable and gentle, and endearing himself to all, renders it hard for his sorely stricken parents, his dear young bride, and his fond grandmother to bow in submission to the inscrutable decrees of Providence.

“ The sympathy of millions, which has been so touchingly and visibly expressed, is deeply gratifying at such a time, and I wish, both in my own name and that of my children, to express, from my heart, my warm gratitude to *all*.

“ These testimonies of sympathy with us, and appreciation of my dear grandson, whom I loved as a son, and whose devotion to me was as great as that of a son, will be a help and consolation to me and mine in our affliction.

“ My bereavements during the last thirty years of my reign have indeed been heavy. Though the labours, anxieties, and responsibilities inseparable from my position have been great, yet it is my earnest prayer that God may continue to give me health and strength to work for the good and happiness of my dear country and Empire while life lasts.

“ VICTORIA, R.I.”

The contest in Rossendale, however, soon drew away public attention from the sorrowing family ; and Mr. Gladstone, recognising the importance of the struggle, intervened with a letter to Mr. Maden, the Home Rule candidate, in which he stated that in 1886 Lord Hartington had “ promised a large introduction into Irish government of the representative principle and a fundamental reform in the system of administration known and hated by Ireland under the name of Dublin Castle. Nearly six years have since elapsed, but not a single step has been taken towards the redemption of either of these pledges, but instead of such fulfilment Ireland has for the first time been placed under a law of perpetual coercion, and the credit of the Exchequer has been pledged to act, to the extent of a hundred millions, for the purchase of Irish estates. This

is the system which is now, it seems, to recommend your opponent to the suffrages of Rossendale—that is to say, a constituency historically Liberal is invited to the systematic support of a Tory Government, which founds its chief claim to favour on its having done more than any other Tory Government to alienate the Irish from the British people and to dishonour the names of law and order by making them a pretext for trampling on liberty, for promoting the interests of the landed class, and for undermining the Union, while professing to maintain it.”

It was impossible for the Duke of Devonshire to allow such statements, put forward without the least provocation, to pass unchallenged ; and although constitutional usage prevented him from intervening personally in the contest for his former seat, in a letter to the *Times* (Jan. 20) he replied in dignified terms to the attack made upon him by the leader, under whom he had served so faithfully for twenty years, and whom he had treated with consistent courtesy since they had been politically separated.

“ Mr. Gladstone says,” wrote the Duke of Devonshire, “ that I owed my majority in 1886 to my promises of a large introduction into Irish local government of the representative principle, and a fundamental reform in the system of administration known and hated in Ireland under the name of Dublin Castle. My promises and pledges, to which he now attaches so much importance, were contained in my address to my constituents, and were at the time abundantly commented on, disparaged, and sneered at by Mr. Gladstone himself. I was not in 1886, and have never since been, in a position to promise fundamental reforms on any subject, and I made no such promises. All I did was to admit the existence in Ireland of a desire, recognised by the Liberal party as reasonable within certain limits, for a larger share of control by the Irish people over their own affairs ; and while I expressly declined to commit myself to any of the plans which had been proposed, I endeavoured to state in more intelligible terms than Mr. Gladstone had used some of the conditions which, in my opinion, were essential in any measure which could be adopted by Parliament. There was not a word in my address, nor, so far as I can recollect, in my speeches, about the representative principle or about Dublin Castle.

“ There were, therefore, no pledges of mine to be redeemed ; but a considerable step will be taken or attempted in the next session, if Mr. Gladstone and his followers do not prevent it, in the direction of satisfying the reasonable desires of the Irish people in the matter of local self-government, to which I referred, and it is more than probable that these steps would have been taken long ago, but for the determined and mischievous agitation which was kept up in Ireland by his allies, as long as they were able, and was tolerated and encouraged

by Mr. Gladstone himself, for the purpose of proving that the government of Ireland under the Union was impossible."

The electors of Rossendale, however, concerned themselves very little with Mr. Gladstone's strange version of the words and events of 1886. They had then given their votes to Lord Hartington, and for no apparent reason they now gave them to the candidate who fought under Mr. Gladstone's ægis. Mr. J. H. Maden polled (Jan. 23) 6,066 votes against 4,841 votes given to Sir Thomas Brooks, the Unionist candidate: thus reversing their vote of 1886, when Lord Hartington was returned by a Unionist majority of 1,450 over his Gladstonian opponent, but confirming in a very singular manner the vote taken in 1885, when Lord Hartington as a Liberal defeated the Conservative candidate by 6,060 to 4,228 votes. The result of the election was severely felt by both sections of the Unionist party, and its importance could not be explained away by any apologists. The issue before the electors was distinctly that of Gladstonianism against Unionism, and they decided by a large majority in favour of the former. As might have been expected the demand for an immediate dissolution was once more put forward by the organs of Gladstonianism, and on this occasion with show of reason, for the Rossendale election was essentially a test of the strength of Liberal Unionism in Lancashire. Sir Henry James, speaking at Rawtenstall on the eve of the election (Jan. 21), had fully recognised its importance, and declared that the Rossendale election would be a model upon which the contest would be fought during the coming General Election. The issue would turn upon Home Rule, and, though there had been a purposed cloaking of the real issue to be presented to the country, the question of Home Rule ought to be fairly stated. If the judgment of the country were fairly given upon an issue fairly stated it would not be within the province of the Second Chamber, the House of Lords, to prevent the decision of the country from being carried into effect. But if that issue were not fairly stated to the country, the efforts of the Unionist party would never cease in the hope of reversing the supposed decision, and they would call upon the House of Lords constitutionally to do its duty and see that the question was fairly submitted to the country. With regard to Mr. Gladstone's new Home Rule Bill, since Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone quarrelled a great deal had been disclosed, and new demands had been made and virtually yielded; and so it was that the measure which would be introduced after the General Election, if Mr. Gladstone obtained power, would be one of far greater evil than the Bill of 1886. Passing to the charge that Liberal Unionists were not agreed among themselves, that some approached Conservatism and others Radicalism, Sir Henry James maintained that there was no greater evidence of the truth that they remained Liberals than that fact. They need fear no differences. But no difference of opinion would

separate Liberal Unionists from each other or from the Conservatives so long as this question of Home Rule remained as a common danger, and so long as it remained necessary to protect the country from disintegration and disruption.

The actual details of Mr. Chamberlain's Pension Scheme were embodied in an article (*National Review*, February) in which the author warmly urged the claims of the industrious poor on society and on the State, "after a life of unremitting toil at a remuneration barely sufficing for daily wants, they ought not," wrote Mr. Chamberlain, "to be compelled to receive their subsistence at the cost of their self-respect." The veterans of industry, he contended, were as much entitled to consideration as those who had been in the direct service of the State; and in view of the existing Poor Law it was not so much a question of principle as it was of the method in which a recognised duty should be discharged. Although Mr. Chamberlain reserved the actuarial calculations of his scheme for the time, he explained the general basis of his proposed Pension Bill:—

1. Any person, not being over the age of twenty-five, would be allowed to invest with the Post Office Savings Bank, or certain authorised benefit and other societies, the sum of five pounds to form the nucleus of an old-age annuity.

2. To the five pounds so invested, fifteen pounds would be added by the State.

3. The insurer would be required to add to this sum of twenty pounds, one pound annually for not less than forty years.

4. In consideration of these payments he was to receive, on attaining the age of sixty-five, five shillings a week, payable to him during the remainder of his life.

5. If he allowed his payments to lapse in any year, he might repay the arrears any time within the next five years.

6. If he died before the age of sixty-five, an annuity proportionate to the amount he had already invested would be due to his widow, children, or other representatives. Thus the insurer's payments would not be lost even if he himself did not live to obtain his annuity.

In fixing the limit of age at which the Pension should commence, Mr. Chamberlain assumed that at sixty-five two out of every five of the wage-earning classes were in the receipt of parish relief, so that consequently a very large portion of the three millions already provided for the purposes of the Poor Law Board would be available for the payment of Pensions under this scheme; and that to this extent the need of State aid for its working would be reduced. The chief objection raised against these proposals was that the author overlooked the fact that every effort was already made to confine the benefits of the Poor Law to those who could not, as distinguished from those who would not, work, and that in any State scheme

of Pensions this consideration would have necessarily to be ignored. There was nothing in the proposals as they stood to show that the community might not find itself paying a new impost out of one pocket to provide a refuge against pauperism, while it continued to make unreduced payments out of the other pocket for the support of paupers; and in this way the project would fail to be "voluntary," although it might involve no direct change on specifically ascertainable persons.

The Conservatives, who had always posed as the farmers' friends, were not likely to misunderstand the teachings of the Agricultural Labourers' Congress, which had been held in London in the early part of the winter. Mr. Gladstone, on that occasion, had found it politic to take part in the proceedings, and had addressed the delegates in words which, if vague, were calculated to stimulate their hopes and desires. The Eastern Counties Conservative Associations saw that there was something to be said on their side, and the Conservative leaders were, perhaps, not sorry to have the opportunity of assuring the agricultural labourers that benefits might be looked for from the Ministerial side of the House, more tangible and less remote than those promised by the party in Opposition. The Congress held at Ely (Jan. 29) was well attended, and comprised eighty-two farmers, land agents, &c., one hundred and twenty-six agricultural labourers, thirteen small holders, ten village shopkeepers, and seven mechanics. The value of allotments and cottage gardens, the need of increased facilities for obtaining them; the housing of the agricultural poor and the state of labourers' dwellings—were the points which gave rise to the largest amount of discussion. Old-age Pensions, of which the State should contribute one-half, were advocated in order that an alternative for the workhouse should be provided; and objections were raised to the administration of the Poor Law, and the holding of Vestry and Parish Meetings at hours when labouring men were unable to attend. The Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Chaplin), having summed up the various points discussed, went on to indicate the lines upon which the Conservative Government, if it remained in office, would be prepared to deal with agricultural questions. The long agricultural depression had hastened the constant and inevitable migration of the rural population to the towns; and it therefore became a matter of national importance to arrest the movement by improving the condition of the agricultural labourer and by giving him some inducement to remain upon the soil. Mr. Chaplin pointed out that the Government, in 1890, had passed an Act on the subject of working-class dwellings, which he hoped would be effective to induce landlords to put insanitary dwellings into proper repair. If it could be shown that the Act of 1890 was not properly enforced, or that the Local Authority would not do its duty, it would become the duty of the Government to so

amend the law as to provide for the housing or re-housing of the poor. As for the reform of local government, that had been for years part of the policy of the Conservative administration ; but while they preferred the proposal to establish District Councils, their political opponents preferred the formation of Parish Councils. As to allotments, Mr. Chaplin declared his belief that the best and most direct, as well as the cheapest, way for labourers to obtain allotments was by means of voluntary agreement with the landlords. There was no indication that the landlords were unwilling to grant allotments, and, indeed, there had been a great extension of such allotments. As to small holdings, the Government hoped to pass a Bill on the subject, to create a far greater number of small holdings throughout the country than at present existed. It was said that a larger rent was charged for small allotments than was paid by the farmers for large farms ; but he hoped that was only in exceptional cases, for it was entirely contrary to the intention of the Allotment Acts. Facilities should be created by which every labourer throughout the country should have the opportunity of obtaining a piece of land at a convenient distance from his home, and that he should not pay a rent exceeding the ordinary rent of similar land. But when land was taken for allotments, it was usually selected land. The farmer had to take a quantity of land, the good with the bad, and his rent was fixed on an average for the whole. Therefore the allotment, being selected land, should bear a rent a little, but only a little, higher than that of the farmer. New cottages, wherever possible, should be provided with a small amount of land as a garden. The creation of a number of small holdings would be a great advantage, and there was a strong desire among the rural population for them. He thought the attempt might be made with a good chance of success, and the Government meant to make it at the earliest opportunity they could find. He hoped to find a means of doing something to bridge over the gulf that now existed between the farmer and the labourer, and to bring all classes of the agricultural interest closer together. As to Old-age Pensions, he fully admitted the desirableness of doing something to improve the lot of poor people, who had led honest and industrious lives, and who had arrived at an age when it was almost impossible for them to maintain themselves. But any proposed scheme should not injure existing benefit societies. He was in favour of some provision being made other than the workhouse for the very old, infirm, and deserving poor. There should be a more humane and considerate treatment of the deserving poor instead of similar treatment for all the poor alike, whether deserving or not. Mr. Chaplin further expressed his sympathy with the system of profit-sharing by agricultural labourers, who would then obtain a direct interest in their work ; and suggested that a certain portion of the profit, after the payment of interest on

the capital employed, should be set aside and divided at the end of the year among the labourers, in addition to their regular wages. In conclusion, Mr. Chaplin asked his hearers which of the two parties in the State was the more likely to be able in the near future to deal with such questions—the Conservatives, who had for all time been associated with the agricultural interest, or the Liberals, for whom the great Irish question blocked the way for an indefinite length of time.

The meeting at Ely, at which the representatives were wholly from the Eastern counties, was apparently so successful and gave the Conservative party such an excellent opportunity of taking the agricultural labourer into its confidence, that the wonder was that similar meetings were not organised in various parts of the country in view of the approaching elections. With the exception, however, of a meeting in Cheshire, too late to have an appreciable influence upon the agricultural voters, nothing was done; and the suspicion was naturally aroused that the large landlords, whose support and favour it was dangerous to alienate, looked with little favour on the encouragement given by politicians to the discontent among the labourers and farmers.

The death of the Duke of Clarence had had the result of postponing many of the meetings arranged to take place before the meeting of Parliament, at which the leaders on both sides would probably have said as little as possible with reference to their intentions during the coming session. The visit to Exeter, which the Prime Minister was under an engagement to make, was accomplished after a short delay; and Lord Salisbury then (Feb. 2) took occasion to review the political situation, from which he drew many happy omens for the future of his party. He earnestly invited discussion of the grievances of the labouring classes, and hoped it might be protracted and exhaustive, because he was grievously afraid of hasty, precipitate, and ill-considered legislation. It certainly was possible for reckless agitators, and men only thinking of the votes they could get, to plunge us into courses which would not only not benefit, but would irretrievably injure, the very classes whom it was intended to sustain. The cause of the great rural misery, in the early part of the century, undoubtedly was the old Poor Law, the fault of which was its lavishness in the amount of its relief. The new Poor Law was a great agent in improvement, and it had taught two things which they ought to lay to heart at the present time. One of them was that the improvement in the condition of the labouring classes was not a matter that we could hope to gain in a day by a single measure, or by any royal road, and that no class of men ever rose to any permanent improvement except by relying upon their own personal efforts:—

“The only true, lasting benefit which the statesman can give to the poor man is so to shape matters that the greatest

possible liberty for the exercise of his own moral and intellectual qualities should be offered to him by law. That Free Education may do, and therefore it is that, in my opinion, nothing that we can do now, and nothing that we did before, will equal, in the benefit it will confer upon the physical condition and upon the moral tone of the labouring classes in the rural districts, the measure for Free Education which we passed last year."

As to Parish Councils adding to the interest of village life, it was not the duty of the Government to take care of the amusements of its citizens, and if it were, there was, no doubt, other ways in which it might be done more effectually. He had attended meetings of all kinds, from the two Houses of Parliament down to the Quarter Sessions, County Councils, Parish Vestries, and so on; but he never had an opportunity of deriving any amusement from any one of them. But the evil of this multiplication of councils had not been sufficiently noticed. It was said that Parish Councils were to take care of the rights of way and parish charities. But the law gave the power to do that to every individual. If it was replied that to go to law was expensive, that meant that the Parish Council was to be in the main a litigating body. Most of the charities and most of the rights of way were pretty well ascertained by this time, and if the Parish Council raised questions, it could only be in the shape of a lawsuit—a very expensive amusement that would raise the rates. Lord Salisbury then characterised, as a much more hopeful method, that suggested by Mr. Chamberlain—the proposal to create a large insurance fund, by which in old age men might benefit by the savings of their youth. He had no doubt not only that the object was beneficent, but that the principle of it was sound, if only it could be done. But in order to be effective it must be done on sound business principles, and we had not yet gone sufficiently into details to know whether that could be effected:—

"If it can be done without imposing any serious burden on the rest of the community, it will be a very great benefit to the poorer and more helpless among us. But it will succeed precisely in proportion as it observes the rules at which I have already glanced. It must be something that will facilitate thrift, because so long as it facilitates thrift it will confer unmixed benefit. It would be a very sound exercise of the powers of Government, and could do nothing but good, if we could, without interfering with the existing institutions that work well, put within the reach of every poor man the power of making effective provision for the days of darkness, the days of helplessness, and of old age, and keep himself from the possibility of having to apply to the workhouse for relief."

As far back as 1870 (continued the Prime Minister) he had himself expressed, in the most earnest way, his desire to promote the policy of small holdings. But he did not think it would operate—at least to any very great extent—in relieving

the particular sufferings of the poorer classes. On the contrary, it presupposed the possession of a certain amount of money for a man to undertake a small holding. The advantage which he believed it would confer was political. He did not think small holdings the most economical way of cultivating the land. But there were things of more importance than economy. A small proprietary constituted the strongest bulwark against revolutionary change, and afforded the soundest support for the Conservative feeling and institutions of the country; and a substantial increase in the number of yeomen, which he should like to see, would be of the utmost value in any attempt to put the system of rates upon a more equitable footing. Lord Salisbury then went on to say that, notwithstanding the importance of the agricultural question, Ireland still remained the burning question of the Crown, upon which would rest the issue not only of the next election, but perhaps of many. Whatever might be the result of the next election, he did not regard it as more than the early stage in a long and protracted struggle.

In this connection it was the duty of the House of Lords to act according to their consciences in the matter before them. As to the road their opponents wished to travel, we should come to separation—separation with only a connection by the golden link of the Crown—if we moved the least along that road. England, the great Protestant State of the world, would be creating in Ireland an ultra-clerical State, under the government of Archbishops Croke and Walsh. It would be giving power to the enemies of England, giving power to all that was unprogressive over all that was enlightened. Moreover the new Irish province—he had almost said Republic—would be impecunious from the first. When the other members of the Empire saw that under the pressure of Irish disaffection England had lost the nerve, or the fibre, or the manliness to uphold the integrity of its Empire, would they not apply the lesson to themselves and many of them say, “Now is the time for us to shake off this connection and stand alone and independent in the world”?

“I cannot,” said Lord Salisbury in conclusion, “conceal the deep apprehension with which I look to any failing or flinching on the part of this people during the trial which destiny has appointed to them. We are now at the point where, if we show the qualities by which our ancestors attained empire, we may be thought worthy to retain it and hand it on. But if we are deceived, or allow ourselves to be deceived, by hollow sentimental follies, which are in reality only the excuse for weakness and want of courage; if we allow ourselves to be deceived by them, the day of our power will be set, and slowly we shall recede from the great position that was handed down to us. If you fail in this trial, one by one the flowers will be plucked from your diadem of empire. I appeal to you and to

all well-loving members of this great community at this critical hour of our fate not to be untrue to the great traditions, to the splendid position which our fathers have handed down to us, but to make every effort and to set aside every secondary issue or cause of conflict, in order that we may avoid before it is too late this crowning calamity and disgrace."

Following upon this speech, with which the Prime Minister broke a long silence, was a flow of pent-up eloquence from the leaders of both parties. The difficulty, however, of forecasting the future, and the ignorance of the intentions of the Ministry, deprived these speeches of value and interest. Even the President of the Board of Trade (Sir M. Hicks-Beach), addressing his constituents at Bristol (Feb. 3), could do little more than assure his audience that the ensuing session would be "a working session," during which an Irish Local Government Bill and a Free Education Bill for Ireland would be seriously discussed with a view to legislation. On the same day Mr. Henry Fowler, who had been engaged at Plymouth (Feb. 3) to damp down such enthusiasm in the West as Lord Salisbury's speech at Exeter might have aroused, protested strongly against the current rumour that the dissolution of Parliament might be postponed until after the close of the regular session. To make a Parliament last for the full statutory period would, he contended, be such a violation of constitutional principle that the country had a right to know the intentions of the Government. He made, however, a better point of his criticism of "the two well-known currents running through the Conservative party"—the "forward" section being anxious for a rural programme, the other for Irish Local Government. On the other hand, Mr. Fowler did his best to darken the counsels of his own party and followers by referring to the Home Rule Bill of 1886 (which had been declared by its author to be dead and buried) as evidence that the Gladstonians had no intention of allowing Ireland to have any voice in the settlement of its Customs Tariff. Sir William Harcourt at Southampton (Feb. 5) was boisterously jubilant over the bye-elections, and prophesied the extinction of the Liberal Unionists "who played at being a party, but were only a clique" to be found among the "prigs of the Universities, the lawyers in the clubs, and the cream of good society." Sir George Trevelyan, at one of the inaugural meetings of the campaign for capturing the Metropolitan constituencies, confined himself to supporting the programme of the Progressive party in the London County Council, but he took the occasion of attacking the proud landlords as those who shirked their share of municipal burdens, whilst most profiting by municipal improvements.

The only speech, however, of any real weight or originality was that delivered by Mr. John Morley, on being initiated a member of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, at Newcastle (Feb. 6), a Friendly Society of high repute. The oppor-

tunity thus offered of contrasting the free working of voluntary associations with State-aided institutions was turned to good account, and Mr. Morley, whilst admitting that Friendly Societies had been unable to deal with Old-age Pensions, exposed the weak points in the scheme of his former friend and colleague, Mr. Chamberlain. That scheme, although avowedly only partial and limited, aimed at inducing young workmen to commence provision for possible old age. To every man who had saved for himself a pension of 9*l.* a year, the State, in Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, was to offer 4*l.* a year additional. This State help was to be the incentive—the certainty that the State would see that he got 5*s.* a week when he was sixty-five was to be the temptation to him to put a 5*l.* note by when he was twenty-five, and to go on paying 1*l.* a year for the next forty years. The incentive was a shadowy one. The scheme was too shadowy and remote in its temptation, and too narrow in its scope. If to the eyes of a young man of twenty-five old age seemed so remote and doubtful that he would not insure now, he would not be induced to change his mind by the very modest incentive this scheme offered him. Besides, what was meant by “the State”? The State in this sense meant the taxpayer. But the workpeople were taxpayers, and therefore it came to this—when they were told that the taxpayers would give them half-a-crown a week to make up their sum, they would not forget that they as taxpayers had helped to fill the reservoir out of which those half-crowns were to flow. The scheme, moreover, did not grapple with the case of the very poor, whose wages were too small to allow them to put by 5*l.* when they were twenty-five years of age, and to go on paying 1*l.* a year for forty years afterwards. What was to become of the dockers, the hawkers, of men who lived by casual labour, or of agricultural labourers? To leave out this mass of those who now came on to the rates when they were over sixty or sixty-five, was only to touch the fringe of the question; and would mean using the taxpayers' credit to help those of the working classes who were best able to help themselves, and who least needed that particular form of assistance. It was proposed that a man who had insured for an Old-age Pension in a Friendly Society, when he reached the age of sixty-five, was to receive from the State such a sum in addition as would bring the sum to 5*s.* a week. But the State bounty would depend on the Friendly Society remaining solvent. The effect in the mind of thousands would be a demand that the State should supervise, examine, inspect, and eventually regulate the transactions of Friendly Societies. Therefore the integrity and the existence of Friendly Societies were at stake if that part of the proposals should be persisted in. The real problem was to find out whether they could not make a provision in old age for those who could not save, or who could not save enough, which should be on terms more consistent alike with justice and with

mercy than the terms on which that was now open. The maxim of the founders of the present Poor Law in 1834 was this—relieve destitution, but take care not to put the recipient of your charitable relief in a better position than that occupied by the lowest class of self-sustaining labour. The time had come when there should be an examination as to whether the tradition and the practice of 1834 should not be modified with regard to old age. Whether or not the operation of the Poor Law could be made more elastic in this particular field was a matter for serious inquiry: Mr. Morley was of opinion that, before coming to any conclusion, it would be necessary to send competent commissioners to examine the condition of old-age poverty and old-age relief in the various typical centres of the country.

It is necessary here to return for a moment to an interesting controversy arising out of the Rossendale election. In commenting on Mr. Gladstone's letter (Jan. 21) to Mr. Maden, to which reference has already been made, the *Times* took occasion to say: "Mr. Gladstone was never remarkable for chivalry or candour towards political opponents, but, since his great overthrow in 1886, he has placed still less restraint upon himself, and has treated his former supporters as persons against whom all weapons are lawful. His latest effort is the letter he has addressed to the Gladstonian candidate for Rossendale, in which he makes a gratuitous and unjust attack upon the Duke of Devonshire. It is worth noting in this connection that Mr. Gladstone is under the very greatest personal obligations to the Duke of Devonshire, who, with rare loyalty, undertook the reconstruction of the Liberal party when Mr. Gladstone reduced it to powder in 1874, and, having reconstructed it without help from his chief, retired in his favour and gave him a fresh lease of power. The burden of gratitude presses heavily upon certain natures, and this may be the reason why Mr. Gladstone is so much given to girding at his old lieutenant." A weekly journal, *The Speaker*, started to express and support the Gladstonian Liberals, seized the occasion thus offered of protesting against the idea that Mr. Gladstone was under vast obligations to his *locum tenens* during the period between 1876 and 1880. Whatever the relations may have been between the two statesmen at the latter date, they were altogether different in 1892, when a General Election was imminent, in which the supporters of each would be arrayed in opposite sides. *The Speaker* was therefore clearly within its right in protesting against a monopoly of loyalty being accorded to Lord Hartington, and probably the matter would have ended, but that in the following week's issue of that journal a further article appeared in which the writer intimated that Lord Hartington, so far from spontaneously standing aside in favour of Mr. Gladstone, made a fruitless effort to construct a Cabinet of his own. In answer to this a London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, who was afterwards recognised as Mr.

G. W. Russell, stated in his contributions to that paper that "very little credence was attached to the story in the current *Speaker* about Lord Hartington's attempt to form a Government in 1880." The editor of *The Speaker* (Mr. Wemyss Reid), who was now obviously writing under a sense of the responsibility of the situation, and with definite knowledge of what had taken place, at once reiterated his former statement, and added: "It is perfectly true that those who were not behind the scenes did believe that Lord Hartington had shown both his loyalty and his good sense by refusing to attempt to form an Administration when the Queen invited him to undertake the task in 1880. But there were certain people who were really 'behind the scenes' at that time, and they, at least, knew better. Who were they? Lord Granville, Lord Hartington himself, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Bright."

In reply to this article, "Gladstonian," who was no other than Mr. G. W. Russell under another thin disguise, after remarking on the preference shown for an appeal to the dead rather than to the living leaders of the Liberal party, went on to say that a statement sanctioned by the Duke of Devonshire—which he ("Gladstonian") gave—must be final in any such discussion. "I have never," writes Mr. Russell, "advanced the theory that the Duke's refusal to form a Government in 1880 was due to 'magnanimity.' That quality seems to have no place in such a transaction. The simple and sufficient reason was his clear perception that Mr. Gladstone was the only man who could form a durable Administration. As the result of that perception, the advice which Lord Hartington (as he then was) gave to the Queen from first to last was that her Majesty should send for Mr. Gladstone and consult him as to the formation of a Government; and that, if he should be willing to undertake the task, she should entrust it to him. With the Queen's permission, Lord Hartington, on his return from Windsor on April 22, 1880, informed Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, but no other person, of what had passed between her Majesty and himself. Lord Hartington had, up to that time, had no communication with Mr. Gladstone on the subject, and did not know what his views as to returning to office might be.

"The result of this interview with Mr. Gladstone was the joint visit of Lord Granville and Lord Hartington to Windsor on the following day (April 23), and the result of their communications with her Majesty was that Mr. Gladstone was sent for on the evening of the 23rd. From the time when Lord Hartington was first sent for to Windsor to the time when Mr. Gladstone was sent for by the Queen Lord Hartington neither saw nor communicated with any of his friends or former colleagues, except Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone."

In conclusion, "Gladstonian" recalled the handsome tribute paid by Mr. Gladstone when speaking at the Royal

Academy Banquet a week later: "If I have any hope of bringing to the discharge of the arduous duties that have fallen to me even a small stock of physical and mental strength, that small stock of physical and mental strength I could not have enjoyed but for the five years of comparative repose which I have been enabled to pass through in consequence of the devotion of the two distinguished friends who sit on my right hand and on my left (pointing to Earl Granville and Lord Hartington), and who, having borne the burden and heat of the last Parliament, have at its close ceded to me the honours they might well and justly have claimed for themselves."

Mr. Reginald Brett, who had been private secretary to the Marquis of Hartington in 1886, also intervened in the discussion; and in a letter which appeared simultaneously with "Gladstonian's" (Feb. 22), declared, speaking with the knowledge his position gave him, that "after the Liberal meeting at Newcastle in 1879 Lord Hartington never wavered from the opinion that Mr. Gladstone could and ought to bear the primary responsibility for the policy of the new Administration." Mr. Brett continued: "I do not venture to assert what passed between Lord Hartington and the sovereign, but I know that when Lord Hartington started for Windsor he was firmly of opinion that Mr. Gladstone alone could and ought to form a Government, and when he returned to London that opinion remained unchanged."

"It is true that he then, as in duty bound, informed certain colleagues and friends of the proposal which had been made by the Queen. It is true that some of his friends fervently urged him to attempt the formation of a Government. It is untrue that he ever abandoned his attitude of insistence that Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone alone, could and should assume the direction of public affairs."

"Although some very few had partial knowledge, the events of that time, in full completeness, were only known to three men besides Lord Hartington himself. One of them, Lord Granville, is dead. Lord Spencer and Sir William Harcourt are neither of them, directly nor indirectly, responsible for the ridiculous falsehoods to which currency has been given during the past few weeks."

It was obvious that the editor of *The Speaker* could not rest silent under such imputations against his good faith or the correctness of the data on which he wrote. The *Times*, whilst refusing to the defence the same prominence of place and type which it had accorded to the attack on the day following (Feb. 23), published a letter from the editor of *The Speaker*, who, after contrasting the conflicting versions of two authorities, both claiming to speak with positive knowledge, expressed his readiness to accept the assurance of either of two living authorities—Mr. Gladstone and the Duke of Devonshire—as to the correctness of the version of the episode to which currency had been given in

his journal. He added: "It is needless for me to say that I should cheerfully accept the personal assurance of the Duke of Devonshire as to his own intentions and feelings at the epoch in question. And here may I, by your courtesy, state precisely the point at issue? I have never, as you have been led to suppose, charged the Duke of Devonshire with wishing to 'exclude Mr. Gladstone' from a Liberal Government. That would have been too absurd. Nor have I stated that the Duke had accepted her Majesty's Commission to form a Government, and, surrounding himself with all the paraphernalia of a Prime Minister *in posse*, had summoned to Devonshire House the colleagues to whom he wished to entrust office. If he had done that every newspaper reader and every 'London Correspondent' would have been aware of the fact at the time. My statement, made upon evidence which I am compelled to regard as conclusive, is that the Duke did make an attempt to form a Government, and that this attempt, though it never passed beyond the earliest and most tentative stage, was a genuine one. If I were to put a question to the Duke himself it would be simply this—Did he consult anybody with a view to forming a Government after his interview with the Queen, and did he ask anybody whether he would be willing to join such a Government if it were formed? Having appealed unto Cæsar—the two Cæsars of the occasion—I await their reply." Here practically the matter remained. Letters and articles appeared on all sides in which the editor of *The Speaker* was charged with having been actuated by rancour against the Duke of Devonshire, and made statements with regard to his acts in 1880 which he was unable to substantiate. No more serious charges could be brought against a publicist, especially against one who had been in close relations with the leaders of the Liberal party for upwards of twenty years. That the editor of *The Speaker* had authority for every statement he had put forward was never doubted for a moment by those who had knowledge of his character and position, and naturally the only possible vindication of his course was awaited with certainty. That vindication, however, never came; and its withholding must be regarded as one of the most flagrant instances of political ingratitude which recent times have witnessed. The lifting of the veil which hid the various intrigues incident to, and preceding the collapse of Lord Beaconsfield Administration in 1880, would have involved too many of the principal actors in confusion, or, at all events, would have caused many of them to sink so low in public esteem that their uses as party leaders would have been lost. The editor of *The Speaker* was allowed to bear the obloquy of having made an unsubstantiated charge in order that the harmony of the Liberal party might not be jeoparded, and that a distinction might not be drawn between its leader's hearty adherents on the one hand, and the opportunists or time-servers on the other.

CHAPTER II.

Opening of Parliamentary Session—Personal Changes—Difficulties of the Opposition—Parnellite Challenge to the Opposition—Irish Local Government Bill—Sir Henry James on Rossendale Election—Mr. Balfour at the Constitutional Club—Sir William Harcourt “Lost” and “Found”—Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire on Rural Questions—Welsh Disestablishment—Small Holdings Bill—Irish Education Bill—Scotch Education Bill—Mr. Goschen and Mr. J. Morley on Irish Affairs—Sir W. Harcourt at Blackheath—Legislation in the House of Lords—Clergy Discipline Bill—Shop Hours Bill—Miners’ Eight Hours Bill—Mombasa and Nyanza Railway—Army and Navy Estimates—Mr. Chamberlain on the Liberal Unionist Position—Mr. Goschen on his Financial Policy—Welsh Tenure of Land Bill—The Law of Conspiracy—Payment of Members—The Septennial Act—Private Procedure Bill—Indian Councils Bill—The Cambrian Railways Company and John Hood—The Budget.

PARLIAMENT met for its last session (Feb. 9) under circumstances which gave more than ordinary interest to the occasion. Mr. Balfour had succeeded to the place of the late Mr. W. H. Smith as Leader of the House of Commons, and Lord Hartington’s removal to the House of Lords had left Mr. Chamberlain at the head of the Liberal Unionists in the Lower House. From the character of the Opposition speeches during the recess it was expected that the session would open with the familiar process of Minister-baiting, accompanied by a demand for an early dissolution. But this expectation was not realised. The leaders of the Opposition, on the contrary, showed a surprising reluctance to challenge the Government or to criticise their proceedings. The reason for this was not far to seek. Mr. Morley and Mr. Gladstone had recently committed themselves to the policy of withdrawal from Egypt. Their declarations on the subject had been received with strong protests from their political opponents, and had excited no enthusiasm among their political friends. The sudden death of the Khedive, on the eve of the assembling of Parliament, emphasised the unwisdom of the course favoured by these leaders of the Opposition, and put them and their party at a marked disadvantage in the first days of the session. This was apparent in Lord Kimberley’s refusal to discuss Egyptian affairs in the debate on the Address in the House of Lords; a refusal which gave the greater point to Lord Salisbury’s animated retort, that the Government would “never abandon Egypt to the supremacy of any other Power, or to destruction by anarchy or disorder.”

But the difficulties of the Opposition chiefly revealed themselves in the House of Commons, where Sir William Harcourt’s speech on the Address was more remarkable for its omissions than for anything he said. He rallied Mr. Goschen on his one-pound note project, and wanted to know whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer really “meant business”; he grew indignant over a speech of Lord Salisbury’s, which he characterised as

“insulting” to the Irish Roman Catholics; but about Egypt he was silent. The debate afterwards became singularly flat, and it was not until Mr. Chamberlain (*Birmingham, W.*) had roused a fighting spirit (Feb. 11) that any animation was visible. Mr. Chamberlain contrasted the fierce energy of the Opposition declarations before the opening of the session with the exceeding mildness of their operations now that the session had begun. The explanation of this change of attitude seemed at first sight to be due to the opinion rumoured to have been expressed by Mr. Schnadorst, that the Opposition could not get a greater majority than thirty at the General Election; but it appeared from what Mr. Schnadorst himself said that he had never promised them any majority at all! If that were not the explanation, why was it that the session, which ought to have come in like a roaring lion, had come, instead, like a bleating lamb? As to the charge which Sir William Harcourt had made against the Prime Minister of inciting to religious bigotry and intolerance, and of insulting the Roman Catholics, Mr. Chamberlain contrasted the utterances of Lord Salisbury at Exeter with those still stronger ones made on the same subject by Mr. Gladstone in his pamphlet on *Vaticanism*, and by Mr. John Morley. It was somewhat strange that “Gladstonians might steal a horse while Unionists might not look over a hedge.” The lesson which had been learnt on the subject had been taught by those two Gamaliels, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley.

After a little bye-play with Sir W. Harcourt about Home Rule—Mr. Chamberlain asking for “a little reciprocity,” and adding, “he knows my plan; will he not now tell me something about his?”—the right honourable gentleman went on to speak of Egyptian affairs. He charged the Opposition leaders with having done all the mischief they could by their platform speeches, though in the House they had become “as silent as mice.” If their language, which was understood to be in favour of a speedy evacuation of Egypt, were “mere platform declamation,” it was “unworthy and unpatriotic,” but if it had a serious meaning those who used it were bound to bring their views before the House without delay, and to endeavour to give effect to them. It would be a “cowardly and unworthy thing” to let the country we had saved go back into anarchy or fall under the supremacy of any other Power. Mr. Chamberlain closed a brilliant speech by describing Sir W. Harcourt, amid much laughter, as “the last of the Whigs stewing in Parnellite juice,” and adding that the “great Whigs” would never have consented to palm off upon the people “a policy the nature of which they could not define or were unwilling to disclose.”

Mr. Morley (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*) followed Mr. Chamberlain, and showed his sense of the attack upon himself by an indignant protest against the retention by Mr. Chamberlain of a seat on the front Opposition bench. Though he made a bold plunge into the Egyptian question, it was evident that Mr. Morley

found himself in a difficulty. He denied, however, that the Opposition had ever asked for a "reversal" of the policy which the Government had pursued. What they wanted, he said, was that that policy should be continued, but that there should not be an indefinite prolongation of our occupation of Egypt. If Lord Salisbury did not intend a permanent occupation of the country, there was no difference between him and his political opponents on the subject. Passing on to speak of Irish affairs, Mr. Morley observed that he did not object to a Local Government Bill for Ireland—a measure of that kind being the principal item in the Ministerial programme—but he did not think it would do much good; he believed it to be the outcome of "a mistaken policy." In reference to the demand for "full knowledge" of the details of the Opposition scheme of Home Rule, he asked: "Who wants full knowledge? Rossendale does not want full knowledge"—a somewhat maladroit manœuvre, at which the House laughed heartily. It was enough for the present to know what was the "principle" for which the Opposition were contending; the "details" would not be required until they could be discussed by a Cabinet and by Parliament.

Though the debate on the Address extended to four sittings, no matters of really pressing interest arose upon it. Mr. James Lowther (*Isle of Thanet*) moved an amendment, which was negatived, in favour of preferential trade between the several parts of the Empire. Another amendment, moved by Mr. J. Redmond (*Waterford*), urged the release of the imprisoned dynamitards. Mr. Matthews (*Birmingham, E.*) stated that he had carefully investigated all the cases, and saw no reason to be dissatisfied with the evidence on which the prisoners were convicted; a view in which he was supported by Sir W. Harcourt (*Derby*). The amendment was negatived on a division by 168 votes to 97. A final amendment, containing a declaration in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, was moved by Mr. Sexton (*Belfast, W.*), and opposed in a successful speech—his first in the character of Irish Secretary—by Mr. Jackson (*Leeds, N.*). But the speech of the occasion was Mr. J. Redmond's (*Waterford*), who thus practically published his manifesto as leader of the Parnellite party, while he spread something like dismay among the few occupants of the front Opposition bench. Mr. Redmond adhered emphatically to the latest declarations of Mr. Parnell as to the irreducible minimum of Home Rule. He called upon the Gladstonian leaders to attempt no more nonsense, but to say clearly and exactly what they meant to do; and he altogether declined to allow Home Rule to be dragged in at the tail of the Newcastle programme. If Mr. Redmond was spirited, Colonel Saunderson (*Armagh, N.*), who spoke shortly afterwards, was amusing; but Mr. Healy (*Longford, N.*), who expressed his perfect confidence in the Gladstonian party, struck a distinctly mournful note. There

was an attempt to talk out the debate, and many supporters of the Government left the House under the impression that there would be an adjournment. The tactics of the Opposition were then changed. One of their number moved the closure, which was carried, and the division taken on Mr. Sexton's amendment gave the Government a majority of twenty-one only.

The labours of the session really began with the introduction of the Irish Local Government Bill (Feb. 18). Though Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) had retired from the Irish Office, he still retained the charge of this measure, which he expounded to the House in a speech of considerable length and much interest—remarkable for its lucidity and well-ordered arrangement of facts and points—but equally remarkable for the apathy with which the speaker appeared to regard his subject. As a friendly critic in the *Guardian* remarked, “it is hardly too much to say that he showed a polite rather than an affectionate interest in the business he had in hand.” But Mr. Balfour's coldness was in keeping with the attitude of his supporters, and the apologetic tone which he seemed to adopt in supporting the details of the Bill was due rather to his wish to conciliate his political friends, than to any expectation that he might convert his opponents. He was careful to insist that the aims of the Bill had always formed part of the cardinal policy of the Government, and argued that if it were to be opposed “the burden of proof would lie with the objector.” Vague generalities and mistrust, he held, would not justify the abandonment of a policy on which all parties were agreed, and such abandonment could only be resorted to for cause shown with definiteness and precision. After explaining the Irish grand jury system, and the absence, for all administrative purposes, of parishes, Mr. Balfour showed that the place of the parish in Ireland's civil administration is filled by the barony, which greatly varies in size. The Bill sought to create both County Councils and Barony Councils, the latter being equivalent to the District Councils which had yet to be established in Great Britain. To the County Councils were to be transferred none but administrative duties, and the judicial and *quasi*-judicial duties would continue to be in the hands of the grand juries.

When the Irish members laughed and cheered ironically at this, Mr. Balfour went on to explain that this was the course which had been pursued in the case of England and Scotland. All questions connected with compensation for malicious injury, murder and maiming would be left to the grand juries. The members of both kinds of councils would be elected for three years, and would all be elected together, and the precedent of Scotland would be followed in having no aldermen. The chief financial duties of the County Councils would be in connection with keeping up the main roads and highways, and they would have to decide which were barony roads and which were main

roads, the barony roads being maintained by the baronies, and the main roads by both councils. The County Councils might also, if they chose, take over the duties now performed by the rural sanitary authorities, and they would nominate half the governing bodies of the lunatic asylums, the lord-lieutenant having power to nominate the other half. They would also appoint the county coroners, and would be empowered, on the representation of the baronies, to acquire woods and plantations which purchasing tenants almost invariably destroyed. Thirteen of the chief municipal boroughs of Ireland would be made into separate counties for administrative purposes, but their urban districts would remain untouched as part of the counties to which they belonged. Coming now to what he confessed were "more controversial matters," Mr. Balfour pointed to the dangers of financial extravagance and possible corruption, to the possibility of oppression and plundering on the part of the new bodies, and to the fear that these new bodies might use the powers given to them for other than local purposes. The great mass of the small occupiers in Ireland contributed as little as in some cases 4*d.* each to the county cess, and had no adequate motive for economy in the administration of the county funds. If they could induce the County Councils to start roads or new works of any sort, they would often gain infinitely more than they could ever hope to gain from the most economical administration, and therefore it was essential that some precautions should be taken. To each of the first County Councils four *ex-officio* nominees would be appointed—the lord-lieutenant and sheriff of the county, a nominee of the grand jury, and a nominee of the county presentment sessions. The franchise of both councils would be identical, and would be almost the same as the Parliamentary franchise, except that it would include women and peers, and would exclude "illiterates." The county boroughs would retain their present franchise. But, in order to give some form of minority vote, each barony, returning as a rule some ten members, would be treated as an electoral unit, and each county would be divided into electoral divisions each of which would return on the average some fifteen members, elected by the cumulative vote in the same way as school boards. In a phrase, for the use of which he was afterwards sharply criticised, Mr. Balfour admitted that he did not think this method the best, but at all events it was known and understood, and it was "better for once to do a stupid thing that had been done before rather than a wise thing that had not been done before." What was sought was to give the minority often a very small one, an adequate representation.

Mr. Balfour went on to explain that for dealing with oppression or corruption it was proposed that application might be made by twenty cesspayers for leave to petition the judges for the removal of the County or Baronial Council on the ground that they had been guilty of persistent disobedience to the law, or

corruption, or malversation, or oppression, and if a *prima facie* case were made out, two judges on the *rota* for trying election petitions would try the case, and if they found the council guilty, the councillors would be removed, and their places would be filled by persons to be appointed by the lord-lieutenant. This provision greatly astonished the Opposition, and a burst of ironical cheering and laughter swept through the House. The right honourable gentleman, however, pointed out that the power here given was no stronger than that already given to the judicial bench to disfranchise a Parliamentary constituency, and it could never be used except in the extreme cases he had mentioned. If there were oppression, it was the bounden duty of Parliament to provide a remedy for it, and there were abundant proofs that dangers existed in Ireland such as were not to be found in England or Scotland. Each county would have a joint-committee of fifteen members—seven to be nominated by the County Council, seven by the grand jury, and the fifteenth would be the sheriff of the county. The consent of this committee would have to be obtained for any expenditure upon roads, new offices, and similar outlays. Mr. Balfour finally dismissed his measure by declaring that he had never pretended that it would regenerate Ireland, or “make a new heaven or a new earth there.” He did not believe that under it public affairs would be administered more economically or more smoothly; but he thought it would meet Ireland’s reasonable claim for local government, and would bring the various classes of the country more closely together. It would not, he said, do as much for justice as had been done by the Criminal Law Procedure Act; it would not do as much for the amelioration of the condition of the country as had been done by the Railways Act; it would not do as much for the West as had been done by the Congested Districts Act; and it would not do as much for the benefit of the country generally as had been done by the Land Purchase Act. But he thought, after conceding county government to England and Scotland, Ireland might complain of unequal justice if she had no such measure herself; and he hoped the effect of its operation might be, not to widen, but to heal the breach which unfortunately existed in Ireland.

The opposition to the Bill, signs of which were abundant as Mr. Balfour proceeded with his speech, broke out in full stream when he had concluded. Mr. Morley (*Newcastle-on-Tyne*) led the attack, and began by sarcastically complimenting Mr. Balfour, not only on his great lucidity, but also on his “admirable frankness,” for no Minister before had “ever prefaced a Bill for extending local government by an avowed preference for a Coercion Act.” Mr. Morley denied that the Bill gave local government in any sense worth having, and he emphatically protested against the introduction of the cumulative vote, and still more against the power to suppress offending councils.

He pictured a County Council "in the dock," on trial before a couple of judges without a jury, and on trial, too, for an offence unknown to the law—that of "oppression." Such a safeguard, in Mr. Morley's opinion, obliterated every principle in the Bill, which regarded the Irish people as "debased helots." He declared that he wished for nothing better than that the Government should dissolve on this "monstrous proposal" as soon as they liked. Mr. J. Redmond (*Waterford*) denounced the Bill as "a sham," and "an insult," as "absolutely beneath contempt," and as one which "humiliated him as an Irishman." Mr. Justin McCarthy (*Londonderry*), who indulged in equally strong language, recommended that "the unclean thing should be put into the fire." Mr. T. W. Russell (*Tyrone, S.*) supported the Bill, but remarked that he would prefer to see some other safeguard adopted than that of empowering the judges to suppress the councils. But he pointed out, at the same time, that Mr. Gladstone's own measure "absolutely bristled" with safeguards which were quite as drastic. He further reminded the House that the suppression of local bodies was by no means new in Ireland, as Sir George Trevelyan, when Chief Secretary, had frequently practised it.

Sir William Harcourt's attack upon the Bill was undertaken with characteristic vigour and with evident delight. He wished to ensure for it the "largest circulation"—there ought, he said, to be "cheap editions" of it—and the Liberal vans throughout the country should be "stocked" with it, so as to enable the "illiterates" of the rural districts to see what her Majesty's Ministers thought local government ought to be. Remarking that it was "a Birmingham Bill," Sir William asked, amid much laughter, what had become of the Liberal Unionist brigade? Why were they not in their places?—and here he looked towards the empty seat which Mr. Chamberlain had occupied shortly before. "Talk of running away!" he added, turning to account, against the member for West Birmingham, a taunt which had been freely used against himself, to the great amusement of the House. After deprecating the wasting of any time on "such rubbish as this," Sir William Harcourt concluded his speech by advising Mr. Balfour "to take his first reading, and then to assure us that we shall hear no more about this Bill, and then go on with some business which is fitting to men of common-sense." Mr. Balfour, in a brief reply, interpreted the reception which had been given to the Bill to mean that the official Opposition leaders and the Nationalists intended to employ every Parliamentary weapon to prevent it from passing—their sole reason for that course being that the Bill introduced machinery to prevent corruption and oppression." From this he said, he drew "the inference that it is ~~not~~ ^{not} the Nationalists' care for, but the desire to make ^{the National} County Councils. They desire and ^{out of} ^{able, if}

provision is not introduced into the Bill, to use the powers of the County Councils either for corruption or oppression, and for carrying on the cause of the party of which they are the representatives." After some further discussion, Mr. Chamberlain (*Birmingham, W.*), who had re-entered the House, replied to Sir William Harcourt's jibe at his absence with telling effect. He produced a roar of laughter when he described Sir William as having spoken "in his best and latest Whitechapel style"—the allusion being to a speech of Sir W. Harcourt's at Whitechapel on the previous evening. In supporting the Bill Mr. Chamberlain said that its safeguard as to judicial inquiry was the safeguard which the American people—the most democratic people in the world—had actually introduced into their constitution; for the Legislature of every State in the Union could, for sufficient cause—"in the absurd, the theatrical words of the member for Newcastle"—be "put in the dock" before the Supreme Court, and tried by a judicial tribunal. This statement strongly impressed the House, but Mr. Bryce (*Aberdeen, S.*), who followed Mr. Chamberlain, declared that there was no parallel between the law of the United States and the provision in the present Bill. The discussion was continued by several other members, and the Bill was then read a first time, the second reading being fixed for a fortnight later; but it was not until three months afterwards that the Bill came up for second reading.

The criticisms of the Press upon the measure were sufficiently candid. The *Times* had no misgivings about it. Mr. Balfour had "unfolded a scheme for establishing an elective system of local taxation and administration in Ireland which," in its opinion, "would have been regarded only a few years ago as extravagantly liberal and democratic." "The safeguards introduced into the Bill," the same journal remarked, "though necessary to meet the flagrant and oppressive misuse of the taxing power by the proposed County and Baronial Councils, would probably in no single instance interfere with the free action of one of those bodies, so long as it kept upon the lines followed with most excellent results by the existing grand juries." The *Daily News* denounced Mr. Balfour's proposals as "intolerable," but it derived some comfort from its belief that they had "re-united the Irish party." After stating that Mr. Balfour "is not a man of wide sympathies or quick dramatic instincts," the Opposition organ went on to say: "He did not see—it probably never occurred to him—that a measure of so-called self-government, fenced and limited by restrictions, disqualifications, and even pains and penalties wholly unknown in England and Scotland, could not but be resented as an insult when presented as a peace-offering to Ireland." The Irish Nationalist papers, of each faction, held the same view and expressed it in terms which were more forcible than polite. The *Standard* was not an enthusiastic supporter of the Bill,

but it defended the safeguards contained in it. "If," it said, "the Liberal party are of opinion that there should be no protection, no redress, for suffering minorities, they will be conferring a great favour on the Unionists by informing the constituencies deliberately that this is their conscientious and immutable conviction." The *Spectator*, while speaking of the measure as "a very good Bill in itself, so good that we hope it will be supported by all Liberal Unionists," thought it was "at present inopportune"—that Ireland was "not as yet pacified enough to allow of the creation of nearly two hundred democratic assemblies, each one of which will become, under a Gladstonian Government, a centre of agitation, and a instrument for making war upon the proprietors of the soil."

The resumption of business in Parliament naturally produced a sudden lull in extra-Parliamentary oratory, and Sir Henry James was almost the only politician of importance who addressed an outside audience in the first week of the session. In a speech to his constituents (Feb. 10), Sir Henry remarked of the Rossendale election that, if the Home Rule party could only succeed by minimising Home Rule, then their Parliament was "brought to the level of a parish vestry, and the question that the future Parliament of Ireland was entitled to deal with were minimised to the extent of electricity, tramways, gas, and waterworks." Dealing with the Newcastle programme, Sir Henry James declared that Mr. Gladstone had become "a man of one idea only." It was only when he approached the question of Home Rule that he attempted to offer any argument in support of his programme. Proceeding to speak of Mr. Gladstone's utterances on the subject of Egypt, Sir Henry observed that a few days after Mr. Gladstone had objected to the policy of remaining in Egypt his words had been explained in an opposite sense, and he had admitted, through Mr. Morley, that he did not exactly convey what he had intended to mean. The main result had been that those two statesmen, "who had endeavoured to skedaddle out of Egypt, skedaddled into it, and now every one was saying that the policy of Lord Salisbury had been correct."

But the lull in platform speaking did not long continue. With the possibility of a general election at almost any time, and the practical certainty of its occurrence during the year, the leaders of parties welcomed occasions for addressing themselves to the public. An opportunity for reaching this wide audience was afforded to Mr. Balfour by a dinner given to him by the Constitutional Club (Feb. 17). His speech was distinctly a fighting one, and its chief subject was the attitude of the Gladstonian party towards Home Rule. The snap decision taken on Mr. Sexton's Home Rule amendment to the Address prevented Mr. Balfour from concluding the debate, but he now made up for that loss of opportunity. Recurring to the incidents of the debate, he remarked that when Mr. Jo

Redmond made a powerful appeal to Sir William Harcourt to explain what was the view of the Gladstonian party, Sir William "showed great Parliamentary tact," and went out of the House. He was sent for, and he stayed out of the House. When Mr. Redmond had concluded his speech, Sir William Harcourt returned, "but he showed a love of silence on that occasion which had not often been noticed in the course of his Parliamentary career." There were two things to be remembered—what the Gladstonians said to the English electors when they wanted to win their votes, and what the Irish party said to the Gladstonians when they promised them their support. It was necessary to realise how widely divergent those two things were in order to understand the insuperable difficulties Mr. Gladstone would find when he tried to frame a Home Rule Bill to satisfy his own party. Rossendale, the Gladstonians appeared to think, augured well for Home Rule. But Mr. Maden gave his constituents to understand that there were six points upon which an Irish Parliament would be permitted to legislate, and they were: gas, water, electricity, railways, police and education—always supposing it was not proposed to endow religious education—and "the seventh of the six points" was that the Irish Parliament should be able to deal with the land laws in so far as those laws had not been settled by the time Ireland got a Parliament of her own. After referring to the declarations of Mr. Fowler at Rossendale as to the local and limited character of Home Rule as he conceived it, and to the declarations on the same subject of the Nationalist leaders, Mr. Balfour went on to say: "It does seem that the Gladstonian leaders are in this dilemma: they have promised one thing to the English electorate, they have promised another thing to the Irish electorate, and they have not made up their minds whether they are going to cheat the English electorate or whether they are going to cheat the Irish electorate. The question we want to know is: Who are the dupes? The electors of Rossendale must be the dupes if the Irish are to get what they want. That is certain. That the Irish are the dupes, if the electors of Rossendale are to get what they want, is equally certain; and the interesting problem is—a problem on which I am quite certain that Sir William Harcourt, if he were here, and were put in the witness-box before us on his oath, could give no evidence at all—the problem is, I say, which of these parties to which he has made inconsistent promises does he mean to defraud?"

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said he thought the Gladstonians would answer the question "by a careful considering of which way their interest lies." The Irish party meant to use their representation in the House of Commons to make it impossible for any Government to whom they gave the honour of their support to do anything they did not like, and Sir William Harcourt and his friends knew that if they brought in a Home

Rule Bill which did not suit the Irish leaders those gentlemen might take the first opportunity of kicking the Liberal Government out of office. As showing the feeling of the Nationalists, Mr. Balfour quoted a recent declaration of Mr. W. O'Brien's in the following terms: "Our alliance leaves us free as air to fight to the death for the cause of Ireland, if the Liberal leaders should turn out to be the base scoundrels which I anticipate they will, and if they should forsake their pledges." The Gladstonians would also have to consider, said Mr. Balfour, what they would lose if they brought in a Bill that would be satisfactory to Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Redmond and their friends. They would then have to count with the English constituencies, which were very loyal to the party to which they had always belonged, whether the Gladstonian or any other party. But there were limits to the patience even of an English constituency. Mr. Fowler's speeches showed that in the opinion of the Gladstonians themselves those limits had almost been reached. Mr. Morley admitted that, under Home Rule, there were to be Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament. But the Irish member would not be under the same control as the English or Scotch or Welsh member. He would be able to vote upon English questions without either in his own person or in the persons of his constituents having the slightest interest in the result that might be arrived at. There could be only one consequence. The Irish members who came to Westminster would be so many soldiers of fortune, who would be prepared to support any Government which offered to extend the already undue privileges given to the Irish Parliament. The Gladstonian leaders, Mr. Balfour went on to say, were "between the two horns of a dilemma, one of which they must accept—either they must accept the Irish horn of that dilemma, and they will make Ireland practically independent of this country, or they must accept the English horn of the dilemma, and they will not settle the Irish question. In both cases they will probably be promptly extruded from office, the only difference being that if they accept the Irish limb of the dilemma they will be kicked out by the English constituencies, whereas if they accept the English limb of the dilemma, they will be kicked out by the Irish constituencies. I am not myself personally surprised that under those circumstances there has been no undue or unfair pressure put upon the Government to dissolve at an early date by the leaders of the Opposition. My private opinion is that there is no set of gentlemen more nervously apprehensive of that consummation than Sir William Harcourt and his friends. And I believe that the only thing that they dread more than that we should be returned to power is the alternative that they should be returned to power with a majority dependent upon the Irish vote."

"Lost," according to Mr. Balfour, from the House of Commons, Sir William Harcourt was "found" two evenings

later (Feb. 17), according to another of his critics, at Whitechapel, where he made merry over the small majority of twenty-one obtained by the Government on Mr. Sexton's amendment to the Address. "Twenty-one!" he exclaimed. "Well, that is a poor majority even in the legal sense of the word. A Government only just out of its teens! They barely reached the age of discretion. Why, gentlemen, in their old age I think we must call this a second childhood!" After remarking that the division was as important and as symptomatic as the Rossendale election, Sir William went on to say: "Now just see what the situation was the other night. We who advocate Home Rule for Ireland contend that the British rule in Ireland has been a mistake, a failure. However excellent our intentions may have been, we have not succeeded in giving contentment or prosperity to Ireland. The fact that more than eighty per cent. of her representatives protest against the Government I think is a sufficient proof of the first; the decrease of population and the distressed condition of Ireland is, I think, a demonstration of the last. We have come to the conclusion that it is time that Ireland should be allowed to try whether, in the management of her own domestic affairs, she cannot do better for herself than we have succeeded in doing. Now that is the Liberal view of Home Rule. The Unionist view of Home Rule is exactly the contrary. They say that the British majority, acting in concert with the minority of the people in Ireland, know better what is good for the Irish than the majority of the Irish themselves." Returning to this subject after some criticisms on the Land Act of 1891 and the Irish Local Government Bill—which latter measure he described as resembling the former in being "a sham and futile Bill"—Sir William Harcourt dealt with the same two horns of a dilemma about which Mr. Balfour spoke the same evening at the Constitutional Club. His remarks had reference also to another difficult topic, the divisions among the Irish party. "Now, the great lesson of Monday's division in the House of Commons," he said, "is that the Home Rule party is substantially a united party for the great object that they have set before themselves. There have been dissensions—and painful dissensions—in the Irish party, which I hope they are willing to forget as we are willing to forget them. These divisions in the Irish party have certainly not been propitious to the cause of Home Rule, which they all have at heart. I listened, therefore, with satisfaction to the able and moderate speeches of Mr. Sexton, of Mr. John Redmond, and of Mr. Healy. These divisions in the Nationalist party do not prevent them, and in my opinion will not prevent them, from co-operating one with another, and with the Liberal party of England. They did not prevent them on Monday night, and I may hope and believe that they will not do so in the larger arena of the general election. Why should they? They know as well as we know that Home Rule, which the

Irish people have at heart, is only possible by the cordial union and co-operation of the Nationalist party in Ireland and the Liberal party in England. That co-operation is only practicable upon terms which shall appear at once safe to the British electorate and satisfactory to Irish sentiment. It ought to be the object of those who have Home Rule really at heart, and of those who are sincerely anxious to promote the cause, to consolidate these parties. No plan will be proposed or can be carried which does not fulfil these two conditions. I am satisfied that the Nationalist party in Ireland, as a whole, and the Liberal party in Great Britain, are willing to entrust this task to the hands of Mr. Gladstone, confident in his wisdom and his patriotism, in his good feeling and his good will, upon the general lines of the policy he has already announced, with such modifications as the circumstances of the case require." This was Sir William Harcourt's reply to the appeal from Mr. John Redmond which he shrank from answering in the House of Commons.

On the same day (Feb. 17) Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire attended and addressed the annual meeting of the Rural Labourers' League at Westminster. Mr. Chamberlain remarked that the friends of the labourer were legion since the labourer had a vote, and since his vote had decided elections. In 1885 the Liberal party professed to make the cause of the labourers its own; but in 1886 Mr. Gladstone suddenly sprung upon the country his Home Rule policy, and from that moment the claims of the labourer were laid upon the shelf. Under the Unionist Government, however, a greater advance had been made in the last few years than the most sanguine could have supposed possible. Local government had been extended to the counties. Free education had become an established policy. The Allotments Act had been passed, and in consequence 100,000 labourers in England and Wales had now allotments who never had them before. Five years' exclusion from office had brought conviction to the mind of Mr. Gladstone, and now when he breakfasted with the agricultural labourers, or with the gentlemen Mr. Schnadorst chose to represent them, he was quite prepared to take credit for reforms, none of which he had attempted to advance during fifty years of public life. Even now the effective realisation of his sympathy and the practical assistance he promised were made conditional upon the success of his Home Rule policy, which he was unwilling to disclose or unable to define, and which, if it were passed, would only be passed after years of bitter controversy, and during all that time the labourers must wait.

The Duke of Devonshire's speech was chiefly valuable for the forcible manner in which he set forth the difference, as he regarded it, between Gladstonian representations to rural constituencies, and those made by Unionist candidates. "I do not in the smallest degree complain," he said, "that a competition

should be carried on between the two political parties—the Unionist and the Home Rule parties—for obtaining the support of the agricultural constituencies. I do not object to that competition on two conditions—firstly, that it should be fairly conducted, and next that it should not be so carried on as to raise false and unfounded hopes in the breasts of any class of the community. But when we look at the way in which this competition is now being carried on on the part of our opponents, I think that we shall see that neither of these conditions is being observed. When we look at the measures which are suggested as measures which are to bring about an immense improvement in the condition of the agricultural labourers, we find that they consist of little but the creation of Parish Councils, which shall have certain powers for the control of local charities and over rights of way, over the management of common lands, and over the sanitary condition of rural dwellings, and that these councils are also to be vested with certain powers for the acquisition of land for small holdings. I do not say that certain of these objects may not be highly desirable objects in themselves, but when we look at the scheme as a whole we shall see that it is utterly inadequate to bring about that vastly improved condition of the agricultural labourer which they are taught to believe and hope will result from it. When we further consider that pledges given by these gentlemen to carry out all these reforms are given by men who have at the same time pledged themselves to carry into effect the largest and most far-reaching constitutional changes we have ever had to consider in our generation, and who are equally prodigal of their pledges as to what they are going to do for every other class in the community, I cannot but feel that they are raising hopes in the minds of those to whom they are giving these pledges which are doomed to disappointment. In my opinion it is unwise, and an unstatesmanlike and immoral act, and it may be even a dangerous one, to raise such expectations as these gentlemen are raising in the minds of a vast and, at the present moment, imperfectly educated class of the community, expectations which, if they really look at the question for a moment, they must see the impossibility of realising.”

When Parliament had been three weeks in session, a fair amount of ostensible progress had been made. Several Bills of some importance had been introduced, and one or two of them materially advanced, in the House of Lords, including the Indian Councils Bill, a Bill brought in by the Lord Chancellor for enabling accused persons to give evidence in the proceedings on their own trial, and the Clergy Discipline Bill; while in the House of Commons the Irish Local Government and National Education Bills, the Small Agricultural Holdings Bill, and the Education and Local Taxation Relief (Scotland) Bill had each been introduced and discussed on its first reading. The House of Commons had also discussed and

rejected a resolution for the Disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales.

A large House mustered (Feb. 23) for the discussion of the Welsh Disestablishment motion of Mr. Samuel Smith (*Flintshire*). The Welsh supporters of the motion had hoped to have the assistance of Mr. Gladstone, but a letter from Mr. Stuart Rendel—with whom Mr. Gladstone was staying at St. Raphael—received by a Welsh newspaper on the previous day, stated that the right honourable gentleman had “yielded to the urgent appeals of his friends in London not to carry out his intention of returning to England by Monday the 22nd.” The letter further stated that Mr. Gladstone desired again to support the motion for Welsh Disestablishment, as he had done in the previous session, “and he would certainly have travelled home to do so but for the many remonstrances he received.” The resolution declared that the continuance of an Established Church in Wales was an anomaly and an injustice, and the arguments of the mover and seconder were based upon these familiar lines. Sir Edward Clarke (*Plymouth*), who led the opposition to the motion, amused the House by quoting passages from a speech of Mr. Gladstone’s on a previous similar motion. He sought, however, to show that, according to the figures of the Disestablishment party themselves, the total number of Nonconformists in the Principality was only 49 per cent. of the whole population, including the Roman Catholics, and that in the most populous and most rapidly developing parts of Wales the proportion was only 35 per cent. Mr. Bryce (*Aberdeen, S.*) delivered an effective speech in favour of the motion. A long discussion followed, after which Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) summed up the case against Disestablishment, remarking that the equality he wished to see was the equality of giving those who had not, what they lacked, and not taking away from those who had that which they put to a great and useful purpose. Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*) brought the debate to a close in a somewhat bitter speech, in which he protested against the fallacy of identifying a Church with an Establishment, and against the attempt to represent men who were hostile to the Establishment as enemies of the Church. On a division, the motion was rejected by 267 votes against 220.

The Small Holdings Bill and the Irish Education Bill were introduced on one and the same evening (Feb. 22). In moving for leave to introduce the former, Mr. Chaplin (*Sleaford*) explained that it was more or less an experiment, intended to re-create the class of yeomen, and to check the migration of the rural population to the towns by offering them greater facilities for sometimes working upon the land for their own profit. The scheme of the Bill empowered the County Councils to borrow money from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, or elsewhere, to an amount that would not involve a charge upon the rates exceeding for any one year a penny in the pound, wherewith to

purchase land and dispose of it in small holdings of from one to fifty acres in extent. One-fourth of the purchase money of the holding would have to be paid down at once; one-fourth might be secured by a perpetual rent-charge; and one-half would be payable by instalments or by terminable annuities. There would also be power to let small holdings to labourers in quantities not exceeding ten acres, and, save in exceptional cases, no dwelling-house might be erected where the holding did not exceed 25*l.* annual value. It was proposed that the necessary buildings should if possible be erected by the purchaser, but where the outlay would seriously cripple him in the cultivation of his holding, the local authority might provide them. In cases where landlord and tenant agreed as to the sale of a holding to the tenant the County Council might advance three-fourths of the purchase money under proper safeguards. The Bill was read a first time, after a discussion which was generally favourable to it, though much criticism was offered on points of detail, and the Opposition objected to the absence of compulsion and to the working of the Bill by such large bodies as the County Councils. When the Bill came up for second reading (March 21) the debate again showed it to be strongly supported, though some members of the Opposition still expressed regret that the Bill was not compulsory. Mr. Gladstone (*Midlothian*) bestowed his good wishes on it, as "an interesting effort in the right direction, though far from being all that the necessities of the case demanded." He especially urged the introduction of the compulsory principle, and the administration of the Act by smaller bodies than County Councils. Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) pointed out that to make Parish Councils the administrative authority would either necessitate recourse to local rates, or impose upon the county rates the liability for that which the Parish Council did. Eventually the Bill was read a second time without a division. Its progress in committee will be subsequently referred to.

The Irish Education Bill was brought in by the new Chief Secretary. Mr. Jackson (*Leeds, N.*) stated that there were from 110,000 to 120,000 children in Ireland who ought to be at school, but were not. Under the Bill it would be the duty of parents to send their children to school between the ages of six and fourteen years, and it would be illegal to employ children at all under the age of eleven, or, without a certificate of proficiency, between eleven and fourteen. The sum of 90,000*l.* due to Ireland for the current financial year, as the equivalent to the English and Scotch fee grant, would be handed over to the teachers' pension fund in order to improve its condition, and with the sum of 200,000*l.*, available for the ensuing year, it was proposed to increase the class salaries of teachers, to improve the remuneration of assistant teachers who had completed seven years of service, to raise the position of the smallest schools, and to apply the balance as a capitation grant.

In return for these benefits it would be required that all schools, the fees of which did not exceed six shillings a year per child, should in future be free from school fees. In the desultory discussion which followed a general approval of the Bill was expressed by Irish members on both sides of the House. The debate stood adjourned, and on its being resumed (March 22) Mr. Sexton (*Belfast, W.*) complained of the obstacles which the measure would place in the way of the work of the Christian Brothers. Mr. Jackson replied that it was open to the Christian Brothers to bring themselves under the operation of the Bill by becoming connected with the national schools. The Bill was afterwards read a first time.

The Scotch Education and Local Taxation Relief Bill was first discussed on an imperfect introduction of it (Feb. 25). After its provisions had been explained by the Lord Advocate (*Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities*), and fully debated, Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) rose and stated that he had just been informed by the highest authority in the House that grave doubts existed as to whether the Bill ought not to be introduced in committee, and on the following day, the debate having stood adjourned, an order was taken for the introduction of the Bill in committee. The object of the Bill, as explained by the Lord Advocate, was to make provision in regard to the distribution and application of sums from time to time paid to the Scotch Local Taxation Account. The sum accrued during the last half of the financial year was, he stated, 110,000*l.*, and the future proportion that would fall to the share of Scotland would be 265,000*l.* a year. It was proposed to hand over the money for the present year to the Town and County Councils, in the same way as was done with the residue grant from the Local Taxation Act in the previous year. With regard to the future annual grant, it was proposed to allocate 175,000*l.* in relief of local rates, of which 100,000*l.* would go to Town and County Councils, and 75,000*l.* to Parochial Boards; 60,000*l.* would be applied to secondary education, and 30,000*l.* would be distributed among the Scottish Universities. The long discussion which followed the Lord Advocate's statement was remarkable for the extreme divergences of opinion which manifested themselves among the Scotch members, and even on the front Opposition bench. The Bill was afterwards (March 3) introduced in committee and read a first time. The second reading debate occupied part of two sittings (March 31 and April 4), and the Government were then urged to give the Bill a temporary operation only, but the Solicitor-General for Scotland pointed out that it would be impossible to introduce a system of secondary education without making a permanent provision for it. Ultimately the second reading was carried by 169 votes to 111.

The speeches outside Parliament of public men, after the introduction of the Irish Local Government Bill, were

naturally to a large extent devoted to that measure and to Irish affairs. Speaking at a Unionist meeting at Epsom (Feb. 24), Mr. Goschen denied that the Irish Land Purchase Act had been a failure. Nothing would make landlords anxious to sell and tenants to buy except a state of things in Ireland under which there was animosity between the two classes. The moment it appeared that more harmony existed between landlords and tenants, both parties would naturally be less anxious to change their relations. In this way the very improvement that had taken place in the state of Ireland would be an inducement to lessen the pressure of those sales which would separate the relations between the two. The Irish landlords did not wish to sell their estates if only there was harmony between themselves and their tenants; and many of the tenants were anxious to keep their own landlords rather than to have the State as their landlord, if only agitators would stand aloof. The representatives of Ireland thought the time had come when the Opposition leaders should give their opinion as to what Home Rule meant. Sir William Harcourt said that co-operation between the National party in Ireland and the Liberal party in England was only practicable on terms which should appear at once safe to the British electorate and satisfactory to Irish sentiment, and that no plan would be proposed or could be carried which did not fulfil those conditions. That was the condemnation of any Home Rule which would ever be proposed. The Gladstonians could not produce a plan which would fulfil those conditions. The Irish Local Government Bill was an honest endeavour to place local government in Ireland upon the same footing as it occupied in England and Scotland. The opposition was not to the main provisions of the Bill, but to the safeguards. The controversy turned upon the arraignment of local bodies. The Government were not penitent with regard to that clause; they did not think it derogatory in any sense. Turning to the questions of finance and foreign policy, Mr. Goschen declared that the Government had benefited the middle classes by the reduction of income tax by 2,000,000*l.*, and by the reduction of the house duty and relieving rates to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* The working classes had been relieved by the reduction of the tea duty and the tobacco duty, and by the expenditure in freeing elementary education. For more than five years the tranquillity of the Empire had been undisturbed; no petty wars had burdened the exchequer; and no demands had been made for panic expenditure, although the times had not been without their burden of intense anxieties.

Addressing a Gladstonian meeting at Reading (Feb. 24), Mr. Morley maintained that all over the land there was a resolute determination that Parliament should put its hand in earnest to the great work of social regeneration. The new voices at the next election would confirm the determination to which Mr. Gladstone was the first to give expression—that the

beginning must be a reform of the condition of Ireland. Ireland had about one-eighth of the population of the whole of the United Kingdom, and yet this one-eighth had, during the last six years, taken much more like the proportion of eight to one instead of one to eight of the time, thought, attention, and calculation of Parliament and of the country. The Tories said it was the fault of the Opposition. But in 1886 the Liberals were routed, and were sent back to the House of Commons only 190 strong. What had happened? The session of 1887 was taken up with the "detestable" Coercion Act, *plus* a Land Act. In 1888 there was another Land Act; in 1889 an enormous amount of time was consumed by "that most unconstitutional measure," the Parnell Commission; in 1891 the great measure of the session was another Irish Land Act; and now in 1892 there was every prospect of the whole, or the greater part of the operative time of the session being consumed by a couple of Irish measures. If the Gladstonians were allowed by the constituencies once more to try that noble and arduous experiment which Mr. Gladstone tried in 1886, they would at least have taken the first great step towards freeing themselves for attention to their own affairs. The Irish policy of the Government had not been a success. The Irish Land Act of 1891 had produced many grievances, and there were many loose screws to tighten up. The Irish Local Government Bill was "a mockery of Parliament, a falsification of pledges, and a monstrous imposture." Pointing out the faults he had to find with the Bill, Mr. Morley referred to the cumulative vote. Of all the devices for ruining representation there was the least hope for that, and of all places where the cumulative vote could be tried, Ireland was the least favourable. "Illiterates" were to be disfranchised. It might be a question whether a man who could not read or write should have a vote, but to allow him to vote for a member of Parliament, and yet to tell him he should not vote for a member of the County Council, was ridiculous and absurd. Then there was to be a joint committee which was to decide the amount of capital expenditure. It was to be composed of fifteen gentlemen; seven were to be elected members, seven chosen from the grand jury, and the sheriff was to have the casting vote. The seven nominees of the grand jury were the nominees of a body who were themselves the nominees for the year of the sheriff. Therefore, on the joint committee, the seven elected members would be always liable to be outvoted by the sheriff and his seven grand jurymen. So that the Bill, which was to substitute elective government for the grand juries, really turned the grand juries out at the front door and readmitted them again at the back. One more point was "the gem." If two judges, sitting as election judges, decided that, in their opinion, the County

Council had been guilty of "oppression," they could break up the County Council, send them about their business, and the lord-lieutenant was to nominate a County Council of his own. The Government said that though they would not drop the Bill, they would be very happy to accept large changes and substantial modifications, and they invited the Gladstonians to make proposals for turning their bad Bill into a good one. It was for the Government to do their own salvage. They must themselves make the requisite alterations in their Bill, and let Parliament see what the Bill looked like. They might be quite sure that whatever alterations they might make, their new proposals could not by any possibility be so absurd and hopeless as the old ones.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland defended the Local Government Bill at a meeting of the Leeds Conservative Association (Feb. 27). The Opposition, he said, had received it "with boisterous merriment," but the whole weight of the attack would probably be directed against one or two clauses. Mr. Balfour had made it clear that he deemed it necessary to provide certain checks and safeguards for the protection of the minority in Ireland. Were they to entrust without any restraining means the full power of rating and incurring expenditure to ratepayers who hitherto had paid a very small portion or no rate at all on a franchise just as wide as the franchise in England? If they were prepared to take all the risk of that, and possibly of the oppression of the minorities, they might put safeguards aside. But, if there were to be safeguards, they should be worded in the fairest and most impartial manner. There was no body of men in the United Kingdom so utterly guiltless of any tinge of partiality in their decisions as the judges of the land; and although some people might make merry over the fact that it was sought to bring a corporate body before a judge, as if it were a criminal, yet what else was to be done in cases of malversation and oppression? It was the duty of the Government to find a tribunal for the administration of the law, uninfluenced either by politics or by religion, and composed of eminent persons, who would be free to take whatever course conscience and evidence dictated, without fear of attack in the House of Commons. No more impartial tribunal could have been found than that composed, not of judges selected for that particular purpose, but of judges standing upon the *rota*, to try such of those cases as might arise. It was certainly a strong thing to do to provide safeguards at all, but if the occasion should not arise the Act would not operate in that particular. It would be found that there were more precedents for this sort of thing than the general public were aware of. Not one Government only, but Governments of both political parties, had safeguarded minorities before now, and where the power had been exercised there was necessity for it, and the exercise of that power had been beneficial in its results. With reference

to the cumulative vote, Mr. Jackson appealed to past experience in favour of its affording protection to the minority. By this extension of local government to Ireland, it was hoped to bring every class in society and politics together, and from the bringing together of men of opposite views who had hitherto been kept apart, a result would come which would be equally beneficial to both. If the Opposition could show that the system would not work, and that they could accomplish the work in another way, the Government would be willing to wait; but their proposition was, not to make the Bill a good Bill, but to try to kill it. Nevertheless, the Government would make a stout fight in support of the principle embodied in the Bill as it stood.

In a highly characteristic speech at Blackheath (Feb. 29) Sir William Harcourt declared that, though he had seen many parties and many leaders, he had never seen "a twin leadership and a double-faced party" go to pieces with "such exemplary agility" as the "composite united Unionist party." The Irish Local Government Bill—the profound policy which was to give peace to Ireland—had been "smothered by the ill-disguised disparagement which Mr. Balfour heaped upon the head of his own offspring." Lord Salisbury's "Exeter" speech, "that attack upon the majority of the Irish people and upon the Catholic priesthood," was, he maintained, neither more nor less than the key and the preface to the Irish Local Government Bill which had since been introduced. It was not the laughter of the Opposition that killed that Bill. It was the dismay, disgust, and discomfiture of the supporters of the Government. Of all the tribunals in the world, for mixed social and political questions, the very worst would be one consisting of judges, admirable as they were for other questions. However, the Government were going to the country on this Bill. He could only say, "Amen; so be it." There had been a disposition on the part of the discomfited Tories to cast the blame for their difficulties on their new leader. Mr. Balfour, Sir William assured his hearers, "did not do stupid things of his own accord. He was a victim of circumstances, and of a party over which he had no control." He had to reconcile his party to a policy they disliked and feared; and in order to please his party, Mr. Balfour was bound to spoil his Bill. That was the origin of the ridiculous safeguards.

Reference has already been made to several Bills which originated in the House of Lords at an early period of the session. One of these was the Lord Chancellor's Bill for enabling any person charged with an offence, and desirous of giving evidence, to be called as a witness. The Bill was warmly supported by Lord Herschell, and had the unanimous approval of the House of Lords, where it passed rapidly through its several stages. In the House of Commons no opposition was offered to it on the first or second readings, but a difficulty arose when the Bill was in committee, and in

the hurried winding up of the work of the session it was ultimately dropped. Lord Herschell's Bill "to render penal the inciting of infants to betting or wagering or to borrowing money" was more fortunate. Read a first time on February 15, it passed its third reading a fortnight later, and in less than another month it had passed the House of Commons. The Clergy Discipline Bill had a more difficult and a more troubled course. In moving the second reading of the Bill (March 3) the Archbishop of Canterbury explained that, though somewhat different in form, it was substantially almost the same measure as the Bill of the previous year. It was simply confined to cases of clerical immorality, and did not touch matters of doctrine or ritual. Under the present law there was practically no certain means available for getting rid of a profligate or criminal pastor, who could, after conviction and sentence, retain his benefice until he had absolutely wearied out his bishop, and involved him in enormous expense. The Bill would remedy that evil by making the civil conviction for an offence conclusive as to the fact of its having been committed; and by providing that upon such conviction the ecclesiastical authority should declare the offender's living vacant. Lord Grimthorpe objected to the procedure contemplated by the Bill, and attributed the whole proposal to the influence of the English Church Union, who, in their ability to "drive the bishops into saying and doing just what they wished," realised the old description of the Jesuits as "more powerful than the Pope." It was in the House of Commons, however, and for reasons which had no reference to the merits of the Bill, that its ultimate adoption was delayed by opposition.

Notwithstanding the shortness of the session several private members' Bills were successfully got through both Houses, though these pieces of good fortune occurred at an early period. Later in the session there was the usual breakdown of these unofficial attempts at legislation. The Bill brought in by Colonel Dawnay (*Thirsk*), enacting a "close time" for hares during the breeding season, met with no opposition, and was among the first measures to become law. Two Irish Bills had an equally easy course. One of these was a Labourers' Allotments Bill, introduced by Dr. Tanner (*Cork, Mid*), and the other was a Poor Law Amendment Bill, brought in by Mr. Mahoney (*Meath, N.*). An equal triumph thus fell to each section of the Irish party. Mr. O'Kelly (*Roscommon, N.*) was less fortunate with his Bill for the reinstatement of evicted tenants. The measure was supported by members of each branch of the Irish party, and by Mr. Shaw Lefevre (*Bradford*) and Sir George Trevelyan (*Bridgeton*). The Attorney-General for Ireland (*Dublin Univ.*), among the opponents of the Bill, pointed out that it made no distinction whatever between just and unjust evictions, but simply made

the fact of eviction, regardless of what might have been the cause of it, the test of a man's right to be reinstated on his former holding. The second reading was rejected (March 2) by 229 votes to 174. Two private members, who were content to compass their objects by means of a resolution of the House of Commons, succeeded in carrying the resolutions they proposed. Mr. Gardner (*Saffron Walden*), by an amendment in Supply (Feb. 26), induced the House to declare that schools in receipt of Parliamentary grants should be at the disposal of the inhabitants of the district for the holding of public meetings. Mr. Bryce (*Aberdeen, S.*), also in Supply (March 4), obtained a declaration from the House that legislation was needed for securing to the public the right of free access to uncultivated mountains and moorlands, especially in Scotland, subject to proper provisions against the abuse of the right.

Several private members' Bills, most of which were afterwards dropped, obtained a second reading before Easter. Perhaps the most important of these was the Shop Hours Bill—for amending the law relating to the employment of women and young people in shops—brought in by Mr. Provand (*Blackfriars, Glasgow*). The Bill was warmly supported from both sides of the House on the second reading (Feb. 24). Mr. Matthews (*Birmingham, E.*) deprecated its acceptance, and remarked that if it became law women would probably be to a great extent displaced by men. He also pointed out that the "leviathan establishments" would not be touched by the Bill, while the struggling tradesmen in the east end and suburbs of London would be injured. The Bill, however, which ultimately became law, was read a second time by 175 votes to 152. The Miners' Eight Hours Bill, introduced by Mr. Leake (*Redcliffe*), had a more pronounced success on its second reading (March 23), which was carried by a majority of 112. Though the Bill was opposed by Mr. Burt (*Morpeth*), it had the advantage of being supported by Mr. Chamberlain (*Birmingham, W.*), who said that he thought an eight hours' working day was a desirable thing for miners, and that Parliamentary action was the best way of procuring it. In reply to the objection that the interference of Parliament in such a matter dangerously extended the functions of the State, he urged that while the State should avoid the extreme of continual and impertinent interference, it was its duty to interfere where it could for the benefit of the community. The State was justified in doing anything which, in its ulterior consequences, added to the sum total of happiness. As to the objection that it was not right for Parliament to interfere with the labour of adult men, he could see no difference between interfering with the labour of men and with the labour of women, especially as women were well able to take care of themselves in matters of trade, and, having fewer responsibilities and obligations, were really more independent than men. A Bill for the enfranchisement of

leasehold places of worship, and a Bill to amend the law relating to the rating of machinery, also passed a second reading by large majorities before Easter, though they were not effectively proceeded with afterwards.

Early in the session (March 3) the Government induced the House of Commons to consent to the holding of morning sittings on Tuesdays and Fridays for the purposes of Supply. The first discussion of any importance on the supplementary estimates occurred on the vote of 20,000*l.*, for a survey in view of a projected railway from Mombasa, on the East African coast, to the Victoria Nyanza (March 3). The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs (*Penrith*) explained the policy which had led to the introduction of the vote. The line, he said, would be a valuable auxiliary in the suppression of the slave trade, and a necessary completion of the work laid down by the Brussels Convention, to which the British Government was a party. The vote was for a survey to be carried out, with the assistance of the Government, by the British East Africa Company, and in order that no time might be lost the survey had already been begun. If the work were abandoned, a "great spurt" would be given to the slave trade, and it was very probable that our missionaries would be killed. Mr. Bryce (*Aberdeen, S.*) complained of the absence of sufficient information, and denied the existence of any slave trade in the district through which the railway would pass. Mr. Goschen (*St. George's, Hanover Square*) stated that the East African Company had already liberated 4,000 slaves, and while he pointed out that no liability beyond the making of a survey was involved in the vote, he said that before the construction of the railway was entered upon, guarantees would have to be obtained from the Company that its powers were adequate to the carrying out of the operations. Mr. Gladstone (*Midlothian*) condemned the explanations offered by the Government as wholly incomplete and unsatisfactory, and declared that nothing in the shape of real information had been offered to the House at all. Under these circumstances he declined "every jot or tittle of responsibility" for the undertaking, but would remain with "suspended judgment." There was no security that the survey would be a peaceful or bloodless operation, and it was an act of "real disrespect to the House" to withhold necessary information from it, and to have taken the unconstitutional and unprecedented course of actually beginning the survey without any Parliamentary sanction at all. The discussion was continued at another sitting (March 4), when Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*) and Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*) opposed the vote, which, however, was carried by 211 votes against 113. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Morley, Sir W. Harcourt, and several other members quitted the House without voting. Subsequently (March 10) on the motion of Mr. MacNeill (*Donegal, S.*) the votes of three members

voting in the majority, who were shareholders in the East Africa Company, were expunged.

The introduction of the Army Estimates (March 7) was both preceded and followed by the usual desultory discussion on military affairs. Before the Secretary for War rose, Mr. Hanbury (*Preston*) took occasion to make his annual assault on the expenditure of the Army, and to emphasise his view that the Army was badly organised and administered, incapable of ready mobilisation, too small to be effective, and much too costly. After some allusions to these criticisms, to the report of Lord Wantage's Committee, and to the efficient forces in India and the Colonies, Mr. Stanhope (*Horncastle*) said that we could now put into the field the largest force of men of full age that this country had ever had since the time of the Peninsular War. The most satisfactory feature of the report of Lord Wantage's Committee was its approval of the main lines of the policy on which our Army was at present conducted, and he was prepared to consider the recommendations of that committee, though he was not prepared to unduly deplete the Reserve or to introduce largely a system of pensions. Speaking generally, the Army Estimates had been increased by a net sum of 500,000*l.* since the present Government came into office, and, in addition, they had obtained the sanction of Parliament to the application of borrowed funds to certain urgent works. This addition to the expenditure was accounted for by an increase in the number of the Regular Army, and still more of the Reserve, by the additional grants to the Volunteer force, and by the large additions to, and improvements in, our warlike stores. Almost every other head of expenditure showed some decrease. In every change made during the last five years the Government had endeavoured to weld into one practical and effective military organisation all the miscellaneous land forces at their disposal. Since 1886 the establishment of the Army, including the colonial corps, had been increased by 2,000 men, mainly in consequence of the necessary provision of garrisons for our foreign ports; and on the 1st of January last the effectives of the Regular Army stood at a total of 138,718 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. The Reserve was expected to reach nearly 80,000 men in April 1893, being an increase since 1886 of 24,000 men. The whole of this force had been re-armed with modern weapons. In the Militia we had a force of over 105,000 officers and men, and the Volunteers on November 1 last numbered over 222,000. All these forces had been utilised for the defence of the Empire. The defences of our ports and coaling stations at home and abroad had been organised; throughout the Empire submarine mining defences had been provided that would afford at short notice an effective defence at all our principal ports; and the defence of the coaling stations was practically complete. The defences of Portsmouth, Plymouth, the Thames, the Cape, Malta, Gibraltar,

and other stations had been enormously strengthened, and almost all the necessary breech-loading guns were actually mounted. Moreover, the garrisons of all these ports were told off, and the schemes of defence providing for the special duties of every unit of the garrison had been in many cases laid down in complete detail, including the method to be adopted for food supply and for dealing with the civil population. Therefore, the gigantic task of providing for the improved land defences of our ports had been successfully accomplished since the present Government came into office, and it had required, in addition to the loan obtained under the Imperial Defence Act, an expenditure out of annual estimates not far short of 1,000,000*l.* With regard to the defence of London, sites had been obtained for the necessary works; and working plans and drawings, with other details, for everything that would have to be done on emergency had been prepared. The right honourable gentleman next described the changes which had been made in the organisation of the Transport Service, the Garrison Artillery, and the Medical Department, and, in enlarging on the progress made with the supply of stores, he assured the committee that the supply of the big guns, both naval and military, had overtaken the demand, and spoke in sanguine terms of the proved success of the Lee-Mitford rifle. In regard also to the smokeless powder, he said the reports were most satisfactory. Finally, he explained in some detail how the sanitary condition of the Army had been ameliorated and the attractiveness of the service increased by the improvements in the barrack accommodation, and concluded by expressing a confident hope that very shortly he would be able to add to the comfort of the soldier by giving a free kit and by changes in the issue of clothing. The discussion was scattered over several sittings, but no points of importance arose upon it, and the vote for the amount of the estimates was ultimately agreed to (March 11).

At its next sitting the House took up the Navy Estimates, the discussion of which was facilitated by the customary memorandum issued by the First Lord of the Admiralty. Several naval members seemed disposed to raise preliminary questions, but Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*) recommended that the House should be allowed to go into committee without loss of time, and this was done. In the First Lord's memorandum it was explained that the estimated naval expenditure for the year 1892-93, 14,240,200*l.*, was an increase of 25,100*l.* over the original estimates of the preceding year. This sum did not include the whole of the funds available for naval services during the forthcoming year. Under the financial provisions of the Naval Defence Act it was enacted that an annuity of 1,428,000*l.* for seven years should be charged upon the Consolidated Fund to meet the cost of the contract-built ships. The unexpended balances on April 1 next were estimated to be

75,000*l.* for new construction, and 568,000*l.* for armament and warlike stores, and these sums were at the disposal of the Admiralty. It was calculated that the liabilities to be met out of the annual estimates for the completion of the ships contemplated under the Naval Defence Act would be, at the close of the current financial year, about 3,737,000*l.*; of this 2,270,000*l.* would be defrayed in 1892-93, leaving 1,467,000*l.* for the year 1893-94. The amount available during the next five years under the Naval Defence Act would be about 8,000,000*l.* The work for the year would be—Under new construction: ten vessels would be completed; twenty advanced sufficiently to be completed in 1893-94; two ironclads would be commenced in the dockyards, and one by contract; ten first-class torpedo boats would be commenced by contract. Under reconstruction: five ironclads of the older type were to be finished, and two more to be advanced sufficiently to be finished in 1893-94. This was independent of the contract-built ships of the Naval Defence Act, nine of which would be completed after delivery this year, and fifteen materially advanced. The memorandum further indicated the various increases that would be necessary to bring up the *personnel* of the Navy to an equality with its material, as the latter would be in 1894. Though the proposals of the Admiralty did not escape criticism, no substantial opposition was offered to them, and, after a general reply from Lord George Hamilton (*Ealing*) to the views and arguments of members who had spoken, the amount of the estimates was voted (March 14).

Mr. Chamberlain was the guest of the Liberal Union Club (March 8), and in his speech on the occasion he defined and defended the position of the Liberal Unionists. After observing that he had never concealed from himself the difficulty of maintaining a separate organisation and keeping up a third party in English politics, he went on to say: "Yet I believe that we shall succeed, and that we shall come back from the General Election, whenever it takes place, in force, at all events, sufficient to defend and maintain the cause to which we have attached ourselves. Looking back upon the past five years—five years of somewhat stormy controversy—I think we shall see ample justification for the course which we took at the commencement of that period, and ample reason for persevering in that course. In 1886 we had no quarrel with the Liberal party, but we disputed the authority of its then leader, who was breaking it to pieces, who was placing its honour at the feet of an Irish section, and who was seeking to buy Parnellite votes with its influence. We thought then that the policy he pursued imperilled great national interests, and we refused to turn our coats, even at the bidding of an imperious leader. But in dissenting from him on that question, we did not abandon the slightest one of the Liberal principles that we had ever professed. We differed on

one point, and one point only, but it is true that it was a point which we thought was paramount, and we were prepared to place all considerations of party interest or personal ambition on one side in order that we might prevent the proposal from being carried into effect. And now we are taunted by the Gladstonians because they say we have expressed our readiness to subordinate our personal views to the maintenance of the Union. The taunt comes with a very bad grace from men who were prepared to give up everything in order to secure its destruction."

In a speech at West Islington (March 15), in support of Mr. Richard Chamberlain, the sitting member, Mr. Goschen reviewed the political situation, and defended his own financial policy from the attacks of its critics. Answering the charge that he had frittered away his surpluses, he enumerated the remissions of taxation which the Government had effected—namely, reducing the income tax by four millions, the tea duty by one and a half millions, giving three and a half millions in relief of the rates, and also giving free education to the people. In reference to the naval and military policy of the Government he made the following very effective statement: "In 1886 we had 499 breech-loading guns afloat and in reserve; in 1892 we have 1,868. Of light quick-firing guns we had 33 in 1886; in 1892 we have 1,715. Of torpedoes we had 820; we have now 2,874. Of ships at home and abroad and in reserve, excluding coast defence ships, gunboats and torpedo boats, we had in tonnage then 342,000; we have now 544,000. Of ships of 15 knots' speed and upwards, afloat and building, excluding torpedo boats, we had 57; we have now 140. And of officers and men on the retired list we had 61,400; we have now 74,100 officers and men. I say that is progress which we put before the people to show that the money has not been wasted, and that we have something to show for our money, that we are a stronger people, more ready for defence, more ready to defend our interests in every part of the globe. And we have not confined our efforts to the Navy alone. Our coaling stations are better defended; our arsenals are more secure; our soldiers are armed with better rifles; they return to more sanitary barracks." In a stirring peroration, Mr. Goschen spoke in warm praise of the high capacity and firm character of the new leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour.

The waste of time in Parliament became very marked as Easter approached. The two Irish Bills of the Government, one of them the chief measure of the session, had only been read a first time, and it was clear that the second reading of either could not be taken until after Easter, and possibly long after. The Government had elected to proceed with the Small Holdings Bill first; but even though this measure was not seriously opposed, it was not found possible to take the second reading until a late date in March. This delay in the

progress of business was caused in part by the numerous questions put to Ministers, and in part by private members' Bills and debates on dilatory or impracticable motions. The Bill of Mr. T. Ellis (*Merioneth*), for establishing in Wales a system of land tenure resembling that in force in Ireland, monopolised a Wednesday sitting (March 16) on the motion for its second reading. The debate was remarkable, however, for the speech of Mr. Gladstone (*Midlothian*), who very adroitly managed to satisfy both the friends and the opponents of the Bill. He declined to vote for it, on the ground that the question involved was not ripe for solution at present, but he "did not preclude himself from the ultimate adoption of such a measure if, upon a careful, impartial, and adequate inquiry, it appeared to be demanded." He thought a case had been made out for a thoroughly searching inquiry, and this he urged the Government to grant. He discussed the subject at some length, mainly to show that the case of Wales differed considerably from that of Ireland, and he pointed to the fact that no Welsh member had cared to move the rejection of the Bill, a circumstance which seemed to show that the Welsh people were in its favour, and which helped to enforce the demand for inquiry. Mr. Chaplin (*Sleaford*), speaking for the Government, strongly opposed the Bill, and the motion for its second reading was negatived by 234 votes against 113. A few days later (March 22) an evening sitting was occupied by a debate on the law of conspiracy. Mr. Edmund Robertson (*Dundee*) moved a resolution declaring that the common law doctrine of conspiracy, by which persons were made punishable for combining to do acts which in themselves were not criminal, was unjust in its operation, and ought to be amended. The motion was supported by Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*), and was opposed in an animated speech by the Home Secretary (*Birmingham, E.*), who described it as a motion in favour of boycotting and the Plan of Campaign. It was negatived by 226 votes against 180.

Another resolution which the House of Commons refused to accept was one moved by Mr. Fenwick (*Wansbeck*), in favour of the payment of a reasonable allowance to members of Parliament (March 25). Mr. Fenwick pointed to the practice of other countries, and suggested that a suitable allowance would be a pound a day for the whole year, or 365*l.* Sir George Trevelyan (*Bridgeton*) was the only occupant of the front Opposition bench who supported the motion. It was opposed by Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*), but the most effective speech in the debate was the very humorous one of Lord Elcho (*Ipswich*), who affected to support the motion while really covering it with ridicule. He thought, as he had spent nine years of unremunerated public service, that the motion should have been made retrospective, and after nine years there should be some system of commutation. Then it might be just to

remember that the flowing tide would also ebb, and to make some provision for those who were left stranded at the bottom of the poll at an election. Next, as human life was uncertain, it might be well to provide for the widows and orphans of deceased members. As to payment, he recommended the adoption of the plan said to have been pursued by the new member for Wexford, of stipulating, before his election, that his stipend should be paid quarterly and in advance. He wanted to know whether a member was to be paid for the quality of his services, and if so how his merits were to be measured. If by the number of divisions in which he took part, Parliamentary life would be one long procession through the division lobbies; if by the length and number of his speeches, every member would look upon the mover of the closure as a sort of highway robber, who gagged him before he robbed him of his hard-earned pay. In this bantering strain the noble lord proceeded for some time, to the great amusement of the House, but he wound up by declaring that he could not vote for a motion which so directly affected his immediate personal and pecuniary interests, lest he should lay himself open to the fate which overtook certain members who recently voted for the Mombasa Railway, and have his vote struck off. The motion was rejected by 227 votes against 162. Another evening sitting (March 29) was spent in the discussion, and ultimate rejection by a large majority, of a resolution moved by Mr. Kilbride (*Kerry, S.*) in favour of enabling tenants in Ireland to compel their landlords to sell to them their holdings under the Land Purchase Acts. Yet another evening was wasted before Easter on a motion which was only discussed to be rejected. It was a resolution, of which Sir Walter Foster (*Ilkeston*) was the mover (April 8), declaring for the repeal of the Septennial Act and the establishment of shorter Parliaments. A purely academic debate ensued upon it, which ended in the rejection of the motion by 188 votes against 142.

A Government measure, important in its scope and object—the Bill to amend the procedure in regard to Scotch and Irish private Bills—was read a first time (March 25), after a protracted debate occupying more or less of three sittings. It was brought in by Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*), who explained that its plan centred upon the appointment of a joint standing committee, consisting of the Chairman of Ways and Means of the House of Commons, the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, and two members appointed by each House. This committee would be able to sit at any time of the year, and having satisfied themselves that in the case of any Bill *primâ facie* relating to Scotland or Ireland the Standing Orders had been complied with, or had been suspended, that the Bill was in the main either Scotch or Irish, and that it involved no principle which Parliament had not clearly sanctioned and established, they would refer it to the Railway Commission, which

consisted of an Irish and a Scotch judge *ex officio* and two lay commissioners. There would be two assistant commissioners appointed to deal with Scotch and Irish Bills respectively, and powers would be given to the Speakers of the two Houses to appoint additional commissioners should the joint committee represent that the number of Bills was in excess of what the commission could deal with. The first and second readings would be passed in both Houses without debate, but on the third reading, after a Bill had come back from the commission, it might be debated, rejected, or referred back to the commission to carry out any amendments which the House might desire. The present measure would enable local inquiries to be made in Scotland and Ireland, and he believed it would greatly diminish the cost of private Bill legislation. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman (*Stirling*), speaking for Scotch members, thought the Bill an improvement on the scheme of the previous year; but Mr. Healy (*Longford, N.*), as representing the opinion of Irish members, declared it to be a Bill which nobody wanted. Indeed the opposition to the measure from Irish members was so strong that Mr. Balfour eventually said that if Ireland did not want it the Government would be willing to limit its operation to Scotland. Later in the session, however, and without having gone to a second reading, the Bill was dropped, and thus another laudable attempt to relieve the House of needless labours, and give to Scotch and Irish representatives in some sense the conduct of Scotch and Irish affairs, was doomed to failure.

The Indian Councils Act Amendment Bill passed the House of Lords in the first month of the session. In moving the second reading in the House of Commons (March 28) Mr. Curzon (*Wycombe*) sketched the history and explained the object of the measure. A long discussion followed, in which most of the Indian experts in the House took part, but the debate was chiefly noteworthy for a speech from Mr. Gladstone (*Midlothian*), in which he warmly commended the introduction of the elective or representative principle, and anticipated the utmost amount of good from that new departure. The Bill was read a second time without a division, Mr. Schwann (*Manchester, N.*) withdrawing, on an appeal from Mr. Gladstone, an amendment he had moved, in order that there might be no appearance of division on a subject on which the whole House was united in principle. It passed its subsequent stages without opposition, and was among the first measures of the session that received the royal assent.

The only remaining business in the House of Commons, before the introduction of the Budget and the adjournment for Easter, which need be specially noticed, was a privilege debate resulting from the report of the Railway Hours Committee. In referring to that report (April 4), Sir M. Hicks-Beach (*Bristol, W.*) pointed to the fact that John Hood, a railway servant who

had given evidence before the committee, had been dismissed from the employment of the Cambrian Railways Company, mainly in consequence of charges arising out of his evidence. The House resolved (April 5) that Mr. Maclure (*Stretford*), one of the directors of the Cambrian Railways Company, should attend in his place in the House on the following Thursday, and that two other directors and the late manager of the Cambrian Railways should also attend at the House on the same day and at an hour named. These gentlemen presented themselves accordingly (April 7). The House was crowded, and the occasion seemed to be regarded as a sort of combat between oppressed labour and overweening capital, with the House of Commons as arbiter. But the hollowness of the whole proceeding soon became manifest. Mr. Maclure tendered a formal apology to the House for his co-directors and himself, but the terms of the apology embodied an assertion that the directors had acted in the discharge of what they believed to be their duty, in justice to the Cambrian Railways Company, and in the interest of the public. This view was really supported by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, in the speech in which he moved that the directors should be admonished by the Speaker. That course was strongly objected to by several members, who wanted to stipulate for the reinstatement of Hood. But to their extreme vexation Mr. Gladstone (*Midlothian*) upheld the view of the circumstances taken by the Government, and agreed with the course they proposed. After several amendments had been moved and negatived, the original motion was carried by 349 votes against 70, and the somewhat farcical proceedings were concluded by an admonition from the Speaker, which Mr. Maclure and his colleagues received with becoming submission.

Mr. Goschen's Budget statement (April 11) was made in a fairly full House, for whether any financial surprises are deemed possible or not, the curiosity excited by the announcements and proposals which the Chancellor of the Exchequer may have to make always brings together a good many listeners. The expectations of members were not on this occasion of a sanguine character, for a year of declining trade, of small profits, and which had suffered from many labour disturbances, did not suggest the possibility of more than a nominal surplus. Mr. Goschen's statement was a long one, and from the multiplicity of the figures with which it dealt it would have lacked interest but for the side-lights which it threw on the habits of the people. Mr. Goschen himself, indeed, seemed occasionally embarrassed by the figures he had to wade through. He now and then converted thousands into millions, and *vice versa*, but with the help of a printed statement of accounts, which had been considerably circulated, members were able to follow him with comparative ease. He showed at the outset that the actual revenue for the past year had exceeded the estimate by 1,067,000*l.* though the estimates in the main had been realised with remarkable exact-

ness. Criticising the items of last year's revenue, he explained that tobacco, and not alcohol, had been the principal feature of the year, and that tea had produced most satisfactory results. In spite of the depression of trade and labour agitations, the nature of the imperial receipts convinced him that wages had not fallen, and that the working man had been in no very bad position. The great improvement in the tobacco receipts led him to ask whether young men were taking earlier to smoking. Tobacco had realised nearly 600,000*l.* more than the highest point which the duty reached before it was lowered two years ago. As to alcohol, which he owned he approached with the "usual awe" felt by Chancellors of the Exchequer on the subject (for it produced one-third of the entire revenue of the country), he explained that there had been no "general rush to alcohol" during the past year, that wine was no longer prosperous (which he accounted for by supposing that men stocked their wine-cellars in good years and left them alone in bad ones), and that though brandy had increased in consumption, rum had fallen and beer had lagged behind. Much of the decline in foreign spirits he attributed to the high price of the potato, consequent upon the famine in Russia. In an interesting comparison of consumption now with what it was fifty years ago, he showed that the consumption of tobacco had increased for each head of the population from 13 to 26 ounces; that coffee had decreased from 17½ to 12 ounces; that tea had increased from 19½ to no less than 87 ounces; and that the consumption of spirits had only increased from 7½ pints per head to a little over 8 pints. The remarkable thing was that the non-alcoholic beverages had increased in consumption very nearly threefold. After going through the details of various other items of revenue he came to the question of debt, and on this he showed that though 14 millions had been spent on the naval defence programme, 12 millions had been raised by revenue, and only 2 millions had been borrowed. Another million would probably have to be borrowed during the coming year, but 3 millions of borrowed money would be the highest point which would be reached on that account. Nearly another million would have to be borrowed for imperial ports, coaling stations, and barracks, but he pointed out that by July 1 1894 we should be getting the full benefit of our purchase of the Suez Canal shares, which, bought for 4 millions, would then be worth, at the present market price of the shares, 19 millions, bringing in 625,000*l.* a year, so that by that time the liabilities of the country would be decreased by 15 millions. As to the scheme for the conversion of debt, it had cost 3,052,000*l.* to carry out, and 24,370,000*l.* had had to be bought from holders who would not convert, but 4,711,000*l.* had since been paid off, and 13,000,000*l.*, which had now been funded, and formed part of the book or funded debt, had been obtained from the National Debt Commissioners,

so that only 5,830,000*l.* remained owing to the public. The amount devoted to the reduction of debt was 7,400,000*l.* Mr. Goschen went on to announce that he had made arrangements with the Bank of England whereby the remuneration by the State to that establishment would be reduced by about 50,000*l.* a year, and he also explained that the sum to be paid to the local authorities throughout the country from the probate, spirit, and licence duties would be 7,600,000*l.* The total expenditure for the coming year he put at 90,253,000*l.*, which represented a net increase of 914,000*l.* Proceeding to account for this increase, Mr. Goschen said: "The increase is not in the Army and Navy Estimates, nor in the Civil Service Estimates generally; it is not in the civil government of the country. It is in two directions, both of which will commend themselves to this House. It is in the direction of education and of the postal service of the country. Education and the postal service account for an increase of 2,000,000*l.* in the expenditure of this year, and it is not only free education, but education all round, which to the satisfaction of the country, but of course somewhat to the despair of the Exchequer, continues to swell our estimates."

Turning to the revenue side of the account Mr. Goschen remarked that the year was a peculiar one. In the previous financial year there was no Easter, and a day was gained from the fact of its being leap year. In the current year there would not only be an Easter, but the half of another Easter, for Good Friday in 1893 would occur on the 31st of March—"a most inconvenient and despairing day for revenue purposes." He anticipated that the loss thus sustained would wipe out the normal gain on the increase of the population. After referring to other matters which, he said, afforded ground for caution but no ground for alarm, Mr. Goschen continued: "I have examined some most interesting diagrams to see in what order the great articles of consumption begin to fall off after an increase in a period of prosperity, and I find this: Wine and spirits are the first to fall, tobacco holds out longer than spirits, and tea has never materially gone back. The working man, it seems, if his wages should diminish, first reduces the amount of his beer and spirits, he clings longer to his tobacco, and, as regards the tea of himself and his family, he does not reduce it at all. That is an interesting social statement which I believe to be absolutely proved by the statistics which I have carefully considered." From a review of various sources of Customs and Excise revenue he passed on to the income tax, in reference to which he amused the House by some interesting comments. He stated, for instance, that it was astonishing how many "quiet callings" kept up the average, and how much was paid by men who were not "bloated monopolists" or plutocrats. All the profits of the great "cotton lords" who had the vast cotton industry at their back

were not equal to the profits of the medical profession, and all the profits of the great coal-owners, who made such enormous fortunes, were not equal to the profits of the legal profession. The profits derived from cotton, wool, silk, clothing, metals and hardware, ship-building, sugar-refining, chemicals, brewing, and distilling amounted to only half the profits under the head of distribution and transport, whose agents made twice as much as the manufacturers and producers. Mr. Goschen estimated that the revenue of the year would amount to 90,477,000*l.*, derived as appears in the subjoined tables, where the estimated expenditure is also shown, the several totals both of income and expenditure being placed in comparison with the corresponding totals for the previous year :—

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Estimate, 1892-93.	Exchequer Receipts, 1891-92.		Estimate, 1892-93.	Exchequer Issues in 1891-92.
	£	£		£	£
Customs	19,900,000	19,736,000	Consolidated Fund Ch'ges	28,312,000	29,010,000
Excise	25,452,000	25,610,000	Army	17,631,000	17,259,000
Stamps	13,560,000	13,700,000	Navy	14,240,000	14,150,000
Land Tax	} 2,450,000 {	1,050,000	Civil Services	{ 17,311,000 } *480,000 {	17,501,000
House Duty ..		1,434,000	Customs and Inland Re- venue		
Property and Income Tax	13,400,000	13,810,000	Post Office...	2,649,000	2,692,000
Post Office...	10,400,000	10,150,000	Telegraph Service	6,345,000	6,126,000
Telegraph Service	2,560,000	2,480,000	Packet Ser- vice	2,556,000	2,489,000
Crown Lands	435,000	480,000		729,000	701,000
Interest on Purchase Money of Suez Canal Shares, Sar- dinian Loan, &c.	220,000	222,000	Total	90,253,000	89,928,000
Miscellaneous	2,100,000	2,373,000			
Total	90,477,000	90,995,000			

* The Scotch and Irish equivalent grants, the estimates for which had not been presented.

He was thus left with a surplus of 224,000*l.* In these circumstances he was unable to offer the taxpayer the remission of any tax, nor could he venture on any serious reform. Two minor changes, however, he did propose to effect, one being the reduction of the fees upon the renewal of patents, which would absorb 25,000*l.* in the current year, and 50,000*l.* per annum ultimately, and the other an alteration in the mode of charging the duty on sparkling wines.

The Budget statement was followed by a very brief discussion, or rather a desultory conversation, Mr. Gladstone (*Midlothian*) deprecating anything like a detailed criticism of the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately upon their being put before the House. After a short sitting on the following day (April 12), the House adjourned for the Easter recess.

CHAPTER III.

Political Speeches before and after Easter—The Duke of Devonshire on Sir W. Harcourt—Business in Parliament—The Women's Franchise Bill—Mr. Gladstone on the Bill—Clergy Discipline Bill—Obstruction by Welsh Members—"Home Rule All Round"—Small Agricultural Holdings Bill—The Illiterate Voter—"One Man, One Vote"—Mr. Chamberlain on the "English Nihilists"—Mr. Morley on London and General Politics—Lord Salisbury and Ulster—Speeches by Mr. Balfour and Sir W. Harcourt—The Hackney Election—Duke of Devonshire at Women's Liberal Unionist Association—London Trades Council and Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour—Lord Rosebery's Return to Political Life—Mr. Balfour on Government by Small Majorities—Lord Salisbury at Hastings—Speeches by Mr. Morley and Lord Rosebery—Duke of Devonshire at Glasgow—Sir W. Harcourt on the Political Situation—Mr. Gladstone and the Ulster Question—Second Reading of the Irish Local Government Bill—Scotch Disestablishment—Registration Reform—Irish Education Bill—Derby Day Debate—Election Speeches and Activity—Duke of Argyll on Home Rule Bill of 1886—Nonconformist Appeal from Ireland—The Ulster Convention—Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Nonconformists and the Ulster Meeting—Mr. Gladstone and the London Trades Council—Winding up of the Session—The Prorogation.

HOME RULE and the coming election—the one because of the other—furnished the matter of many speeches as the session advanced and the appeal to the constituencies drew nearer. Mr. Chamberlain, addressing a meeting of the Nonconformist Unionist Association in London (March 30), maintained that whether the majority of English Dissenters were prepared or not to support Mr. Gladstone, almost all the men whose lives and characters had illustrated the cause of Nonconformity had expressly disavowed all sympathy with the doctrines to which it was sought to commit them. There were two questions arising out of the Home Rule controversy, in which Nonconformists were specially interested. The first was as to its effect upon Protestants and Protestantism in Ireland, and the second was as to the methods and character of the men by whom those new doctrines had been promoted. The members of the non-Episcopal Churches in Ireland numbered some three-quarters of a million. They were almost to a man strong Liberals, and, until 1888, loyal and strenuous supporters of Mr. Gladstone. But almost unanimously they deprecated the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin. In past times English Nonconformists would have stood shoulder to shoulder with their Irish brethren in their great extremity. But now there was a new Nonconformity, as well as a new Radicalism, which had broken with all the traditions of the past. Passing on to speak of Disestablishment, for the sake of which many English Dissenters were prepared to sanction Home Rule, Mr. Chamberlain observed that there were only two ways in which complete religious equality could be attained in this country. The first was that the friends of the Church—Churchmen themselves—should become convinced that the religious usefulness of the

Church was weakened by its connection with the State, and themselves make the proposal to free it from State control, and abandon privileges which had now become invidious. The other was that the Liberal party should disentangle itself from the question of Home Rule, should reunite, and should apply its combined energies to the solution of this great question. Mr. Chamberlain concluded his speech by some eloquent observations on the moral aspect of Home Rule. "We have heard a good deal," he said, "in the last twelve months of the Nonconformist conscience, and there is no doubt that the scruples of the English Dissenters were influential enough to change the whole policy of Mr. Gladstone's party, and to force Mr. Gladstone against his will—against his intention at any rate—to repudiate Mr. Parnell, and to secure his deposition from the leadership of the Irish party. Now, I am not going to criticise the action which was taken in the interests of personal morality, but I say that Mr. Parnell's offence, serious as it was, was almost venial beside the long course of cruelty, violence, robbery, and assassination which disgraced the Home Rule agitation."

Mr. John Morley, on the same day, addressed a Gladstonian meeting at Sale in Cheshire. He declared that the Government had no domestic policy. "I defy them to produce one single new article of domestic policy for the new Parliament. Their programme is a blank sheet. It is a pure negation. They have not got one shot in their locker." The Liberal party, on the other hand, was pledged to deal as soon as it had a majority with the more prominent of English questions. The fabric of local government had still to be built. County Councils without Village Councils would never bring self-government home to the minds of the people who lived in the villages. There was the land question; the question of the government of London. London had wakened up to the absurdities of the position, and would show a great demand for extended powers to the London County Council. There was the question of licensing reform. The Liberal party was pledged to give to localities the same powers that landlords now had. The time was coming for an examination of the Poor Law. But Parliament would never be able to tackle these great questions until they had left Irishmen free to do their own business in their own country. The Local Government Bill with which the Government proposed to crown the edifice of their Irish policy was just such a Bill as one would expect a Government to give to a country they had thought unfit for trial by jury. Even the House of Commons, Tory as it was, would be scandalised and astonished when it understood the farce and the mockery of a Bill which was audaciously marked and ticketed, "Local Government as in England and Scotland."

Speaking as the guest of the Conservative Club (April 1), Mr. Balfour contrasted the practical achievements—the solid

dividends, as he called them—of the Unionist Government, with the brilliant prospectus of the Gladstonians, who drew bills on the future for the benefit of their supporters, but showed them nothing in the past. Referring to Mr. Morley's comparison of the rival policies two days before, Mr. Balfour remarked: "If I am to be told that, because in the back-room of some wire-pulling office a document like the Newcastle programme was evolved, they have therefore a positive policy, while we only have a negative policy, the persons who use that language do not know what the word 'positive' means, and do not know what the word 'negative' means. Can there be more positive results than those we have to show in the region of naval administration, in army administration, in foreign affairs, in financial administration, or in Irish administration? We have something to show for our six years of office, and for our negative policy; while for a positive policy they have got to show the anticipations of the past invariably deceived, and they have got to rely solely upon the fertile imagination of some obscure wire-puller, glorified by the eloquence of an eminent statesman, for making good their claim to the title of the party with a positive programme." Mr. Balfour dwelt especially on the improved condition of the Army, the large increase in the power of the Navy, and the brilliant results of Mr. Goschen's finance. Of the latter he spoke with eager and generous enthusiasm. What was there worthy to be set, he asked, against all these achievements in the long list of Gladstonian promises, hardly any of which could be fulfilled until the absolutely insoluble problem of Home Rule for Ireland had been got out of the way.

Mr. Balfour also delivered a thoughtful speech at a banquet at which he was entertained by the Merchant Taylors' Company (April 9). Speaking generally of legislative questions, and the duty of public men in regard to them, he maintained that the only safe constitution for this country was one resting upon a wide democratic basis. But with all the advantages which that broad democratic basis might give to modern government, it carried with it special difficulties and dangers. The only hope of dealing successfully with the various social evils of the hour was to deal with them in a spirit that recognised the difficulty and complexity of the problems to be faced, and resolutely put aside the electioneering spirit. But for a member of the Government to say that any Bill he brought forward was necessarily of a tentative description, and that he did not anticipate for any effort he might make greater results than sober calculation would warrant, was regarded as a proof that he did not believe in his own Bill, and that he was a mere cynic posing in the character of a constructive legislator. A man who did not realise how difficult was the question that had to be solved in connection with this class of legislation, was not fit to deal with the problem at all. And a man who thought

these social questions existed, not for the purpose of being solved in the interests of the class for whom they were intended, but in the interests of the particular legislator who desired re-election, was not merely ignorant of the problems he attempted to solve, but had betrayed the trust reposed in him. Members of Parliament should endeavour to bring their efforts of social legislation to a successful result, not for their own party merely, but for the community as a whole.

The speeches of the Easter recess mainly came from Unionists, but Sir William Harcourt made up for the silence of most of his colleagues by a stirring address at Ringwood in the New Forest (April 20). He said he had never been in any particular hurry about a dissolution, and he thought it was a pity the Liberals had to dissolve in such a hurry in 1886, for the country then had not time to understand the policy of the Liberal party. But it had now had abundant time to "learn, mark, and inwardly digest." Unionist orators said that if the people condemned them they would put the House of Lords against the people, and it was said the House of Lords had a right to force a dissolution when it pleased. The House of Lords had no such right, and these were not the times nor the occasions upon which the privileges and the power of the House of Lords were likely to be extended. The people of England and their representatives, when the time came, would know how to take care of themselves. As to the policy of the present Government towards Ireland, they had introduced "what they called a Local Government Bill, which was regarded with contempt by the Irish people and the Nationalist party, with absolute aversion by their own friends and supporters in Ireland, and with ridicule by the rest of the world. They had not the smallest expectation, intention, or desire of passing that measure into law." Passing on to speak of the Budget, he declared that piece of handiwork to be "a financial mystery." The country was "bored" with Mr. Goschen's "repeated farce of declaring a surplus when he had, in fact, created a deficit." The year before last Mr. Goschen declared his surplus to be 1,700,000*l.*, but in order to make it up he borrowed the same amount. In the year that had just expired he had declared a surplus of one million, but in order to make that up he had borrowed 1,800,000*l.* In the current year Mr. Goschen estimated a surplus of 200,000*l.*; but he was going to borrow two millions to pay his way for the year. These surpluses were "financial delusions." The Government were not driven to this borrowing and this expenditure because their predecessors had left the Navy in an inefficient condition. They would not leave their successors in the same position in which their predecessors left them, so that their successors could say: "This Government has made such a provision that we are justified in reducing the expenditure of the country." Those who came after them would have to

liquidate the debts which they had incurred, but "had not the courage to meet." The Government claimed to have conferred great benefits by reducing the income tax, the tax upon tea and upon tobacco, and by making contributions to local funds. But this had not been done according to the ordinary rules of sound finance out of the income of the country. Mr. Goschen had had extraordinary resources, his tenure of office having been happily in a period of trade prosperity. But, apart from that, he had "manufactured factitious resources by questionable means." He had laid hold of the capital fund set apart for the redemption of the National Debt. But he had had all the advantages of a diminution of charge upon the interest payable on the public debt to the extent of three millions a year. His predecessor had to pay twenty-one and a half millions every year in interest on the National Debt. Mr. Goschen had only to pay eighteen and a half millions. Certainly "a large part" of the credit of that reduction was due to him. "But he had had the full benefit of his conversion scheme in his Budgets." If he had left things upon the footing upon which they were placed by Sir Stafford Northcote, his Conservative predecessor, he would this year have had between nine and ten millions to devote to the liquidation of the National Debt instead of about half that sum. Mr. Goschen had had large "real surpluses" in the earlier years, and yet he had borrowed five millions already, and was going to borrow two millions more this year. There was a pretty heavy discount upon the claims he made to financial success. With regard to Mr. Chaplin's Small Holdings Bill, the Liberals "were glad that a Tory Government had thought it necessary to adopt that policy which in 1886 they resigned rather than look at." The Tories went out of office on "three acres and a cow," and now they were "hanging on to the tail of that cow." Their essays on this subject were somewhat half-hearted. They "shied at compulsion" and at the proposal that there should be a power to hire land. Without these things the Bill would be perfectly useless. All this legislation would be of no use unless there was somebody on the spot who took an interest in the matter—a Village Council. The Vestry was a "farce." What was wanted was reality of government, giving a sense of independence and of self-government to the people of the rural districts. This the Gladstonians were determined they should have. It was satisfactory that the principle of small holdings was recognised and established. The Tories had launched the hull, but before it was of any use they must have Liberal engines put in it to make it work, and a Liberal steersman to guide it.

Addressing his constituents on the night after Sir William Harcourt's speech (April 21), Mr. Henry Fowler adopted a much less confident tone. He practically admitted, indeed, the

extreme difficulty of finding any solution of the Irish Home Rule problem that would satisfy the Irish. "He did not pretend"—to quote a report of his speech—"that the solution of this problem was simple or easy. He did not shut his eyes to the difficulties with which it is surrounded, or to the fact that these difficulties might be enormously aggravated by party quarrels, by personal jealousies, or by sectarian bigotry." Mr. Matthews, on the other hand, had on the previous night at Birmingham pointed to the readiness of most of the followers of Mr. Gladstone to buy a pig in a poke, without asking any questions.

The Duke of Devonshire delivered an important speech at a Unionist demonstration at Derby (April 25), in which he dealt at large with all the aspects of the Irish question. But the most striking part of the speech was that in which the noble Duke sketched the political character of Sir W. Harcourt. "I have not come here," he said, "to make an attack upon Sir William Harcourt. I disclaim any political animosity against that distinguished statesman. I am rather, on the contrary, here to give what is, in my opinion, a vindication or explanation of his conduct—an explanation which neither he nor any of his friends have hitherto thought to be necessary. There are some people who think, or who say, at all events, that Sir William Harcourt has no political principles. I do not agree with those people; I consider Sir William Harcourt as a most distinguished and brilliant representative in this country of a school of politicians who are better known in other countries than our own. I refer to a school of politicians who in France are called Opportunists. An Opportunist has been defined in a work of reference recently published as 'a party which believes in regulating politics by circumstances, and not by dogmatic principles.' He is also defined in the same work as 'one who is without settled principles or a consistent policy.' Now I think that these definitions are somewhat unjust to the Opportunist party. That an Opportunist should not have strong convictions we of course know; but that is his misfortune, perhaps his advantage, but certainly not his fault. The part of the Opportunist, as I understand the term, is not to endeavour to form an opinion, not to endeavour to promote or push into prominence new opinions, not to adhere steadfastly to old opinions, but rather to watch and study the course of events, to gauge and estimate the force of public opinion and of public prejudice, and endeavour to guide rather than to form the public opinion he has thus gauged, not by any means necessarily for his private or selfish ends, but, may be, for what he considers the best interests of his country. Now, looking at Sir William Harcourt's conduct from the point of view of the Opportunist statesman, I maintain we can find an explanation of that which is otherwise utterly unexplainable. No one will believe that in 1886 he was the subject of a sudden conversion; that the Home

Secretary who from the year 1880 to 1885 had persecuted the Irish Nationalist party, even as Saul persecuted the prophets, that Sir William Harcourt, the politician who in 1885 had exulted in the discomfiture of his adversaries and in leaving them to stew in Parnellite juice—to believe that in March of the next year this same statesman and politician had become an ardent convert to the doctrine of Home Rule is to ask us to believe in miracles, which do not occur now-a-days. Sir William Harcourt has never asked us to believe it himself. What was, then, the cause and reason of his conversion? I find it in the opportunism of his statesmanship. The causes which decided Sir William Harcourt and many others besides him were these. He saw Mr. Gladstone, the great and trusted leader of the Liberal party, had not only abandoned the defence of the Union, but had become its bitterest assailant. He saw that that change of front on the part of its leader was enthusiastically hailed by many of the most ardent and experienced members of the party. He saw that it was acquiesced in—doubtfully, perhaps, but yet acquiesced in—by many who thought it was an experiment which might possibly succeed, and he formed the opinion that in the face of Mr. Gladstone's defection the cause of Home Rule could no longer be successfully combated. He thought, in addition, and he was still more strongly convinced that in the face of his defection, and of that of so many of the former supporters of Parliamentary government in Ireland, Ireland would become ungovernable, and, having formed these opinions, not as a thing which was inevitable, he acquiesced in the policy of Home Rule, thinking it better rather to seek to guide affairs which he believed to be irresistible than to continue a struggle he believed to be hopeless. I do not think there is necessarily anything discreditable in this conduct." After remarking that the Opportunist statesman who miscalculates and undervalues the strength of the cause he deserts, commits what is worse than a crime, namely, a blunder, the Duke went on to say: "If Sir William Harcourt and those who followed him at the time had been able to estimate the strength of the resistance to Home Rule, either in England or in Ireland, I have a pretty strong conviction that they would never have been Home Rulers at all, and I have an equally strong conviction that if the country again, as I hope it may do at another election, should give another decisive veto upon Home Rule, they will not continue to be Home Rulers a great deal longer."

When the House of Commons reassembled (April 25), for the completion of the work of the present Parliament, a large amount of business had yet to be done. The two important Irish measures had only been read a first time, and the Small Agricultural Holdings Bill and the Scotch Education Bill had yet to go into committee. The Clergy Discipline Bill, which had passed the House of Lords, had to go through its several stages in the House of Commons, where a vexatious opposition

awaited it; and the large part of the work of supply had to be undertaken. In addition to these items of Government business a crowd of private members' Bills and motions had yet to be disposed of. The first business which excited any interest was Sir Albert Rollit's Bill to extend the Parliamentary franchise to women. On the eve of the motion for the second reading of the Bill a letter on the subject addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. S. Smith, M.P., was published by Mr. Murray, and had the effect of drawing increased attention to it.

Mr. Gladstone, in his letter, expressed the hope that the House would reject the Bill. He described it as a narrow measure, inasmuch as it excluded from its benefits married women, who were not less reflective, intelligent, and virtuous than their unmarried sisters. He also objected to the measure on the ground that it had not been considered by the public, and proceeded: "If the woman's vote carries with it the woman's seat, have we at this point reached our terminus, and found a standing ground which we can in reason and in justice regard as final? Capacity to sit in the House of Commons now legally and practically draws in its train capacity to fill every office in the State. Can we alter this rule, and determine to have two categories of members of Parliament: one of them, the established and the larger one, consisting of persons who can travel without check along all the lines of public duty and honour; the other, the novel and the smaller one, stamped with disability for the discharge of executive, administrative, judicial, or other public duty? Such a stamp would, I apprehend, be a brand. There is nothing more odious, nothing more untenable, than an inequality in legal privilege which does not stand upon some principle in its nature broad and clear. Is there here such a principle, adequate to show that, when capacity to sit in Parliament has been established, the title to discharge executive and judicial duty can be withheld? Tried by the test of feeling, the distinction would be offensive. Would it stand better under the laws of logic? It would stand still worse, if worse be possible. For the proposition we should have to maintain would be this. The legislative duty is the highest of all public duties; for this we admit your fitness. Executive and judicial duties rank below it; and for these we declare you unfit. I think it impossible to deny that there have been and are women individually fit for any public office, however masculine its character; just as there are persons under the age of twenty-one better fitted than many of those beyond it for the discharge of the duties of full citizenship. In neither case does the argument derived from exceptional instances seem to justify the abolition of the general rule. But the risks involved in the two suppositions are immeasurably different. . . . As this is not a party question, or a class question, so neither is it a sex question. I have no fear lest the woman

should encroach upon the power of the man. The fear I have is lest we should invite her unwittingly to trespass upon the delicacy, the purity, the refinement, the elevation of her own nature, which are the present sources of its power. I admit that we have often, as legislators, been most unfaithful guardians of her rights to moral and social equality. And I do not say that full justice has in all things yet been done; but such great progress has been made in most things that in regard to what may still remain the necessity for violent remedies has not yet been shown. I admit that in the Universities, in the professions, in the secondary circles of public action, we have already gone so far as to give a shadow of plausibility to the present proposals to go farther; but it is a shadow only, for we have done nothing that plunges the woman as such into the turmoil of masculine life. My disposition is to do all for her which is free from that danger and reproach, but to take no step in advance until I am convinced of its safety."

It was in a large House, though at a Wednesday sitting (April 27), that Sir A. Rollit (*Islington, S.*) moved the second reading of the Bill. He spoke for nearly an hour, and Mr. S. Smith (*Flintshire*), who moved the rejection of the measure, occupied a still longer time. For the most part the debate followed well-worn lines, but able and graceful speeches were made on each side. Finally, Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*), speaking not on behalf of the Government but as a private member, supported the Bill, and protested against the assumption on which most of the opposition to it had proceeded, this, namely, that if women were enfranchised, all the women would be found voting on one side and all the men on the other. He commented with mild sarcasm on the "unexpected vein of Toryism" which had been found to exist on the subject among the members of the Opposition, and, in reply to the contention that women ought not to have the franchise because there were certain duties of citizenship, such as the defence of the country, which they were not called upon to perform, he showed that the average citizen was never called upon to shoulder a rifle and go out to fight—his only duty was to "pay the bill," and that duty was shared by many women. As to the objection that it would be degrading to women to mix in politics, he remarked that they did so mix already, and that every political party was glad to utilise their services, as was shown by the existence of Primrose Leagues, Women's Liberal Unionist Associations, and the Women's Liberal Federation. There was much laughter when, at this point, Mr. Walter M'Laren (*Crew*), one of the supporters of the Bill, shouted across the House the reminder that the Women's Liberal Federation was "presided over by Mrs. Gladstone." On a division, the Bill was rejected by the comparatively small majority of 23, the numbers being 152 for the second reading and 175 against it. This

result was loudly cheered by the supporters of the Bill, who had expected that Mr. Gladstone's letter would have had the effect of producing a larger adverse majority.

In moving the second reading of the Clergy Discipline Bill (April 28), Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) described the measure as a procedure Bill, to carry out a law the justice of which was universally admitted. In reference to some of the amendments on the paper, Mr. Balfour said he declined to believe that there was any class of politicians who were so anxious to see their own views on Church polity carried into effect that they would prefer that the Church of England should continue to be "weighted by a small handful of immoral clergymen," and thus be put to some loss in public estimation, rather than they would "give up a card in their hand which helped them to play a certain political or ecclesiastical game." In the subsequent debate a small knot of Welsh members took up an irritating attitude against the Bill. Mr. Lloyd George (*Carnarvon*) moved a resolution declaring it to be "no part of the functions of the State to attend to matters of spiritual discipline." He contended that the Bill would not rid the Church of immoral clergymen, and that there was no ground for setting aside really important legislation in order to pass it into law. Mr. Gladstone (*Midlothian*) gave a hearty support to the Bill, and appealed to members below the gangway not to attempt to stop the progress of the measure by opposition pushed to undue lengths. They should bear in mind that the main purpose of the Bill was not the mere infliction of a penalty upon a number of clergymen, not the relief of bishops from costly duties which were intolerable. It was their sacred duty to the parishes of the country to enable them to have a reasonable hope of seeing the important office of their clergymen filled by men who did not degrade it by constant misconduct. This appeal had no weight with the few Welsh members to whom it was chiefly addressed, and who, one after another, supported Mr. Lloyd George's amendment. Eventually, but not until the closure had been applied, a division was taken, with the result that the second reading was carried by 193 votes to 41. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Law, at whose sittings for its consideration the obstructive tactics of the Welsh members were resumed. After the committee had devoted three sittings to the Bill without making any substantial progress, Mr. Balfour (May 20) moved a resolution in the House enabling the committee to sit every day, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House, until it had concluded the consideration of the Bill. The motion was agreed to after two amendments had been negatived by large majorities. The committee again sat for seven hours (May 23), and the Bill was reported on the following day. The opposition to it, however, was not yet defeated. When the Bill came up for consideration on report (June 2) the attack upon it was

renewed, but the twelve o'clock rule was suspended in its favour, and after many hours' discussion, and the vigorous application of the closure, the third reading was agreed to.

Ministers were allowed to appropriate Tuesdays and Fridays for Government business, but not without an acrimonious discussion on the state of business (April 29). At the same sitting the House of Commons discussed a motion of Dr. Clark's (*Caithness*), for establishing what is called "Home Rule All Round," by the creation of separate legislatures for the four nationalities in the United Kingdom. The House did not take the motion at all seriously, and the debate narrowly escaped being stopped by a "count-out." In replying for the Government, Mr. Ritchie (*St. George's, E.*) remarked that the empty benches—and especially the absence of Irish and Welsh members—testified to the hollowness and unreality of the motion. On a division being taken, before the dinner hour, the motion was rejected by 74 votes against 54. Though very little progress was made with actual business, personal scenes and various occasions of excitement were not wanting. The debate (May 4) on the second reading of a Bill introduced by Mr. Haldane (*Haddington*), conferring upon County and Borough Councils the right to take by compulsion any land which they might think the requirements of the community needed, and to ignore, in paying for it, any "unearned increment" which might in future accrue, gave Mr. Cunninghame Graham (*Lanark, N.W.*) an opportunity for getting himself named. The chief feature of the discussion—apart from this lively incident—was the opposing speech of Sir George Russell (*Wokingham*), which by its repeated strokes of good humour kept the House filled with laughter. Sir George pointed out that the Bill was "backed" by three Scotchmen, two philosophers, and a county member. As for the Scotchmen, their advocacy of the measure might be disposed of by the fact that "the only sensible clause" in it was one which declared that its provisions should not apply to Scotland. As to the philosophers, he declared that England had never consented to be ruled by them, and she was not going to begin now. He strongly protested against the pet Radical notion of compulsion for everybody and about everything. Men were to be made sober by Act of Parliament, to be compelled to sell their land by Act of Parliament, and to have their hours of work regulated by Act of Parliament. In fact there was only one thing in which the Radicals did not appear to desire compulsion, and that was in regard to vaccination—they were content to be "free-traders in small-pox." The Bill was vigorously opposed by Mr. Ritchie (*St. George's, E.*) for the Government, and on a division was rejected by 223 votes against 148.

The Small Agricultural Holdings Bill was the first of the more important measures of the session to pass through committee in the House of Commons. Four sittings were

given to it, one on the order for going into committee, and three in committee itself, before Easter, and five sittings in committee were held after Easter. The Opposition sought to import into the Bill powers for the compulsory acquisition of land, and a popular scheme of administration. On the order for going into committee (April 4) Mr. Cobb (*Rugby*) moved an instruction empowering the committee to insert clauses in the Bill creating Parish Councils by popular election, for the purposes of the measure, and conferring on such councils initiatory powers for acquiring, selling, letting, and managing land for small agricultural holdings. The Government opposed the motion, and it was defeated by 178 votes to 151. Mr. Oldroyd (*Dewsbury*) moved (April 5) an amendment, enabling the council of any non-county borough to be an administrative body under the Act, but the amendment was negatived by 210 votes to 174. Sir Walter Foster (*Ilkeston*) moved (April 8) an amendment for the acquisition of land for the purposes of the Act, either by voluntary agreement or compulsorily. The division in this amendment was mainly of a party character, and the amendment was rejected by 226 votes to 184. Another attempt to introduce the compulsory principle was made by Mr. Seale-Hayne (*Ashburton*), who moved an amendment (May 9) providing that the Local Government Board might, by provisional order, authorise a County Council to take compulsorily land scheduled in the order for any term not exceeding ninety-nine years at a rental. This was defeated by 229 votes to 152. A motion authorising the making of advances by County Councils for buildings and improvements was rejected. On an amendment substituting twenty acres for ten in the clause for letting, Mr. Chaplin (*Sleaford*) agreed to make the limit of acres fifteen. An amendment moved by Mr. Jesse Collings (*Bordesley*), empowering County Councils to let one or more small holdings of not more than fifteen acres each to a number of persons working on the co-operative system, was agreed to (May 10). An amendment raising the question of a division of rates was declared by Mr. Chaplin to be inopportune, and was rejected by 203 votes to 133. A motion for a new clause, providing that small holdings should be personal property, was withdrawn, on Mr. Chaplin's undertaking to consider the matter on report (May 17). At the report stage (May 27) a new clause was added, on the motion of Mr. Chaplin, providing that small holdings should be personal property, and after several other new clauses and amendments of a non-controversial character had been agreed to the Bill was read a third time.

The Bill passed the House of Lords without material alteration, except in one particular. In committee (June 17) the Duke of Richmond moved the omission of the personal property clause, and the motion was agreed to. On the Bill

being reported (June 20), Lord Herschell moved a new clause in place of the clause omitted, but it was rejected on a division by 63 votes to 21, and the Bill passed the House of Lords on the following day. The Lords' amendments were afterwards considered by the Commons, and the omission of the personal property clause was approved by 48 votes to 17.

When the House of Commons was not occupied with the Small Holdings Bill its time was more or less wasted upon motions or measures which came to nothing. The House of Lords was perhaps in a more unfortunate case, for having little that it could do, its efforts to do something, however well intended, were necessarily of a very limited character. Among the abstract resolutions to which the House of Commons was asked to give its assent was one declaring that, "in the interests of true freedom of election, the clauses in the Ballot Act which permit the illiterate vote should be repealed." This resolution, which was moved (May 13) by Mr. R. G. Webster (*St. Pancras, E.*), was based mainly on the scandals of illiteracy in the various bye-elections in Ireland. It was vigorously opposed by several Irish members, but supported by the Government. After a heated and prolonged discussion, in which the closure was four times used, the motion was carried by 115 votes against 50. In the discussion of the Budget resolutions (May 16) Sir W. Harcourt (*Derby*) resumed his familiar task of impeaching Mr. Goschen's finance. He asserted that the reduction of a million and a half effected in the charge for the debt by the conversion scheme would be absorbed, at least until 1896, by a similar charge which had been imposed upon the Consolidated Fund. Another of Sir W. Harcourt's points was that in the remissions of taxation the wealthier classes had been relieved to the extent of nearly 5,000,000*l.*, and the poorer classes to only half that extent. In reply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (*St. George's, Hanover Square*) pointed out the unfairness of treating the reduction of the income tax, or the relief of local rates to the extent of 4,000,000*l.*, as remissions in favour of the wealthy classes. He also remarked on Sir W. Harcourt's omission to include 2,500,000*l.* granted for free education in his estimate of the relief afforded to the working classes. With regard to the interference with the sinking fund of the debt, the Government thought it absolutely necessary that they should make a special effort for the increase of the Navy.

It was with much difficulty that a House was got together for the attempted second reading of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's Plural Voting Abolition Bill (May 18). Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (*Bradford*) argued at considerable length in support of his Bill, the object of which was to provide that an elector, however many qualifications he might possess in different constituencies, should only vote once, and for only one constituency, at a general election. Mr. T. W. Russell (*Tyrone, S.*) moved an amendment declaring it to be unjust and inexpedient to carry out the

principle of "one man one vote," unless the number of representatives allotted to England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively were previously settled in proportion to the population of each of those parts of the United Kingdom, and the principle of equality in voting thus secured. He said he was content with the franchise as it was now, but if the constitutional machinery was to be renewed, then, instead of tinkering up the old machinery, they should find some new system which would be a real improvement, and which would stand the wear and tear to which it would be subjected. He was quite willing to have "one man one vote," but it should also mean "one vote one value," and that would involve a considerable redistribution of representation. At present England had 461 members, Wales 34, Scotland 72, and Ireland 103. But if the representatives were distributed according to population, England would have 481, Wales 31, Scotland the same number that she had now, and Ireland would only have 83. Then in Ireland itself there would have to be an extensive redistribution of seats, for at present while Galway, Kilkenny, and Newry, with a collective electorate of little more than 5,000, sent three members to Parliament, Belfast, with 35,000 electors, sent only four members. He asked on what principle a Galway freeman was to be accepted as six times more influential than a Belfast artisan, and he proceeded to give other instances of anomalies in the Irish representation. In the course of the debate, Mr. Sexton (*Belfast*) denounced the amendment as directed against Ireland. Mr. Goschen (*St. George's, Hanover Square*) pointed out that the Bill would lead to "gerrymandering," for it would enable a man who was qualified to vote in more than one constituency to vote in each of them in the case of bye-elections, and in the case of a general election to choose for which one he should vote, and he would of course choose that in which his vote would have most weight. Sir W. Harcourt (*Derby*), who had only five minutes left in which to address the House, declined altogether, amid a good deal of ironical cheering, to mix up "one man one vote" with other questions with which it had nothing whatever to do. He strongly supported the Bill, but the House rejected it by 243 votes against 196.

Though progress was slow in Parliament, there was an unusual amount of activity out of doors. The near approach of the General Election made the work of the platform excessive, and the speeches of public men were so numerous that to give anything like a full record of them would require far more space than can be devoted to them here. Mr. Chamberlain, in addressing the Grand Council of the Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association (April 29), declared that there was unmistakable evidence of disorganisation and demoralisation in the Gladstonian party. The authority of Mr. Gladstone had become almost an empty name. When he presumed to offer guidance

and leadership to his party, his advice had been "flouted and rejected." The "English Nihilists" had begun to feel their position, and were determined to brook no other guidance than their own. If the Gladstonians won at the General Election they would be face to face with an absolutely impossible position. They would have to put aside all the questions with which they had been filling the minds of the less intelligent portion of the electorate, and once more they would be face to face with the eternal difficulty of Ireland, which they had themselves contributed so much to exaggerate and to increase. And in dealing with the Home Rule question they would be confronted by two absolutely insurmountable difficulties. The first was the opposition of Ulster, and the other was the question of the supremacy of the British Parliament. Some Gladstonians were uneasy at the way in which the ship was drifting. But "those followers of the veiled prophet who preferred to walk in ignorance and to be personally conducted, blindfold, through the field of politics, without knowing where they were going to," were unfortunately very numerous. If the British Parliament was to exercise control and power of review over the acts of the Irish Parliament, the Home Rule Bill which provided for such a system was doomed to be opposed by every Irish Nationalist member. But if the Irish Parliament was to be a free and independent one, if Mr. Gladstone had made one last surrender, and if, once more, the Irish forces of anarchy and disorder had got the upper hand, then many honest men would have to reconsider their position, and to decide once for all whether they would yield to this further claim, and once more throw to the winds all the principles they had ever professed, all the pledges they had ever given.

A few days later (May 4) Mr. Morley was entertained at a dinner by the London Liberal and Radical members and candidates, and addressed them on London and general politics. In dealing with the latter he observed it was not true that the Liberals would be unable to do a stroke of work beyond Home Rule. There were several measures of the highest utility and of great importance for which time could be found, so that they might be pushed along with Home Rule. Lord Randolph Churchill laid down as his political forecast that the time had now come when labour laws would be made by the labour interest for the advantage of labour. The cause of labour must be the predominant cause in the mind of every Liberal, because the labourers were, after all, the nation. Politicians could not escape the responsibility of forming their own opinions as to what was for the advantage of labour. To talk of the labour interest as if it were one single, united, and indivisible interest, was "moonshine." Lord Randolph said that "the regulation of all conditions of labour by the State, controlled and united by the labour vote, appeared to be the ideal aimed at." In the part of England Mr. Morley represented, on the contrary, they

resented and would resist by their votes the control and regulation of all the conditions of labour, including wages and hours, by the State. Some dissentient Liberals had said, "Do not you think you could now shelve Ireland for a bit?" And some who were not exactly dissentient Liberals, but in whom their enthusiasm for social reforms overrode other considerations, hinted in more or less vague terms something of the same kind. But no proposal of that kind would bear argument. History would present no more abject or contemptible spectacle than that of the Liberal party, if, after having in December 1890 induced the bulk of the Irish members and of the Irish constituencies to undergo one of the sharpest sacrifices that ever man or constituency was asked to undergo, for the sake of maintaining an honest and staunch alliance with the English Liberal party, it were now falsely to break its bargain and throw over those allies. There was to be a Local Government Bill for Ireland. But what could they think of a measure for improving the local government of the country when, in spite of some temptations to accept it, both sections of the Irish party united in saying that it was an intolerable insult to the country? Mr. Morley went on to speak of an intended Unionist demonstration to be held in Ulster at Whitsuntide, and asked what the men of Ulster were afraid of. They would make a great mistake if they thought they were going to bully the British electors into a given verdict.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at the annual meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League (May 6), pointed out that the contest between classes which had arisen, mainly because sufficient discussion had not yet taken place upon the economic laws which they involved, were shutting out from men's view the great issue of the integrity of the Empire. In this country an election was taken on several issues mixed up. Some people would vote on the Eight Hours Bill, some on Disestablishment, and some on the integrity of the Empire; and there was no means of knowing which of the three subjects their opinions were to affect. It was often said that statesmen were appealing to the verdict of the country. But could they imagine three trials taking place at once before the same jury? For example, a trial for murder, a trial for libel, and a trial of a patent case—and that the jury were only allowed to say, "Yes" or "No," in one verdict, and that the verdict was to affect the three cases? That was exactly the process by which a verdict was to be pronounced upon the organic institutions of the country. He did not say it would be a final verdict. He had been much taken to task because he had indicated that there were other parts of the constitution of the country which might possibly in certain contingencies be called into action. But this strange, anomalous condition of things, by which they could not ask a plain question of those who had to decide their destinies, thoroughly justified those precautions which the

constitution had happily taken against hasty or subversive decisions. Six years ago, before the last dissolution, the Conservative party were agreed that two things were necessary for the pacification of Ireland. One was a generous and enlightened consideration of her material wants, giving those openings to industry which might restore prosperity to the stricken portion of her population. The other was a firm, impartial, continuous administration of the law, so that industrious men might know that their industry would be protected, and that they might safely invest their labour and their money in the works of peace. Now, after six years, the promises of the party had been fulfilled. But the question of the integrity of the Empire had not gone by, and they could not afford to subordinate it to any more temporary or less important consideration. The state of opinion with which the Government had now to deal was considerably improved since they approached the question six years ago. Mr. Parnell was a much more formidable opponent than any man whom he had left behind. The agitation, now that he had been removed, seemed to have fallen back into the old groove, and to resemble the conflicts between a portion of the people of Ireland and the people of England which had, unhappily, existed for many generations past. On the other hand, in Ireland itself the opinion of Loyalists was unabated and unchanged. The members of those Protestant Churches which did not belong to the old Established Church took more keenly than ever the view that their position as individuals would be affected if this measure should be passed into law. Ulster had not changed. On the contrary, the conviction of its danger appeared to increase every year, and there was no event more important, no symptom more menacing, than the opinions lately put forward by Ulster leaders, apparently with deep sincerity and a full conviction of the responsibility they involved. The conditions with which Ulster would have to struggle, if the change should take place, appeared more clearly every day. Mr. Morley asked, "What had the men of Ulster to dread?" They dreaded being put under the feet of their hereditary and irreconcilable enemies. The noble lord went on to say he had been accused, because he had used this language, of attacking the Roman Catholic Church. Nothing was further from his intention. He utterly declined to recognise the inhabitants of the south-eastern portion of Ireland as typical members of the Roman Catholic Church. And he was the more justified in saying so because the head of the Roman Catholic Church—though, of course, observing in a strictly political matter the utmost impartiality—had strongly condemned the immoral agencies by which the agitation in Ireland had striven to succeed. If Home Rule were granted, everything that the Ulsterman held dear would be in the hands of Dr. Walsh and his political friends.

Lord Salisbury continued: "We know that this is not

a merely speculative matter; the Ulster people know the fate that is in store for them, and they have made up their minds to meet it. I have heard many bitter and severe things said of them because they do not show an unlimited submission to the possible determinations of some future Parliament on this subject. I have been very much edified at the doctrines of passive obedience which have flowed so liberally from orthodox Liberal lips. I am a Tory. Yet I cannot accept in all their width these doctrines of unrestricted passive obedience. I believe that the title both of Kings and of Parliaments to the obedience of their subjects is that these Kings and Parliaments should observe the fundamental laws and the fundamental understandings of the compact by which they rule. Parliament has a right to govern the people of Ulster. It has not a right to sell them into slavery; and I do not believe in the unlimited, unrestricted power of Parliaments any more than I do in the unrestricted power of Kings. Parliaments, like Kings, may take a course which, while it is technically within the legal limits of their attribution, is yet entirely at variance and in conflict with the understanding of the institutions by which they rule. James II. forgot that law. He stepped outside his attributions. He stepped outside the limits of the spirit of the constitution, and we know how the people of Ulster met him. If a similar abuse of power—be it on the part of a Parliament or on the part of a King—should ever occur at any future time, I do not believe that the people of Ulster have lost their sturdy love of freedom or their detestation of arbitrary power.” Whether Ulstermen chose to put themselves against the rest of Ireland—Lord Salisbury added—and whether, if they did, they would succeed, was a matter for their own consideration. But some people believed that the military forces of England would be employed to subject the people of Ulster to Dr. Walsh and his political friends. “Political prophecy is always uncertain, but I think I may venture to prophesy that any attempt on the part of any Government to perpetrate such an outrage as this would rend society in two.”

In the course of an address to his constituents (May 7) Mr. Balfour defended the rule of the Government in Ireland. He said that the two great difficulties which the Government had to face in 1887 were Irish crime and Irish poverty. The Coercion Act had conferred incalculable blessings on the people of Ireland. Mr. John Morley asked whether the Liberal party were going to “thrust Ireland back into the sullen furnace of her old afflictions.” It appeared, according to Mr. Morley, that “the sullen furnace of Ireland’s afflictions” consisted of being deprived in certain cases of the privilege of trial by jury. But could Irish juries in 1887 be trusted fairly to administer the law? Mr. Gladstone, in a speech delivered upon the introduction of the Home Rule Bill of 1886, stated that it was impossible to depend in Ireland upon the finding of a jury in a case

of agrarian crime. Mr. Davitt, an authority upon the worth of Irish juries who would not be disputed, had recently commenced an action in which some question was involved which apparently divided the two sections of the Nationalist party, and he had publicly declared of place after place that he could not have the trial taken there because the Irish juries of his countrymen could not be trusted to do him justice. When the Gladstonians found that Ireland was really being pacified, they maintained that it was not by firm administration of the law, nor by the generous administration of public works, but by the consciousness that the English statesmen of the Gladstonian party were going to do them justice after the next general election. That was a very good explanation until the Parnellite split. Unfortunately it lost all its efficacy from the moment of that split, because from that moment there had been two sections of the Nationalist party in Ireland, each professing that, whatever else they might believe in, they did not believe in the Gladstonian statesmen. Irish crime was not due to particular individuals in Ireland suffering under wrongful laws, animated with the wild justice of revenge, burning to avenge gross injustice upon themselves, but was due to the cold-blooded calculation of politicians and Parliamentarians, who while they were united were in a position to encourage organisations for promoting crime, directly or indirectly, for political purposes. Now that their power was broken by division, probably only temporarily, they could no longer turn to their own ends things like the Plan of Campaign, the agitation connected with evicted tenants, and other questions so fruitful in times past of agrarian outrage. What the present Government had done for Ireland in the way of railways stood out as a unique phenomenon in the history of the country. During the last five years the material position of Ireland had improved, as its position in respect of crime had improved. Mr. Gladstone based his Home Rule Bill of 1886 largely, if not entirely, upon the double proposition that something must be done, that coercion could not be that something, and that if coercion was used it would be unsuccessful. The last five years had given a practical refutation to that doctrine. The Government had practically proved not merely that they could preserve order in Ireland, but that they, and they alone, could give to Ireland what she most sorely needed—encouragement, aid, and assistance.

Sir W. Harcourt replied at Bristol (May 10) to Lord Salisbury's Primrose League speech, and also criticised the speech of Mr. Balfour. Lord Salisbury's speech, he said, contained one simple watchword—Let Ulster rebel! Remarking that he had said "the other day" that he desired nothing better than that the issue to be placed before the country should be rebellion in Ulster, Sir William proceeded: "I am happy to say that Lord Salisbury took the hint within two or three days. He has placed this issue before us. He says he is a

Tory. Well, so he is. I do not complain of this. His is a Tory policy. It is the watch-cry of a religious bigotry, of class domination, of exclusive privileges, of a race hatred, and of insolent ascendancy. Is not that a dainty dish to put before the Queen? This policy is conceived in the spirit which, for generations, has been the curse of Ireland and the shame of England. It is the language and the policy which have made British rule naturally odious and justly offensive to the great majority of the Irish people. It is a truly Tory policy, because it has for its root and for its basis the claim of a minority to be enforced by arms, and by your arms, founded upon a boasted superiority over the majority of the Irish people in station, in wealth, in religion, and in race. A more truly Tory policy it is impossible to conceive. It is a policy of everlasting strife proclaimed to the subjects of the Queen by a man who calls himself the Minister of a united Empire." After characterising Mr. Balfour's speech as a dull one, and noticing that it was absolutely silent about the Irish Local Government Bill, Sir William Harcourt went on to say that half-a-century ago Home Rule was proposed for Canada, and the same things were said then by Lord Derby and others about the Roman Catholics and the Protestants there as were said now about the people of Ireland. Before the granting of Home Rule in Canada there was a rebellion, but there had been no rebellion since. He urged that in Ireland the Liberals regarded the population, as a whole, entitled without distinction to equal rights, and, above all other rights, to the right of the majority, and not of the minority to rule. When "the ex-Whig," the Duke of Devonshire, said that the people of Ulster must judge for themselves how far they were morally entitled to go in opposition to a policy which they believed to be unjust and fatal to their best interests and liberty, it must be asked, if this was good for the Protestants of the north, why was it not good for the Catholics of the south? For himself Sir William had always declared against Fenian Home Rule; but he was equally against this Fenian Unionism of the Prime Minister.

The return (May 11) of Mr. Bousfield, Q.C., for North Hackney, with a majority of nearly 1,000—a bye-election having been rendered necessary by the death of Sir Lewis Pelly—was accepted as a good omen for the prospects of Unionists in the metropolis. It was already evident that the political struggle in London would be confused by County Council and municipal issues, and the Gladstonian party diligently sought to show that Home Rule for London was only to be obtained by the adoption of the wider doctrine of Home Rule in general politics. Unionist workers and speakers, however, were equally active, and the political battle shortly to be determined by a poll of the constituencies was to a large extent fought out on London platforms. But the main issue before the constituencies was recognised by Unionist statesmen to be one which the General

Election, whatever its result might be, would not finally settle. The Duke of Devonshire, addressing the annual meeting of the Women's Liberal Unionist Association (May 11), refused to attach as much importance to the gaining of a majority at the polls as was attached to it by his opponents. If, after the demonstration of the country in 1886 of its loyalty to representative institutions, and to the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, the Unionists should suffer defeat at the coming election, that would not prove that their principles were wrong, but it might prove that their organisations had been defective, and they themselves wanting in that courage, energy, and ability which would have enabled the principles they held to prevail. There seemed to be an impression that if Mr. Gladstone should have a majority at the next election he would be able to propose some new plan of Home Rule, differing altogether from that which he proposed before, and not open to the objections which were taken to that plan even by a great many of his own supporters. The Gladstonians, if they should ever be in a position to make proposals on this subject to Parliament, could only take their choice between the following courses—the restoration of an Irish Parliament, such as that which existed under Grattan's Constitution; dualism, such as existed in Hungary and Austria or in Sweden and Norway; federalism, such as existed in the United States of America; colonial independence, such as existed in our own colonies; and some compound of two or more of these systems, such as that which was attempted to be effected in the Home Rule Bill of 1886. No one of these political systems would meet the case of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland. If ever there were another Home Rule Bill it would be a Bill which would differ not very widely from that which had been discarded; and in so far as it did differ from it, differing for the worse in deference to the enhanced demands of the Irish Nationalist party, and conforming still less to the principles of logical consistency in deference to the objections and scruples of the English supporters of Home Rule. If the Gladstonians got a majority it would not be because they had convinced the country that they had solved the Irish question, but solely because they had succeeded in putting that question out of sight.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour received a deputation from the London Trades Council (May 11), in reference to the desire of that body for the compulsory limitation of the hours of labour to eight per day. When the interview was sought, a request that he would receive a deputation was also addressed to Mr. Gladstone. The reply of the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour expressed the readiness of those Ministers to receive a deputation, but deprecated the object sought to be attained. Mr. Gladstone declined to receive the representatives of the Council, on the ground that no useful purpose could be served

by his discussing the question with them. At the interview with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, after the views of the deputation had been explained, Lord Salisbury admitted that there was a general desire for an eight-hours' day on the part of the workmen of the country, but said they were by no means unanimous in desiring that it should be established by Parliament. Everybody desired that the unemployed should be employed, but there was not an equally general belief that a limitation of the hours of labour would attain that object. The action of strikes involved too much loss and too much injury to workmen, if commonly resorted to. But there was one other method of attaining the object desired, and that was the slow but sure and irrevocable movement of opinion in that direction. People thought that those who were asking for eight hours a day would get as much wages as they now got for working more hours. That belief assumed that the consumption was constant—that there would always be the same amount of consumers consuming the same amount of goods. By paying for eight hours' work the same amount of wages that was now received for ten hours' work, the price of goods would increase in proportion, the market would be thereby diminished, and the employment of workmen would also be diminished. And if the employers were hampered by legislation which they were incapable of resisting, and which fatally handicapped them in their undertakings, they would leave the country. Mr. Balfour, in his reply to the deputation, said he thought it probable that English labour on an eight-hours' day was often as efficient as Continental labour on a ten- or twelve-hours' day, and that the experience of gradually diminishing the number of hours in many trades, showed that in many cases it was possible for the hours of labour to be diminished, and for the output and profits and wages not to be diminished. But it was rash, he maintained, to assume that, because that had been the unquestionable experience in many trades, it was therefore an object which could be and ought to be attained by a general legislative Act. The working man ran the risk of doing far more harm than good to the cause he had at heart if he attempted to attain his object by enforcing a legislative restriction on the hours of labour.

Lord Rosebery, whose return to political life was a conspicuous advantage to his party, explained to a meeting at Edinburgh the motives which brought him back (May 12). He would have preferred, he said, to remain in retirement, but he did not wish on the eve of an important political crisis to have his silence attributed to any other cause than the true one, and to have it said that it was due to any declension in Liberal principles, or to any want of loyalty to those measures in the production of which he had had a share. Referring briefly and disparagingly to the subject of Scotch Home Rule, he passed on to the labour question, various phases of which he described

as "not ripe for solution," and maintained that, in the absence of ripeness, much experimental legislation would have to be carried through. Unless free and frank recognition was given to the necessity for experimental legislation of this kind, the Liberal party, when it next came into power, would find itself divorced from the great mass of the people. The Irish question had, he declared, received a vast stimulus within the last few days. Mr. Balfour admitted that under his administration there had been an occasional suspension of trial by jury, and asked, "What was the object of trial by jury, except the administration of justice? If justice were obtained another way it was equally good." He showed in that remark a fundamental and absolute ignorance of every rule of English jurisprudence, and every idea of British liberty. Lord Salisbury's testimony was that, at the end of five or six years of "resolute government," Ireland was "a hostile country." Mr. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire said that the question of Home Rule would not be the one before the constituencies at the next election. Irish land purchase and free education were before the country at the last election, and the Tories went to their constituents, and said that they would resist Irish land purchase and free education with the last breath of their body, and, when they had been in office five years, they had passed both. It was a dangerous prospect when the Tory leaders began to call in question the pledges given at a general election with reference to their own past behaviour. In Lord Salisbury's last speech, his dealing with the Catholic question was of so tortuous a character that it was hardly possible to follow him. Sometimes, "with more than pedantic arrogance, he excommunicated the Catholics of the south-eastern part of Ireland from any benefits of their Church." At other times, he said he hated any interference of ecclesiastics in political matters, and in the same sentence laid his homage at the feet of the Pope for having interfered in Ireland from his own point of view. He laid a passing homage at the feet of the Pope for having appointed Archbishop Vaughan—who was not a Home Ruler—in place of Cardinal Manning, who was. As a climax to this question of ecclesiastics not interfering in political matters, he gave a "dig" at Archbishop Walsh, "who appeared to be at the head of a gang of unprincipled people determined to reduce the God-fearing people of Ulster to a position of slavery." He told the men of Ulster in so many words that if they chose to rise against a Home Rule measure they would not lack countenance from the Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland. Lord Salisbury was Prime Minister of this realm, he was bound to the union of this Empire, he was the security for the public peace of this country. Every word that he uttered might cause a dislocation. But it was uncomplimentary to Lord Salisbury's sincerity that there had not been a violent fall in the public securities. There had been in this generation no

“darker and more sinister contribution to the history of Ireland.” This “dark and desperate appeal” was the final outcome of a Government of repression and a Government out of harmony with the nation. Lord Salisbury was tolling his own knell, while he meant only to sound the tocsin which would call the nation to the war.

A non-party speech of Mr. Balfour’s, at the anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund (May 14), was of some importance as dealing with a state of things in Parliament which might be realised in the near future. Experiments in the field of politics, he remarked, quite apart from the success of this or that party, were destined to be worked through by the House of Commons, by Parliament, and by the press in the course of the next ten or twenty years. A change had come over the character of political controversy, speculation, and aspiration during the last generation, which some people described as Socialistic, but which ought more properly to be described as a desire on the part of the community to use its collective powers for the amelioration of the lot of the great classes of the community, and it happened that this had been coincident in England with the great extension of the franchise, and the triumph of what was called the democracy. The two facts were really as distinct as any two facts disconnected in this world could be. At some time—not a distant time, but in the future—some Government would have to take office in a Democratic Parliament, acquainted by long practice with all the most modern developments of Parliamentary tactics, in a small majority. That experiment would be looked forward to with more alarm, but for the example which the English press presented of a common sense of responsibility among Englishmen, and he confessed that he himself looked forward to it with interest and curiosity.

Lord Salisbury spoke at Hastings, at a conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations (May 18), and from the fact that he made some not very favourable allusions to the effect of Free Trade his speech furnished the Gladstonian party with a new argument against the Government. But it was a comprehensive speech, and in every aspect of it important. In his opening sentences the Prime Minister expressed regret that, though foreign affairs were in a state of absolute calm, the condition of affairs at home was different. Capitalists and the men who should be working with them were so divided that industry was paralysed, and misery stalked abroad. It was most desirable that some means of terminating this war could be found; but these things were not done by the ukases of a Government, or a Parliament. Many years ago the capitalists of this country thought they could solve the difficulties existing between labour and capital by Acts of Parliament, but they failed miserably. Now labour, which had become powerful, was exposed to the same error, and was falling by the same

evil counsel. Parliament might help them, might facilitate their efforts, and sweep away any obstacle which a mistaken law offered ; but the mainspring of impulse towards a better state of things must come from a higher conception of duty on the part of both the employers and the employed. The prosperity of this country was greatly involved in the question of external trade. Foreign nations were raising, one after another, a "brazen wall of protection" around their shores, which excluded England from their markets, and they were doing their best to kill English trade. This state of things, instead of getting better, was constantly getting worse. This was "the age of a war of tariffs." Every nation was trying how it could, by agreement with its neighbour, get the greatest possible protection for its own industries, and, at the same time, the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbours. In this battle Great Britain had deliberately stripped herself of her armour and the weapons with which the battle had to be fought. That "might be noble, but it was not business." The opinion of this country, as stated by its authorised exponents, had been opposed to a retaliatory policy. But if England intended, in this conflict of commercial treaties, to hold her own, she "must be prepared, if need be, to inflict upon the nations which injure her the penalty which is in her hands, that of refusing them access to her markets." It was difficult, the noble lord continued, to speak of Ireland. It was like fighting with a ghost. He did not know what scheme or proposal he was resisting. There was much talk of taking the verdict of the country ; but did any jury ever give a verdict when the counsel for the prosecution declined to say a word with respect to his own case ? It was "more like a chapter out of 'Alice in Wonderland' than a question of serious politics." The assumed leader of the Irish party—"a man who appeared to lead nobody except himself"—said that Ireland did not want separation, but only the position of Canada. Canada was absolute mistress of her fiscal legislation. But if Ireland became the same, she would maintain a protective policy against England. Canada had absolute control of a large and very valuable and powerful militia. But there was something imbecile in comparing the position of Canada, at a distance not affected by English controversies, not rent by any long tradition or history of disunion, having sprung from the strongest movement in favour of British connection which could possibly have existed, with Ireland, with that long, sad history of conflict which had divided her into two fundamentally different sections, separated by tradition, by the recollection of repeated and mutual wrong, by religion, and by the deepest divisions of race and character. Mr. Asquith, "who had that preternatural gift, which lawyers possessed, of seeing what their brief was to be before the brief was delivered into their hands," said that, whatever happened, the Irish members who were now adorning the House of Commons would still

occupy their seats there. That was offering to Ireland the *maximum* of independence and to England the *minimum* of relief. A member of Parliament exercised enormous power, which was only checked by his recollection that his constituents were looking after him. If there were a hundred members of Parliament who were under no such check, who asked for taxes which their constituents would not pay, who voted for expenditure their constituents would not defray, for changes in the law to which their constituents would not be exposed, there could be no more dangerous, mischievous, and degrading tyranny than that of these members of Parliament.

Referring to a late occasion when, as he said, he had ventured to bring forward in earnest language the grievances of Ulster, Lord Salisbury went on to notice the character of the criticism his observations had received. Those, he held, who suggested that he evoked or had appealed to or encouraged that danger against which he warned the country were as foolish as if they should say that a seaman who called out "Breakers ahead!" was to blame as the creator of the reefs upon which the ship was rushing. He had not urged Ulster to rebellion. A great Prime Minister, who never by his bitterest enemies was accused of reckless conduct or incautious language, Sir Robert Peel, once said:—

"Repeal the Union, and you would see the spirit of the Protestant North, that had been lying, not asleep, but in watchful repose, confiding in the justice and protection of England, arise in conscious strength to defend itself with its own native and sufficient energies from that vile, debasing domination which would be begotten from the foul union of religious hatred and perverse ambition."

These, Lord Salisbury concluded, were stronger than any words he himself had uttered.

Speaking at Huddersfield, three days after Lord Salisbury's speech (May 21), Mr. Morley took up some of the points of that speech. He wondered, he said, how "those two right honourable Rabbis," the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade, would like some of their leader's utterances. Lord Salisbury showed himself as ignorant of the history of the Free Trade question as he was of the principles which ought to regulate its settlement. From the time of the late Mr. Huskisson until 1841, when Sir Robert Peel came into power, Great Britain tried its hardest to carry out a policy of reciprocity. But Europe resolutely refused to listen to her. Describing the results of this policy, he said no worse moment than the present could have been chosen for the preaching of this vicious and pestilent doctrine. A shrewd American said that in the United States Lord Salisbury's speech would put fresh heart into Protection, because Protectionists there would say, "Look! the Prime Minister of the greatest Free Trade country in the world says that there Free Trade has not been

a success, and that the position of the Protectionists of the United States is an impregnable position." Turning to the Irish question, Mr. Morley remarked that the Tory party were relying upon the differences among the Nationalists of Ireland. The Irish were too cute not to see that there must be union when the critical time came; and when the proposal was made to them of the scheme for the self-government of Ireland, they would look at it in good faith. They would accept it, and would carry it out, when it came to the actual working, with good sense and good judgment. Lord Salisbury declared at Hastings that he had neither evoked nor encouraged dangerous insurrections in the north-eastern district of Ireland; he had only warned the people, and prophesied. But there were cases and situations in the lives of nations where to prophesy was to incite, and where to foretell was to provoke. And Lord Salisbury implied that the Home Rule Act would be at variance and in conflict with the understandings by which the British Parliament existed, and would be a failure to observe the fundamental laws and compact by which it ruled—that it would be as bad as the action of James II., and that as Ulster met James II. two hundred years ago, so Ulster would be right to meet Queen Victoria to-day. The Tories said that Ireland was now quiet. But according to them Ireland was always pacified just on the eve of a dissolution. Coercion was quiet now, no doubt; but if Lord Salisbury obtained a fresh lease of power for six years to come it would soon wake up into fresh life.

Lord Rosebery followed up his speech at Edinburgh by another at Birmingham, where he attended a Gladstonian demonstration (May 26). After paying a compliment to Mr. Chamberlain's services to the town, he added that he (Mr. Chamberlain) had transformed Birmingham, by the weight of his personal abilities, from the foremost town of Liberalism to the pocket borough of a Tory Government. Among the earliest and most strenuous of English Home Rulers were Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Matthews. "Without saying that the leaders of the party had entered into a foul conspiracy, without speaking of their shameless apostasy, and without, when all other words failed, calling them knaves," the noble lord maintained that Home Rule ought to be discussed because it affected Birmingham as deeply as it affected Ireland. So long as Home Rule blocked the way, Birmingham was not likely to get any effective Liberal measure supported by its representatives. The representation of Birmingham resembled the condition of a bird tied to a string by a bad boy. The bird was allowed occasionally to sing the old notes of freedom, to wave its wings; but the moment it got a certain height from the wrist it was pulled back again. It was "a policy of twitter and flutter—a policy rather melancholy to the bystander, and infinitely tragic to the bird." In worshipping the Act of Union they were following a phantom, and fighting for the remnant of a futile

and discreditable transaction. Birmingham should ask Mr. Chamberlain what were the parts of the Act of Union which he so specially venerated and wished to preserve. Grattan said "the ocean protests against separation and the sea against union," by which he meant that the artificial union made by the treaty of union was impossible so long as the Irish Channel rolled between the two islands; and that the separation dreaded, or pretended to be dreaded, by Lord Salisbury was impossible so long as the ocean separated Ireland from the rest of the world. Home Rule would be a test question at the General Election. The great mass of the constituencies had already made up their minds on the subject. Lord Salisbury had endeavoured to obscure the issue before the country in a manner which was discreditable to him as a man and as Prime Minister. He was prepared to urge both Ulster and the House of Lords to resist any Home Rule Bill. But the Government had an alternative policy to Home Rule. It was called the Irish Local Government Bill, and Birmingham had already uttered in the House of Commons, through the mouth of Mr. Chamberlain, a not very enthusiastic voice on the subject. It was to be welcomed as putting before the country a definite issue between the Home Rule Bill of the Opposition and the Irish Local Government Bill of the present Administration. But that Bill did not even touch the fringe of the subject. It was another proof of the eternal misconception on which the Tory policy and the Unionist policy with regard to Ireland rested. They gave Ireland "not what Ireland wanted, but what Ireland ought to want." No one had said that a Liberal Government would be indifferent to the claims of Ulster. They did not consider that they were selling her into slavery when they asked her to take her part and her share in Ireland, for which she had reaped so much prosperity. In the word empire lay a larger consideration than the policy of this question. The secret of the power of the British Empire was in equal liberty and in equal justice. There was no British-speaking state in the world into which they dare venture to introduce the provisions of the Irish Local Government Bill. In every one of them prevailed freedom, free Parliaments, free discussion, even justice before all. The rule of England in Ireland had corrupted both countries. The moment was not far off when the Liberal party proposed to settle the question of Ireland once and for all.

The Duke of Devonshire, whose efforts as leader of the Liberal Unionist party were indefatigable, addressed several assemblies in Glasgow (May 27). At the most important of them, a large public meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, he maintained that the six years during which the Unionist alliance had existed had not been years of reaction or of stagnation either in administration or legislation. Their record of progress was one which many moderate Liberals would a few years ago

have thought dangerously progressive in the direction of too rapid advances. A most important question at present was, what would be the character of the next House of Commons, and in what capacity would its members be returned? It would be most in the spirit of the Constitution that the members who would compose the next Parliament should be men who should have clear, distinct notions, frankly and honestly avowed and explained. On such a question as Home Rule, for example, a candidate ought not merely to have a vague desire to grant extended self-government to Ireland to satisfy Irish aspirations, but he ought to have a clear idea as to the principles of the measure which was going to fulfil those objects. Gladstonian candidates claimed the power to dispose of the future fate of Ireland, and of every Irish interest, and to commit Ireland for the future to the control of a Government which they could not describe. They claimed the power to frame a constitution, the principles of which they could not define. That was a claim which would scarcely be tolerable if it were made by men of tried experience and judgment, who professed and undertook to exercise their judgment to the best of their ability on the great question which must be submitted to them. And in this monstrous claim upon the confidence of the country they had no better security to offer for the powers they sought than the discredited statesmanship of leaders who had once tried their hands at this business and had failed. The bribe which the Gladstonian candidate offered was that on every subject but one he would become the merest delegate of his constituents. He was ready to promise his constituents anything on earth, if they would only give him freedom to vote as his leaders might require upon the Irish question. The policy of Home Rule was not the accepted policy of the people of Great Britain. It had been rejected by them once. Now it was presented to them again, not as a clear and simple issue, as in 1886, but mixed up with every other matter it had been possible for the ingenuity of politicians to collect together. Any approval given by the constituencies to a platform consisting of so many planks was not necessarily a reversal of the distinct, clear, and definite judgment pronounced by the people of this country upon that policy in 1886. After the next election, if the Gladstonians succeeded in getting a majority, the remains of the Liberal party would present the spectacle, unprecedented in any constitutional country, of a body of men who had obtained a right to place their votes on one of the most vital questions upon which they would have to decide, unconditionally in the hands of their leader, and who, upon every other question which could be brought before them, would vote blindly and implicitly in deference to the mandates from their constituency. Turning to the question of Ulster, the Duke said it was not strange that the inhabitants of a country which depended for its existence upon the prosperity of industry and

commerce should be averse to being placed under control of a Government almost every member of which would have been a party to that plan of organised fraud and robbery called the Plan of Campaign, and would have condoned, if he had not incited to, outrage as a political weapon. It was said that the Government, in pointing to the very possibility or probability of resistance, were inciting to resistance. But whether they were right or wrong, the attention which they had succeeded in drawing to the protests of Ulster had at least secured that the protests of Ulster would be heard by the constituencies. Sir William Harcourt said that the people of Ulster were always a rebellious people, and he did not doubt the possibility of getting up in Ulster what he called "a very pretty row." Mr. Gladstone himself spoke of the possibility of resistance in Ireland which would require the use of force. But supposing the Irish Government, whose authority was resisted, and the Imperial Government, which was asked to grant the use of force, should have a difference of opinion as to the grounds of the cause of the quarrel, in what condition would Ireland be placed then? There would be an Irish Government powerless to enforce its own policy. There would be an Imperial Government divested of legal power to do a single act for the good of Ireland, and yet unwilling or incapable of supplying to the delegated authority any means to enforce its decrees. There could be no more complete condition of imbecility and confusion.

Sir W. Harcourt availed himself of an early opportunity for another review of the political situation. In a characteristic speech at Braintree (May 28) he described Lord Salisbury as being "a terrible trial to his friends." In the Prime Minister's speeches there was always something which alarmed his friends, and a good deal which delighted his opponents. And thus, after each speech, there was a sheaf of letters from the private secretaries explaining that the Prime Minister had never said what every one understood him to say, and that, at all events, if he had said it, he did not mean it. Lord Salisbury had never meant to pat hypothetical rebels in Ulster on the back. He only assured them that if they happened to rebel they might do so with perfect impunity:—

"Wicked and unjust men have called him a Protectionist. Protectionist! Not he! He is only a retaliator—a far more amiable and engaging character. You have seen in the comic newspapers a series of illustrations of 'Things one would rather not have said.' I think that a very admirable collection of that character might be made out of the discourses of the Prime Minister, and I should suggest for it as a title, 'The Malaprop of Politics.'"

It was not many years since Mr. Goschen declared he would never give a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury, but he had staked his political fortune in a concern of unlimited liability. He had handed over a whole bookful of blank cheques. Nothing would

induce Mr. Goschen a few years ago to tolerate a Small Holdings Act. But he had tolerated it. He would never consent to free education ; it was so Socialistic. But he had consented. He never would agree to a revision of judicial rents in Ireland. But he had revised them ; and there was no reason why in time the blank cheque should not be filled up with Protection, and then this Unionist Free-trader would become a Protectionist. It would be a mistake, Sir William Harcourt declared, to take the "Ulster fanfaronnade" too seriously. It was an electioneering manoeuvre and nothing else. It was not meant for Irish consumption. A letter had been addressed to him in the *Times* by Colonel Saunderson, "the commander-in-chief of the insurrectionary forces." Colonel Saunderson invited him to be present at the Belfast Ulster demonstration, and offered him a safe conduct, but he had other engagements now, and as this immediate demonstration in Ulster was only a preliminary review of the rebel forces, he would postpone his visit to Ulster until the real business began and civil war was declared. "He might perhaps go as war correspondent to the *Times*, to report upon the civil war in Ulster." The Unionist party had no policy which deserved the support of the country at the coming election. But at Hastings Lord Salisbury endeavoured "to eke out his beggarly account of empty dishes with a disquisition on the war of tariffs." The policy of Protection, however, had been finally and decisively rejected by the good sense and experience of the English nation. "Twopenny-halfpenny Protection" would do nothing for the British farmer, for the colonies, or for India. The gentlemen who accepted these doctrines called themselves the farmers' friends. But they played fast and loose with the question of the division of the rates between the farmer and the landlord. If they chose to use the argument that the whole of the rates were ultimately paid on the readjustment of rents by the landlord, then they must accept the consequences. The truth was that the old rates fell ultimately upon the landlord, but the new rates certainly fell upon the tenant for a long period. The Gladstonians proposed that whenever, in later years, a new rate was to be imposed it should not be paid entirely by the occupying tenant, but should be divided between the tenant and the landlord. They had fought for the representation of the agricultural tenant in the local government which was to give a real voice and interest in their own affairs to those who lived upon daily wages. The Local Government Bill was absolutely incomplete in this respect, and, notwithstanding their promises, the Government had done nothing to make it complete.

The long array of political speeches to which the country was called upon to listen in the month of May was brought to an end by a speech from Mr. Gladstone in the Memorial Hall, London (May 31). Mr. Gladstone mainly dealt with Metropolitan topics, with special reference to the London elections,

but he of course spoke "one word on the subject of Ireland." After some general references to that subject he proceeded to say: "The party that we think is beaten in argument, and which as we know for the last five years wherever there was a vacancy has been beaten at the polls, has now fallen back upon the weapon of intimidation. They tell us that there is a certain portion of Ireland called Ulster, for which they constitute themselves the spokesmen—and I utterly deny their title to so speak—and I say that he who imputes to Ulster an intention or likelihood of its rebelling against the law of the country, proceeding from the supreme fountain-head of the Imperial Parliament, that man, be he who he may, is a calumniator of Ulster, and he ought so to be stigmatised in the face of his countrymen. No; I do not believe in these most culpable imputations upon any body of Irishmen. We have heard things said in connection with land disturbances and so forth, and no doubt there are in Ireland, as there are elsewhere, a certain small proportion of fools and rogues. That portion of fools and rogues may be attracted by these astounding declarations, which, under the veil of prophecy, convey a menace to the law of the land and its authority. But be they what they may, that law of the land has always been competent to deal with its fools and with its rogues, and in so dealing it has always received the support—the intelligent, and enthusiastic, and determined support—of the great mass of the community. And so, depend upon it, gentlemen, it will continue to receive that support in England, Ireland, and Scotland now. Lord Salisbury has said, to put it into plain terms—I am not using his exact words—that if a Home Rule measure is passed by Parliament, and if the Parliament in Ireland proceeds to make laws under the authority and with the express sanction of the Imperial Parliament in London—just as the Parliaments in Canada and Australia are making laws with the same sanction and under the same authority—Lord Salisbury has said that in that case he thinks that Ulster would rebel, and he intimates no disapproval, to say the least of it, of this rebellion. No disapproval! I state the case moderately. He goes a little beyond the lines of moderation when he says that to use force for the purpose of putting down such a rebellion is an outrage which would rend society in two. I ask this question. You know that Ireland, ever since the Union, has produced a series of popular leaders who have urged popular claims in firm and strong language, but who never used the words, who never spoke in the spirit which has characterised the speech of Lord Salisbury, and which has had countenance given to it in the House of Commons. The present Government tell you that they are the supporters of law and order. I want to know what would have been the fate of an Irish popular leader, brought up before one of Lord Salisbury's magistrates in Ireland, and from the popular side prophesying just as Lord Salisbury has prophesied from the anti-popular

side. Why, he would have received the utmost punishment that the law could inflict ; and the infliction of that punishment would have been the subject of boast by Lord Salisbury and his colleagues in the Parliament of this country."

No opportunity was found for the second reading of the Irish Local Government Bill until close upon Whitsuntide. When at length (May 19) it was possible to proceed with the Bill Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) contented himself with formally moving the second reading. Mr. Sexton (*Belfast, W.*) spent an hour and twenty minutes in moving the rejection of the measure. He spoke of the absurdity of coercing with one hand and pretending to give local government with the other. In England the County Councils had control of the police ; in Ireland the police need not hesitate to "crack the skulls" of the county councillors. Only a local Legislature could properly control the local authorities of Ireland. He protested against the amount of power which the Bill left in the hands of Grand Juries, who were "saturated with social and political prejudice," and he also protested against the way in which the proposed County Council constituencies were to be "gerrymandered" for the benefit of the minority. Instead of making local control real and effective, the County Councils were to be made the "serfs, drudges, and scullions" of the Joint Standing Committees, which would soon prove to be nothing but "standing nuisances." He complained that the County Councils would not be allowed to make any capital expenditure without the consent of certain landlords, or to undertake any capital liability, or give any guarantee. The Standing Committee would also control their borrowing powers, and could prevent them from bringing or defending any action at law, or from opposing any Bill in Parliament. The County Council could not, without the consent of the Standing Committee, remove any officer, or reduce his salary, or dictate the performance of any duty. The only things which the County Council could do of its own authority were to break stones "in limited quantities," and so long as no capital expenditure was involved, and to deal, under the same restriction, with "destructive insects." He indignantly protested against such a measure, and asked why Irishmen should be "supposed to be more corrupt, more dishonest, or more criminal than the people of other races." As for the clause which enabled two judges to suppress a County Council, not merely for corruption, malversation, or disobedience to the law, but for the new and undefined offence of "oppression," he "scorned to argue such a question," for such a proposal was an insult to the Irish people, and compelled the rejection of the measure. The Bill, where not openly oppressive, was an elaborate delusion, and while professing to give increased liberty, it only provided for a further development of coercion. Such a Bill Ireland "rejected with contempt ; it was an affront both to Parliament and to the nation." The

Attorney-General for Ireland (*Dublin University*) defended the Bill, which he declared was, in all essential particulars, as liberal as the Local Government Acts passed for England and Scotland. He discussed the provisions in great detail, and as to the care taken for the protection of minorities he showed that Mr. Gladstone, in putting forward his Home Rule Bill, insisted that some such protection was absolutely essential in Ireland.

The debate occupied the greater part of four sittings, but the important speeches might readily have been comprised in one. Mr. W. O'Brien (*Cork, N.E.*) was content to abuse the Bill without criticising it (May 23). With a rich vocabulary of condemnation, he denounced it in every possible variety of phrase, and he assailed its defenders with his accustomed vigour, classing Mr. T. W. Russell among the Scotchmen who "had left their country for their country's good," and describing the Prime Minister as one who "at one moment haunted the lobbies of the Vatican with humble petitions for help, and the next was flinging Orange war-brands among the Orangemen of Belfast." But, bad as he thought the Bill, he declared that he would "willingly accept it in exchange for a dissolution." Mr. Chamberlain (*Birmingham, W.*) followed with an argumentative and powerful speech in defence of the Bill. He dismissed Mr. O'Brien's heated rhetoric as "only pretty Fanny's way," and remarked that the hon. gentleman's rhetorical flowers had "strewed the path of every proposal for Irish reform which had ever been submitted by any Government." Passing on to discuss the provisions of the measure, Mr. Chamberlain challenged the Opposition to contest the principle of the Bill, which was founded, first, on the desirableness of giving local government to Ireland on its merits, and quite irrespective of any question of Home Rule; and, next, on the necessity of accompanying that gift with adequate safeguards against abuse. He maintained that the Bill was built upon democratic lines, for it gave to every ratepayer an equal vote and voice in dealing with local affairs, and though he objected to the introduction of the cumulative vote, and promised to vote against it in committee, he defended the exclusion of "illiterates" from the franchise, but did not believe they were nearly so numerous as was thought. All that the Bill did on that point was not to disfranchise but only to protect the voter from intimidation, and to retain the secrecy of the ballot. As to the transfer of functions, he showed that Ireland under the Bill would be better treated than either England or Scotland, for the County Councils would have more Acts to administer and more powers to exercise. The control of the police, he contended, was rightly withheld from the councils, and the safeguards which had been put into the measure were not unreasonable. They were merely potential safeguards, the effect of which would be almost *nil*, for they were not conditions, but only precautions,

which could only come into play in the case of abuse. That they were necessary was proved by the fact that even Lord Spencer and Sir George Trevelyan had to suppress no fewer than ten boards of guardians for being corrupt or oppressive.. The objections to the provisions for arraigning a guilty council before the judges Mr. Chamberlain met by pointing out that in England if a County or Town Council persisted in wrong-doing its members could be sent to gaol; in Ireland the Bill only provided that their services were to be "politely dispensed with." If it were objected that one of the offences for which a council was to be suppressed—that of oppression—was not strictly enough defined, that could easily be remedied in committee. As to the Standing Joint Committees, it was untrue to say that they would be controlled by the landowners. They were equally divided committees, as to representation, between the County Councils and the Grand Jury, and though the Bill provided that the chairman, with a casting vote, was to be the sheriff, the Government were not wedded to that proposal, and would abandon it if any other "impartial man" could be found to fill the office. But the large cess-payers, who were represented by the Grand Jury, were entitled to be adequately represented on the Joint Committee to check capital expenditure, for 5 per cent. of them paid 50 per cent. of the cess. When Mr. Healy challenged this statement, Mr. Chamberlain drew from his hat a bulky body of papers, and asked the hon. member to "take his choice," but as Mr. Healy would not accept the offer, the right hon. gentleman took a page at random, and read from it cess-paying details which fully confirmed his statement. Mr. Chamberlain then proceeded to show that so far from the Joint Committees having the control of expenditure, they would only control 3 per cent. of it, except in the case of capital expenditure, and that the County Council would themselves have the uncontrolled disposal of the remaining 97 per cent. In the same way he showed that the County Council would be uncontrolled in litigation, except in special cases, and would have full power to bring or to defend actions arising out of the administration of any of the acts entrusted to their charge, and would also have full power to deal with the *personnel* and salaries of all their officers. Having completed his review of the Bill, Mr. Chamberlain strongly urged the Government to "close with the offer" of Mr. O'Brien, that the Bill should be passed without serious opposition in exchange for a dissolution, always provided, of course, that Mr. O'Brien spoke for his party, and was empowered to offer such terms. In any event, he declared that the production of the Bill had "fulfilled the pledges" of the Unionist Government, and would show the people that the greatest obstacles to reform and progress in Ireland were the Home Rule policy and the Home Rule party. Mr. Healy (*Longford, N.*) followed Mr. Chamberlain, at whose support of the Bill he sneered, while of the measure itself he spoke with

contempt. The things which Ireland wanted, he said, were not in the Bill at all. What she wanted was better agriculture, some scheme for providing better breeds of cattle and poultry, better drainage of land, better housing of labourers, the encouragement of gardening, a better system of education, and so on, and none of these matters were touched by the Bill. He ridiculed the idea of procuring "impartial men" to act as chairmen of the Joint Committees. He only knew of one such man in the House of Commons, and he sat for West Birmingham (Mr. Chamberlain's constituency). That was exactly the sort of man that was wanted, but unfortunately they did not breed them in Ireland. He urged the "Birmingham Diogenes" to provide thirty-two such men for the use of the Irish Joint Committees, but thought it would be of little use if he did, for the Irish people, like the English and like our colonists, had no great love of being ruled by men "with the trade-mark of the lion and the unicorn," and preferred to elect their own rulers by popular election. Above all, Irishmen resented the superior airs of Englishmen who "talked to them with a cockney accent."

Mr. Gladstone (*Midlothian*) intervened in the debate when it was nearing its conclusion (May 24). He said that he felt reluctance in opposing an important Government Bill—he would rather do what he could to improve their measures; but he had no choice when he found that the local government which was to be given to Ireland was "distinctly inferior" to that which had been given to England and Scotland. He reproached the Government, and especially reproached the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain, and their Unionist supporters, with having proved false to the pledges they had given that they would do for Ireland something much more important than this "miserable Bill," and he reminded them of what they had hinted at in the way of "provincial assemblies," "a radical reconstitution of the whole Irish administrative system," and even "a large devolution of national powers to an Irish Assembly." When he was quoting Mr. Goschen on this point he found himself unable to read the extract he had culled from one of that right hon. gentleman's speeches, and he had to turn to Mr. Morley to read it for him, while a sympathetic cheer went up from all parts of the House. Proceeding when the quotation had been read, he deplored the fact that the Local Government Bill, which stamped Ireland all through with inequality and inferiority, was the sole outcome of all the great promises which had been made, and then, speaking in his most solemn tones, he attacked Lord Salisbury for having threatened the Irish people that if they would not accept his Bill, and prosecuted the objects nearest to their hearts instead, they would do so at "the certain expense of civil war," to which the Prime Minister held language of "distinct encouragement." It was impossible, Mr. Gladstone contended, to conceive a more perfect

contempt of political principle or of practical wisdom and sagacity than the Prime Minister had shown in this declaration, and he challenged the Premier's colleagues to say whether, if a Parliament were established by law in Ireland, they would support, and in case of need enforce, that law against disobedience. The right hon. gentleman then went into an examination of the provisions of the Bill, and declared that the Government appeared to have gone here, there, and everywhere to find precedents for what they were proposing, and wherever they found a bad one they put it in the Bill, and wherever they found a good one they passed it over. He complained of the way in which boundaries were to be fixed, not by an independent body but by the Lord-Lieutenant, who might so arrange matters as to secure the return of councils opposed to the Roman Catholic majority, and he also complained of the power given to the judges to dissolve councils. He could find no parallel for such a provision except in the case of Irish Boards of Guardians and English School Boards, but in the case of English School Boards, although the Education Department might dissolve a School Board for misconduct, it was bound to take immediate steps for the election of a new one. In Ireland there was to be no reconstitution of a dissolved council at all, and it was left to the Viceroy to appoint his own nominees. Mr. Gladstone next complained that a council should be liable to be dissolved for such an undefined offence as "oppression," which would afford an easy handle for "prejudice, passion, or malignant animosity in a distracted country." He then attacked the Joint Committees and the powers given to them, and intimated that not only were the Irish Joint Committees to be worse than the English ones, but that even the English ones were so bad that the next House of Commons would probably be disposed to make "short work" of them—an intimation which was loudly cheered from the Opposition benches. In England, however, the Joint Committees were at all events fairly balanced, but in Ireland they were so arranged as to give to one side a preponderance, through the official chairman. Finally, he denounced the Bill as consisting only of the "refuse of legislation," and he likened its framers to the man who, wishing to give an entertainment, should send round to his neighbours for "bones, and waste, and refuse, and washings, and then offer them to his guests as a banquet." But the Bill had this advantage—it "tended to clear the issue," and the country now had the opportunity of determining the exact value of the "great and splendid promises" of 1886.

Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) replied to the leader of the Opposition in an exceedingly vigorous speech. He accepted at once the challenge about Lord Salisbury's speech, and, amid tremendous cheering and counter-cheering, which broke out again and again, he endorsed all that the Prime Minister had said, and gave it his emphatic approval, agreeing with the noble

Marquis that it would be "a great act of public immorality to place Ulster under the heel of the rest of Ireland, that the attempt to do so would probably be resisted by force, and that if Ulster did resist, and an attempt were made to put down that resistance by means of a British standing army, then an outrage would be perpetrated which would rend society in two." There was more vehement cheering when Mr. Balfour "took note of the fact" that Mr. Gladstone contemplated the probability that Ulster would have to be coerced, and though that right hon. gentleman at once interrupted to indignantly deny that he had said anything of the sort, Mr. Balfour retorted, amid fresh cheering, that if he had not contemplated such a thing, there was no need for his "fury of righteous indignation." It was no wonder that uneasiness possessed the souls of the Opposition leaders, for they knew well enough that this question was not to be lightly put aside, and their indignation was but the external sign of that internal disquietude which naturally assailed them when they contemplated face to face the problem with which Lord Salisbury dealt in his speech. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to defend the provisions of the Bill which had been subjected to attack during the debate, and he accounted for the points in which the Bill differed from the legislation for England and Scotland by the difference between the condition and habits of the people of the respective countries. In a passage that was both interesting and amusing, although it contained no novelty of fact or view, he explained some of these differences, and then he dealt with the objection to the dissolution of offending councils, and came into sharp conflict with Mr. Gladstone as to the power to dissolve an English School Board, and as to how that power was to be followed up. Mr. Balfour maintained that a School Board could be suppressed without any new election taking place at all. He contended, further, that the offence of oppression was one well known to the law, and defined in various legal text-books, and he justified the trial of an offending council by two judges on the ground that they formed the most impartial tribunal to be obtained. Bringing his speech to a close, he acknowledged, with Mr. Gladstone, that the Bill "cleared the issue," for the policy of the Government was now clearly before the country, and it rested with Mr. Gladstone himself to clear the issue on his own side. The country knew what the Government desired to do, but "no human being knew what Mr. Gladstone desired to do."

When Mr. Balfour had finished, Mr. Gladstone rose with a bulky volume in his hand, and, in a state of considerable excitement, resented the charge of inaccuracy which the right hon. gentleman had brought against him in regard to the dissolution of School Boards, and read out from the Education Act a clause empowering the Education Department to dissolve a School Board, but requiring them to take steps for the election of another. At this there were loud cries of "withdraw"

addressed from the Opposition benches to Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Gladstone, with an indignant gesture, threw the volume of the statutes from which he had been quoting on to the table, but threw it with such force that the contents of the volume parted company with the binding, and pages and cover lay a confused heap of wreckage where they fell. When Mr. Balfour rose with a small sheet of manuscript in his hand, Dr. Tanner (*Cork, Mid*) mockingly shouted, "Try again!" but Mr. Balfour went on undisturbed to read out another clause of the Education Act, which provided that in certain cases the Department might suppress a School Board, and appoint not less than five persons to carry on its work, such persons to hold office during the pleasure of the Department. This provision greatly astonished Mr. Gladstone and his friends, and for some time afterwards a constant succession of books were brought into the House and eagerly consulted in order to find out where the discrepancy lay and what it amounted to. Meanwhile the debate was brought to an end by Mr. Dillon (*Mayo, E.*). On a division being taken it was found that the Government majority reached the unexpectedly high figure of 92, the numbers being 339 for the second reading of the Bill, and 247 against it.

The evening sitting (May 24)—after the close of the second reading debate on the Irish Local Government Bill in the afternoon—was occupied by a discussion on a motion by Dr. Cameron (*Glasgow, College*) for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland. The arguments adduced for the motion were those with which previous motions of the same kind had been supported. Mr. Finlay (*Inverness*) moved an amendment antagonistic to the motion, and affirming that the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland ought to be reunited on a national basis, and that the endowments should continue to be appropriated to religious purposes. Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) opposed the motion for the Government, and it was rejected on a division by 265 votes to 209. Mr. Finlay's amendment was afterwards adopted by 247 votes against 175.

A Wednesday sitting (May 25) was occupied with the discussion of a Bill brought in by Mr. Stansfeld (*Halifax*) to amend the law relating to the registration and period of qualification of Parliamentary electors. The measure proposed to reduce the qualifying period for registration to three months, and simplified the process of registration by getting rid of many grounds of objection. Mr. James Lowther (*Isle of Thanet*) moved the rejection of the Bill on the ground that its provisions were far too drastic, and that such a measure, if passed at all, ought to be passed on the responsibility of the Government of the day. But the Bill met with considerable approval on both sides of the House, and was read a second time by 295 votes against 88. It was not, however, further proceeded with.

A motion in Committee of Supply (May 26) for a Vote on Account for upwards of four and a half millions led to a request

for explanations from the Government as to their intentions in regard to the remainder of the session. Mr. Gladstone (*Midlothian*), who made the request, said that he did not wish to press the Government to make any disclosures at present, but the time would soon arrive when it would be advantageous to the House to be informed as to the course of business. Adopting an equally roundabout style in his reply, Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) said that the time for disclosing the intentions of the Government would certainly soon arrive, and that when it did arrive they would certainly disclose them. After a moment of surprise and bewilderment the House saw the humour of the situation, and burst into a peal of laughter, in which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour, the chief actors in the comedy, both joined. The discussion on the Vote on Account was interrupted by the numerous questions and small debates which invariably arise in Supply, but the Vote was ultimately passed (May 30). The Government wished to take the second reading of the Irish Education Bill before Whitsuntide, and succeeded in doing so. The Bill was debated at great length before a mere handful of apathetic members. A section of the Irish party were quite willing to accept it, but another section complained of the exclusion of the schools of the Christian Brothers and of compulsory attendance. The Government promised to provide for the proportional representation of different religious denominations on the School Attendance Committees of the various districts, and to make some provision for the compulsory acquisition of school sites; but as for the Christian Brothers' schools, it was pointed out that they excluded themselves, for if they only chose to accept the rules laid down by the Department, they would certainly come under the Bill. In the end the Bill was read a second time by 152 votes against 53. The Scotch Education Bill, though its details were fully discussed in committee, was not seriously opposed at any stage after the second reading.

The ordinary motion for the adjournment over the Derby Day was defeated (May 31), to the surprise of its opponents, by 158 votes against 144. An amusing feature of the discussion was the humorously ironical speech of Lord Elcho (*Ipswich*), who seconded the rejection of the motion, and said that he promised himself the pleasure of going to the Derby. But for the House of Commons it was another matter. He could understand a Parliament, worn out perhaps by the feverish energy of its own youth, taking a holiday at Epsom; but for a Parliament in their unfortunate stage, with at least one foot in the grave, with the marks of approaching dissolution on every line of its face, going masquerading to Epsom in an official capacity, would seem to him to be more or less an act of indecency. As it turned out, the irony of the event was not less complete than that of Lord Elcho's speech, for though 158 members voted for going on with business no sufficient number of them

attended to make a House, and after all there was no sitting on the Derby Day. No business, indeed, of any importance was done at the two subsequent sittings before Whitsuntide.

After the adjournment for Whitsuntide (June 3) political activities no longer centred in the House of Commons. The Government had persistently declined to make any sign as to the date of the dissolution, but it was generally taken for granted that Parliament would be prorogued before July. The Irish Local Government Bill had not been formally abandoned, but it was known that the Government did not intend to go on with it, and there only remained the Irish Education Bill and the completion of the Votes in Supply. Party leaders, and members of the moribund Parliament who were candidates for re-election, therefore flocked to the constituencies, and speeches were abundant. The Unionists of Ulster were getting up a monster demonstration against Home Rule, to be held at Belfast on the 17th of June, and this coming event cast its shadow before—and had done so indeed for some time—in the speeches of public men. It was in allusion to this event that Mr. Chamberlain said at Birmingham (June 7): “If Home Rule is to be established in Ireland you will have to reckon with the men of Ulster. The men of Ulster—they are many of them the descendants of the Puritans of England and of the Covenanters of Scotland—move slowly, but they move surely. They are not easily led into excitement, rebellion, or resistance by force. But, believe me, if these men take up the sword they will not lay it down till they have accomplished their objects. The Gladstonians tell us, they have intimated in clear language, that if they come into power they will use the forces of the Crown to put down the resistance of Ulster to a transfer of an allegiance which I say under no conceivable circumstances has even the Imperial Parliament any right to decree. Lord Rosebery, when the transfer of Heligoland was made to Germany, a little island three-quarters of a mile long, with a population, perhaps, of 2,000, of which I believe only two are of British origin, said that if there were in that island one British subject who objected to the transfer his views ought to be carefully considered and fully consulted. Yes, here is a great man come to judgment. . . . The resistance of Ulster to any proposal for a separate Parliament in Dublin having control and authority over the whole of Ireland is absolutely fatal to the scheme. . . . This Liberal [Lord Rosebery] teaches the doctrine of passive obedience to a leader, the divine right of a party, in terms which would have shocked an antiquated Tory squire in the reign of Queen Anne. Doctrines such as these are not Liberalism at all; they are political idolatry. When the Liberal party was led to victory by Birmingham it had nobler conceptions of its dignity and its duty than to prostrate itself at the feet of any leader, however illustrious he may be; and I confess I still have hopes that we may yet have the honour of bringing back our

fellow-Liberals from the paths into which they have unwittingly strayed, and of raising them once more to a higher level of patriotism and self-respect."

Two days later (June 9) Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Smethwick, and referred especially to labour questions. He urged the amendment of the Employers' Liability Act, so as to make the liability of an employer more extended and definite, while he also urged workmen to protect themselves by insurance. Turning to the question of Home Rule he said that there was a difficulty from which the Gladstonians could not escape. If the Dublin Parliament was to be supreme, their own supporters would desert them; if the Parliament at Westminster was to be supreme, the Home Rule alliance at once fell to pieces, and Mr. Gladstone would be put in a small minority. In Ireland one-third of the people were absolutely and strenuously opposed to Home Rule. The Gladstonian leaders were prepared to employ all the forces of the realm to compel these men to lay down their allegiance to the British Crown. The same men who cried "Remember Mitchelstown," where the police interfered to preserve peace and order, were willing to create a state of things in Ulster with which Mitchelstown, with the loss of one life, could not be weighed in the balance. They were prepared to "pour out blood like water" in order to compel the loyal inhabitants of Ulster to submit themselves to a Dublin Parliament. At Newton Abbot (June 10) Mr. Goschen said that the Government recognised that possibly the forthcoming contest would not be a complete campaign. It might be only a big battle in a prolonged struggle, but of the final outcome of that struggle he had no doubt. The Unionists did not want to be met by ambush and stratagem. They wanted to know what the issues were, and to compel the Gladstonians to declare their policy without their usual vagueness. Mr. Gladstone said that the Irish question covered and enveloped all others. That was not the position of the Unionist party. "Covering and enveloping" meant smothering and throttling all others. There was no spokesman in a position to tell the Gladstonians with what Ireland would be satisfied. The country did not even know what was going to be offered. Sir William Harcourt said his friends would not "wear their hearts upon their sleeves for daws to peck at," but, as one of the Scotch candidates said at Edinburgh, the electors wanted to know, "not what Sir William Harcourt had on his sleeve, but what he had up it."

Mr. Balfour made an important speech at a banquet of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations (June 15), in which he sketched the probable future legislation of his party. In the first place, however, he spoke strongly of attempts on the part of the Gladstonians to bribe the electors. Home Rule was in the forefront of their programme, and their only resource, therefore, was to sweeten the medicine by the promises with which they were able to accompany it. To each

section of the community they said: "Shut your eyes and open your mouth. Swallow our disagreeable medicine of Home Rule, and we will sweeten it afterwards for you by jam peculiarly suited to your particular palate." As to the London programme, the right hon. gentleman said he was prepared—so long as no existing contract was interfered with—to see an alteration in the apparent incidence of taxation, and so far as ground rents were concerned, that and all other forms of income should be brought into account in dealing with the subjects which had to be paid for at present out of the rates. The Unionist party, Mr. Balfour maintained, had been the pioneers in every branch of social reform. In legislation about the hours of labour, about the relations between capital and labour, reform of the land laws, encouragement of peasant owners in Ireland, in England, and in Scotland, freeing of education, housing of the working classes, development of the backward parts of the country—subjects covering by far the largest portion of social reform up to the present time—the Unionists had been either the pioneers or those who had done the most and the best of the work. The zeal for social reform in the Gladstonian party was of too recent growth to command much confidence. It followed too closely upon the alteration of the franchise, and had too near a bearing on the acquisition of votes. The Unionists had remaining over from the great work they had done in the last six years great problems which required their final legislative solution. For Ireland there was the Irish Local Government Bill. That measure was met at its inception "by a howl of stupid invective." The Opposition, not content with opposing it in the House of Commons, proclaimed on every platform that there was no form of the House which they would not use in order to defeat its progress, and the spirit of Mr. Gladstone's attack upon the Bill showed conclusively that even the majority of ninety-two in its favour was not sufficient to enable the Government in the time they could possibly have at their disposal to make the measure law. There was further for Ireland a continuation and development of that policy of public works which had been met by so much favour in that country. With regard to Scotland a not dissimilar problem presented itself. There on the west coast of the Highlands the Government had begun, but had not yet completed, a policy similar to that pursued in Ireland. Mr. Balfour also pledged himself to give to Scotland the local management of her private Bill legislation, without the cost and the trouble of coming to Westminster. The Gladstonians were constantly talking of "one man one vote," and of what they were going to do in the way of registration. The Unionists were perfectly ready to deal with all these questions if necessary. But if the question of the franchise were to be touched upon again, it should be dealt with as a whole. The Government were prepared to

allow Ireland to go on having far more than her fair share, and London far less than her fair share, of representation, only because there were other questions more pressing. But if they were compelled to touch, ever so lightly, this question of reform, Ireland must be deprived of what she unjustly possessed, and London and the country must receive what rightly belonged to them. Want of time had prevented the Government from dealing with the question of employers' liability. One more question remained with which they were pledged to deal—the question of district councils; and it would be found in the long run quite impossible to deal with this question without in some way touching upon the present machinery by which the Poor Law was administered. It was more than unsatisfactory that any appreciable portion of the labouring population should be compelled to look to the workhouse or to the public relief as the only resource of their old age. The enormous efforts made by the great friendly societies had produced a great change with regard to the happiness of the agricultural labourer in periods of sickness, calamity, or old age. It was the business of the Government to consider whether, either through private enterprise or through the friendly societies, or in co-operation with the friendly societies, or in some other way, they could not anticipate the consummation which they believed to be inevitable, and so put an end to a state of things which was discreditable to civilisation.

On the Gladstonian side Mr. Morley was perhaps the most indefatigable speaker. One day (June 15) found him at Exeter declaring that the Irish Local Government Bill was simply “a mockery of self-government,” and telling the country people that they would not be Englishmen if they did not jump at the chance of their own emancipation, a boon which the Liberal party wished to confer upon them. Three days later (June 18) he was addressing his own constituents, to whom he said that nine years of Parliamentary life had more than ever convinced him that Mr. Bright was right in calling an hereditary chamber in a popular Government an anachronism. In reply to taunts from the other side, he declared that what they meant by Home Rule was no secret. They meant just the same as in 1886—an Irish legislative body with an executive administration attached to it. As to the question of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, in his judgment the original plan of 1886 was better. But opinion in this country was distinctly and decidedly unfavourable to the plan of 1886 in this particular, and “it was impossible for angels and archangels to frame a plan for the constitutional reform of the government of Ireland which should not be open to a great many criticisms and objections.” Mr. Morley next turned up at Accrington (June 20), where he admitted that there were difficulties in the way of Home Rule, but denied that the most important of them were those described at Belfast (where the Ulster Convention had been

successfully held). Of the threatened loss of civil and religious liberty there was not a vestige of proof. The Irish sphinx would not be got rid of by a hostile verdict at the General Election, but would still present her inexorable riddle, and for six more years the British Parliament would be handicapped by the Irish question.

No contributions to the discussion of the issues involved in Home Rule were more valuable than those contained in occasional speeches by the Duke of Argyll. Speaking at Leeds (June 15), the Duke described Mr. Gladstone as "no longer a leader, but merely a bait to catch other men." Mr. Gladstone was entirely in the hands of the Irish National party, and dare not propose anything which did not satisfy them. The Ulster question was a very serious one. In the resolutions to be moved at the Convention there was very little reference to religious persecution. What they feared in Ulster was the total subjection of their civil and personal rights in a Parliament of unprincipled and anarchical men. The Bill of 1886 gave away all the powers of legislation now held by the British Parliament, with the exception of a small enumerated list. There was one curious exception: corporate property was not to be touched. The inference was that the whole private property of Ireland was to be subjected to this new Parliament in Dublin. Under this "abominable scheme" the price for these liberties of the Irish people was a money price, and the exact demand was a fixed tribute from the Irish people of 5,602,000*l.* to the interests of the common empire. Mr. Gladstone pretended to trust the Irish people; why did he not trust that to the annual vote of the Irish Parliament? They were also to take over as a share of the National Debt 48,000,000*l.*, and they were to promise not to interfere with English trade by putting on differential duties or customs, and for this infamous bargain of money the whole liberties of the Irish minority were to be handed over to the Dublin Parliament. Mr. Gladstone "and all his minions" were constantly using the expressions "peculiarly Irish affairs," and "their own affairs." They meant everything except foreign affairs, the whole lives and liberties of the Irish people. This was a base abdication of the highest duties which belonged to the Imperial functions of the Crown. It was not the duty of the Crown to look after foreign affairs alone. It was the duty of the Imperial Government to look after the life, property, and liberty of every one of her Majesty's subjects. Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Argyll went on to say, was perfectly sincere. He was simply a fanatic. But under the influence of his passion he distorted historical facts as well as arguments. His assertion that in Grattan's Parliament Ireland had a Parliament as independent as that at Westminster was a gross historical mistake. Grattan's Parliament had no executive of its own; it was entirely dependent on the Ministers of the Crown in London; it could pass no law without the full

check of the English Government. The Gladstonians said that under Home Rule there was to be a veto reserved to the Crown of England. In the colonies there was a veto reserved to the Crown, but practically the Crown could not exercise it, because it did not wish to drive those colonies into rebellion. A nominal veto might be retained, but it could not be exercised except with the inevitable dangers of civil war. If England threw Ulster and the north of Ireland into the hands of their enemies she would do much to justify rebellion. Under all Governments there was a close correlation between the duty of obedience and the duty of protection. If a country did not protect the lives, the liberties, and the properties of men, it ought no longer to pretend to hold dominion over them.

The Ulster demonstration was anticipated by an appeal from the Nonconformist ministers of Ireland to their brethren in England, Scotland, and Wales, setting forth their practically unanimous desire still to be governed by the Imperial Parliament. The Roman Catholic hierarchy, they said, showed a determination to compel obedience to their direction in temporal as well as in spiritual matters. In effect, they claimed to govern Ireland, which they would be enabled to do under a system of Home Rule. The signatories to the appeal went on to say: "We believe that no guarantees, moral or material, can be devised which will guard the rights of the Protestant minorities which are scattered throughout Ireland against the encroachments of a Roman Catholic majority endowed with legislative and executive powers, and thus directed by their clergy. History, as well as experience in this and other lands, assures us of this. We accordingly feel that the proposal to give Ireland Home Rule most seriously threatens our religious liberties, which would in numberless ways be imperilled under an Irish National Parliament, the majority in which would be elected on the nomination of the Roman Catholic priests. Judging from the past, such a Parliament would claim and exercise the right to tax Protestants for the maintenance of educational institutions in the direct interest of Roman Catholicism, would legalise the desecration of the Lord's Day, and would ultimately establish and endow the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland. From these and many other evils we are preserved by the Imperial Parliament." They further said that they believed Home Rule would nullify many of the benefits of recent Imperial legislation for Ireland, would produce the condition of lawlessness, outrage, and terror which flourished before the present Government came into power, and would accentuate social and religious differences. The appeal concluded as follows: "We appeal to you, brethren, as you value the possession of civil and religious liberty yourselves, to guard your co-religionists in Ireland from the oppression with which they are menaced, and earnestly to oppose any attempt to place the loyal Protestant inhabitants

of Ireland under the domination of a Legislature which would mainly be composed of the two parties known as National and Parnellite Home Rulers, which are now contending for the mastery."

In spite of all the attempts of the Gladstonians and Nationalists to belittle it, the Ulster Convention at Belfast (June 17) was a great fact. It was equally remarkable for the vast numbers who took part in it, and for the moderation and restraint they displayed. A building had been specially erected for the meeting intended to hold 10,000 persons, but a larger number really assembled in it; for besides the delegates from all parts of Ulster, who numbered nearly 12,000, there were present a great many sympathisers from many parts of Great Britain. The Duke of Abercorn presided, and the proceedings were opened by a prayer, offered by the Lord Primate of Ireland, and the singing of the psalm "God is our refuge and our strength." The President, in his speech, denied that Lord Salisbury's recent utterances with regard to Ulster contained threats any more than the Convention itself made any threat, though it distinctly stated what might happen supposing that matters were forced to a crisis beyond which there was no control. The meeting held out the right hand of friendship to their brethren in the rest of Ireland. Nothing could be more friendly than asking for peace and quiet; but if those to whom the appeal was made turned a deaf ear, and if tranquillity was not restored, nobody could complain if, in future years, the words of warning that Lord Salisbury had uttered were justified and his prophecies realised. Mr. Gladstone had gone astray in his Irish policy. No liberal leader ever had in former days more devoted friends and adherents than Mr. Gladstone possessed in the north of Ireland. These followers had, with very few exceptions, joined the band of Irish Unionists. They denounced and detested Mr. Gladstone's policy, because they knew that it would bring a curse upon their country. When a great Imperial scheme was absolutely and entirely rejected by the mass of the hard-thinking, solid men to whom it would be applied, such a scheme would never bear good fruit; the bud could never blossom, but must fall to pieces, grafted alone upon the brain of its fanciful projector. What filled them with indignation was that this plot of Home Rule was being hatched in darkness. It would not bear the light of day; it would not stand a searching investigation, because if it were examined it would be discovered to be a base fraud upon the unsuspecting electorate of England and upon the susceptible Nationalist party in Ireland. The keystone of the great question was, that security could never be given under any Home Rule measure. The Duke concluded a forcible peroration with the emphatic words: "*Men of the North, once more I say we will not have Home Rule,*" words which were received with wild enthusiasm by the whole body of delegates.

The principal resolution, the proposer of which was Sir W. Q. Ewart, was in the following terms : " That this Convention, consisting of 11,879 delegates, representing the Unionists of every creed, class, and party throughout Ulster, appointed at public meetings held in every electoral division of the province, hereby solemnly resolves and declares : That we express the devoted loyalty of Ulster Unionists to the Crown and Constitution of the United Kingdom ; that we avow our fixed resolve to retain unchanged our present position as an integral portion of the United Kingdom, and protest in the most unequivocal manner against the passage of any measure that would rob us of our inheritance in the Imperial Parliament, under the protection of which our capital has been invested and our homes and rights safeguarded ; that we record our determination to have nothing to do with a Parliament certain to be controlled by men responsible for the crime and outrage of the Land League, the dishonesty of the Plan of Campaign, and the cruelties of boycotting, many of whom have shown themselves the ready instruments of clerical denomination ; that we declare to the people of Great Britain our conviction that the attempt to set up such a Parliament in Ireland will inevitably result in disorder, violence, and bloodshed such as have not been experienced in this century, and announce our resolve to take no part in the election or proceedings of such a Parliament, the authority of which, should it ever be constituted, we shall be forced to repudiate ; that we protest against this great question, which involves our lives, property, and civil rights, being treated as a mere side issue in the impending electoral struggle ; that we appeal to those of our fellow-countrymen who have hitherto been in favour of a separate Parliament to abandon a demand which hopelessly divides Irishmen, and to unite with us under the Imperial Legislature in developing the resources and furthering the best interests of our common country."

Mr. Thomas Sinclair, who seconded the resolution, stated the Ulster position in a few impressive sentences. " It is difficult," he said, " for us in the North to realise the misery which tens of thousands of peaceable citizens in Munster and Connaught have suffered from alarms of murder and moonlighting, or from ruin inflicted through cruel boycotting and fraudulent application of the Plan of Campaign. But we know that the men who before God are responsible for all this savage villainy are the men who will control a Dublin Parliament." Dealing with the question how Ulster should act towards such a Parliament, Mr. Sinclair said : " If it be ever set up we shall simply ignore its existence. Its Acts will be but as waste paper, its police will find our barracks preoccupied with our own constabulary, its judges will sit in empty court-houses. The early efforts of its executive will be spent in devising means to deal with a passive resistance to its taxation, coextensive with loyalist Ulster. In all this we make no threat of arms or blood ; we

speaking defiance to no one. We merely allow those who desire the luxury of Home Rule to enjoy its legislation and pay for it themselves. Our kinsmen of the American Revolution have taught us to leave it to those that will force tyranny and injustice upon us to strike the first blow." The dangers to Ulster from a Home Rule Parliament he put in the following concise language: "We Ulster men are expected to sit quietly by while we are hopelessly outvoted by Land Leaguers and Plan of Campaigners, who have declared our staple trade the enemy of the people, who have threatened all opponents of the National cause with vengeance in the day of Nationalist triumph, who have, most of them, subjected their political consciences to clerical control, who have proclaimed Protection to be the key of their fiscal policy, and whose reckless finance is certain to overwhelm our industries in hopeless taxation." Another representative speaker, Mr. Thomas Andrews, president of the Ulster Reform Club, pithily put the case against ecclesiastical ascendancy in a few words: "We object to clerical government of either priest or parson. We have no quarrel with the Catholic Church as a Church. But the Roman Catholic bishops and priests now select the candidates for Parliament, they act as canvassers and personation agents in the polling-booths, and they see the ballot-papers marked in many cases for one-fourth of the electors as illiterates." Equally forcible was the speech of Dr. Lynd, a Presbyterian clergyman. In the course of an appeal to his Nonconformist brethren in Great Britain, he said: "We say we know Ireland. We have looked at Home Rule from every possible point of view. We have marked the record of the men whom it would place over our heads, and we know something of the views and expectations of that hierarchy which, after all, is the supreme power over the consciences and lives of our fellow-countrymen, and while we solemnly declare that did we believe Home Rule to be for our country's good we would cheerfully adopt it, yet, believing as we do that there is not an interest but that represented by Archbishop Walsh which it would not bring to the verge of ruin, should Scotchmen and Englishmen prove deaf to our appeal, there is not a legitimate weapon of resistance we shall not feel justified in wielding." Amid enthusiastic applause Dr. Lynd thus concluded: "We pray to God Almighty that in mercy He may avert the baneful omens of disaster which threaten our beloved country, but, trusting in His strength, we say of Home Rule as Lord Macaulay said of O'Connell's demand for Repeal—Never! Never! Never!"

The singing of "God save the Queen" by the vast assembly brought the Convention to an end; but three enormous meetings were subsequently held in the Botanic Gardens, at which resolutions of protest against Home Rule were carried.

At the invitation of the Rev. Guinness Rogers, a dissenting minister resident in London, and a political supporter of Mr.

Gladstone, that right hon. gentleman addressed a small gathering of Nonconformists at Mr. Rogers's house (June 18). It was probably desired by Mr. Rogers and his Nonconformist friends that the speech should be an answer, or a counterblast, to the Nonconformist appeal from Ireland; while the fact that the Ulster Convention had been held on the day before furnished an additional motive for Mr. Gladstone's address. In his opening sentences Mr. Gladstone repudiated the charge that he had "declared the population of Ulster, or at all events the Protestant population of Ulster, to be fools or rogues." He passed on to throw doubt on the genuineness of the Nonconformist appeal from Ireland, as regarded the number of signatures subscribed to it (a point on which he was afterwards shown to be entirely in error). Proceeding to criticise the terms of the appeal, Mr. Gladstone said that they were mere statements, unaccompanied by "one single grain of what approaches to proof"; and while he traversed the statements he ridiculed the fears of which they were an evidence. He admitted, however, in a subsequent part of his speech, that "clerical power is too great in Ireland, and great fears consequently arise." Continuing, he said: "And in the great meeting in Belfast yesterday they did me the honour to quote with great laudation some sentiments of mine against the undue extension of the clerical power. They were received with loud cheers in the great meeting at Belfast, and I am particularly happy to be in a condition to draw any cheers from a meeting of that character and that composition. But it so happens that those passages, which may be found by any of you who has the curiosity to look for them in the speech of Mr. Ewart, who moved the principal resolution, were directed, not against the Irish priests in particular, but in particular against the Court of Rome. These gentlemen appear to have no apprehension whatever of the Court of Rome. You will find that in their estimation the Pope has had all his teeth pulled out and all his claws drawn, and he has now become a perfectly safe and pacific personage. Well, I have always believed that the centre of the Roman Catholic system was in Popedom, and that if there were dangers in the excess of clerical power—and I conceive that there are such dangers, as there are, in fact, in all excess of power—it is to Rome that you must look as the source from which they chiefly proceed. Well, then, I ask myself, and now I want to know as far as the evidence goes, how do we stand? Is it the fact that the Irish Roman Catholics submit tamely and servilely to the Pope, and is it the fact that the Irish Roman Catholic laity submit servilely and tamely to their clergy? Gentlemen, like you I am but an ignorant man. So say these people: 'You do not reside in Ireland and know nothing about it.' But let us make the best use we can of the means that we possess. I think about three or fours years ago there was a very famous document that came from Rome called

a rescript from the Pope, and, unless my recollection fails me, though I do not live in Ireland, the whole mass of the Irish Roman Catholics, except a portion of the upper class opposed to Nationalism and to Home Rule—the whole mass of the Irish Roman Catholics, including the clergy and almost every bishop, opposed this rescript and protested, led on by their members of Parliament, that the Pope had no right to dictate to them the course that they were to pursue in political concerns. Why are these gentlemen so mealy-mouthed about the Pope? Nay; they are rather less than mealy-mouthed, for they have not a single syllable to say on the subject of the power of the Court of Rome.” Reverting to the Convention of the day before, Mr. Gladstone said he thought that its “comparative moderation” did honour to the Ulster Protestants. They had given a lesson to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour. They had spoken about using, not every means of resistance, but every “legitimate” means of resistance to Home Rule. Their claim was simply an appeal to the majority of the Irish people to convert themselves to the opinion of the minority. In 1886, Mr. Gladstone went on to say, he had named, among other methods suggested for the protection of the minority, one of cutting off from Ireland all that small portion of Ulster in which the Protestants were so concentrated as to form a majority; and even that plan was worthy of careful and respectful consideration if it appeared to be desired in Ireland. But the Ulster Protestants had entirely and vehemently protested against that plan. They claimed the integrity of Ireland, the only modest condition they attached being that the minority should rule and the majority obey. “I tell you,” Mr. Gladstone proceeded, “in all honesty, the best constitutional safeguard is in the thorough freedom of the institutions of the country. That is the best. But if there is prejudice and apprehension on one side I confess, such is my opinion of the desire of the Irish people and the Nationalist party to establish peace in that distracted country, that I believe there is no reasonable and almost no fairly presentable proposition to which they would not agree for the purpose of protecting minorities. Gentlemen, what is the real position of these Protestants who meet in large numbers in Belfast, and with what feelings ought we to regard them? Certainly I do not regard them with fear. Not the least in the world. My nerves may be failing with age—I know not how that is; but I have not a single scintilla of fear or apprehension. I do, however, regard them with a good deal of sympathy, and, if it is not thought insulting to them, with a good deal of commiseration.”

Rich as Mr. Gladstone is in resource, his tactics are sometimes a little clumsy. It has already been stated that he declined to receive a deputation from the London Trades Council on the Eight Hours question. But some time after his refusal had been conveyed to that body—whose interview with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour had occurred in the

interval—it was intimated to them that Mr. Gladstone would not object to discuss the question with them. A deputation accordingly waited upon him (June 16), and the subject was fully discussed. But Mr. Gladstone firmly declined to take up the question, primarily on the ground that the Irish question had the first claims upon him. “I am so bound in honour and character,” he said, “to the Irish question that I should really disgrace myself to the lowest point that the most unprincipled could possibly sink to if I were to recede from the position to which I am bound by the struggle of the last few years.” Asked by a member of the deputation if he could not “say something of an encouraging character before the election takes place,” Mr. Gladstone made the following dignified and emphatic reply, which closed the interview: “It is fair I should say that in my opinion one of the very highest duties of all politicians under all circumstances and at all cost is to eschew and to repudiate the raising of any expectations except what they know they can fulfil. Therefore, I can say nothing more. I appeal to my life. I appeal to what I have hitherto viewed as my duty to the industrial classes, putting them in the position of standing up for their own rights, and I say that what little future I have you must judge of by the past. Until I see my way and know how things are to be done and under what conditions, I must not excite any expectations, even if I believed that I could fulfil them, even if I leant to the hope that I could fulfil them.”

The share of the House of Lords in the labours of the session was a very small one, but it became more marked as the session drew near its end. The question of Uganda, which was to loom more largely upon the public mind later in the year, cropped up in both Houses upon the rumours, received from a French source, of fighting and alleged massacre. In the House of Commons (June 2) Sir William Harcourt (*Derby*) was informed that no statement could be made upon the subject until Captain Lugard's reports had been received. In the House of Lords (June 13) Lord Salisbury read a telegram announcing that the fighting was over, and that the missionaries, both British and foreign, were reported safe and well. Answering a question put by Lord Kimberley, Lord Salisbury stated that the British representatives were not to be withdrawn from Uganda to the coast, but only about half-way, and that only until the railway was constructed. The Duke of Argyll, resenting the tone in which Lord Kimberley had spoken of British operations in Uganda, warmly declared, amid loud cheers, that it was the duty of Great Britain to take her part with the other great Powers in the civilisation of the country and the construction of the railway, even if it involved some “little wars” against the “savagery” of native kings. In the House of Commons (July 16) the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (*Penrith*) stated that the British East African

Company had sent out instructions to their agents to retire from Uganda at the end of the year, but that withdrawal by no means implied the abandonment of the country, and there was no intention whatever of altering the sphere of British influence.

On the House of Commons reassembling, after the short Whitsuntide vacation (June 9), a resolution appropriating all the remaining time of the House for Government business was passed after a short discussion. In the course of the discussion Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) intimated that the Irish Local Government Bill would not be further proceeded with. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the Navy Estimates were completed, and considerable progress was made with the Civil Service votes. No fewer than eighty-five votes were agreed to in the course of the sitting, and most of them without any comment. The Education Vote was proposed without a word of explanation, and the Opposition allowed it to pass undiscussed, so eager was the general desire to wind up the session as quickly as possible. At the next sitting (June 10) the Army Estimates were taken in hand, and a long discussion ensued on the report of the Wantage Committee on the state of the Army. Mr. Stanhope (*Horncastle*) reviewed the report in a spirit of somewhat modified approval, leaving it to be inferred that he had not been at all impressed by the opinions laid down by many of the military experts. He showed a readiness, however, to take some points into consideration, and to introduce improvements in a number of matters of detail. Later on, when dealing with the vote for Volunteers, he made an interesting announcement which, though it did not altogether escape some sharp criticism, appeared to give pretty general satisfaction. He announced that her Majesty, acting upon his advice, had been pleased to consent to the issue of a Royal warrant conferring a special decoration upon Volunteer commissioned officers who had served continuously for twenty years, and who were certified to be capable and efficient. It was complained by some members that such a decoration should not be confined to commissioned officers, but should be given to non-commissioned officers and privates as well, but Mr. Stanhope declined to give way, and it was pointed out that Volunteers who are without commissions are already the recipients of good service badges for every five years of service. Notwithstanding the discussion on the Wantage Committee's report thirty-four Army and Civil Service votes were agreed to in the course of the sitting, involving an expenditure of nearly 23,000,000*l.*

When the House next met (June 13) Mr. Balfour (*Manchester, E.*) made a somewhat hopeful statement as to the business which the Government expected to accomplish before the prorogation, which would be taken sometime between June 20 and July 2. Mr. Sexton (*Belfast, W.*), rising as Mr. Balfour resumed his seat, announced the determined hostility of the Irish party to the Irish Education Bill. But two nights later

(June 15), when the Bill was in committee, an understanding was arrived at in respect of the Christian Brothers' Schools, which satisfactorily disposed of the opposition, and the Bill was read a third time (June 16). On a further statement by Mr. Balfour as to the arrangements for concluding the session (June 17), Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*) and Sir W. Harcourt (*Derby*) charged the Government with endeavouring to prevent the holding of the borough elections on a Saturday. In repudiating the charge Mr. Balfour showed that Saturday was to a large extent a disfranchising day, and that it was not a favourite polling day in the constituencies. After this time there was nothing in the proceedings of Parliament to call for special notice. The House of Commons had practically completed its business on Thursday, June 23, when it adjourned until the following Monday. The House of Lords meanwhile sat on Friday and Saturday to carry a number of Bills through their final stages. On Monday (June 27) the Royal Assent was given to the remaining measures of the session, and on the following day the twelfth Parliament of the Queen was prorogued.

CHAPTER IV.

Preparations for the General Elections—The Opening of the Campaign—Mr. Morley at Newcastle—Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham—The Rival Manifestoes—Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury—Mr. Gladstone's Progress—The Campaign in Midlothian—Mr. Balfour at Leeds and Manchester—Mr. Chamberlain in the Midlands—The Results of the Borough Elections—And of the Counties—The Gladstonian Majority—The Meeting of Parliament—Election of the Speaker—The Vote of Confidence—Defeat of the Ministry—Mr. Gladstone's Fourth Cabinet—The Re-elections—Mr. Morley at Newcastle—The Close of the Campaign.

LONG before the sentence of dissolution had been passed upon the twelfth Parliament of the present reign, leaders and party organisers had been marshalling their candidates, and making preparations for the coming struggle. Both sides professed themselves confident of success, although the Unionists admitted that they would return with diminished strength. The Gladstonian Liberals predicted their majority at numbers varying from five and twenty to a hundred and twenty, including the Irish Nationalists, whilst they loudly proclaimed the extinction of the Liberal Unionists everywhere except at Birmingham. As the attacking party, the Liberals had many advantages; they could choose their own points of vantage, and vary their promises according to the real or assumed wishes of the electors. They had no record of interests offended or of pledges unfulfilled. They could assure their constituents that with their return to office every boon and benefit which had been denied them by the Ministerialists might be within range of possible realisation. The Conservatives, on the other hand,

had only to rely on that very untrustworthy staff, political gratitude for past services, and at best could point to six years of peaceful government as their chief claim for renewed support. The more thoughtful Liberals, whilst anticipating greatly increased support in the county divisions, expressed considerable doubt as to their being able to hold some of the more important towns, and they endeavoured as far as possible to moderate the zeal of those of their party who loudly announced that the Gladstonians would sweep the country. It was in the large towns, however, that the question of Irish Home Rule, which Mr. Gladstone regarded as the only question in which he was personally concerned, was sure to be most prominently brought forward, and be made the test of popular feeling. In the county constituencies, and more especially in the agricultural districts, the question had no interest, allotments and cottage gardens having the same interest for the electors as the Eight Hours question had in some industrial centres. As the *Times*, which had sent a special commissioner through the country to collect statistics, pointed out, the issue lay in the hands of about a hundred constituencies, whose leanings could not be accurately ascertained beforehand, and the accession of Mr. Gladstone or the retention of Lord Salisbury as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in reality lay in the hands of a few hundreds of votes which would decide the political representation of a hundred constituencies. In England social questions were taking a prominent place in all political meetings, and in these the Liberals could pledge themselves more deeply than their opponents; in Wales the question it was known would turn solely on Welsh Home Rule and Disestablishment, and the former was in most cases only a pretext for getting rid of the landlords; in Scotland the question of Disestablishment was almost the only one before the electors; whilst in Ireland only the question which Mr. Gladstone had most at heart was put in the front, but often in a way which served only to show that Irish politicians thought more of their own personal views than of the general welfare of their countrymen.

To Mr. John Morley, who was destined to have the last word in the electoral struggle, fell also the distinction of being the first amongst politicians of Cabinet rank to issue his address. Appearing almost simultaneously with Lord Rosebery's speech at Edinburgh (June 21), it looked as if there was no very complete accord between the Liberal leaders. Lord Rosebery had warned his hearers that the "Newcastle programme" was still unauthorised; but apart from the fact that Mr. Morley placed Irish Home Rule foremost, all the planks of the Newcastle platform, except the abolition of the House of Lords, found a place in Mr. Morley's address. But Lord Rosebery was speaking at Edinburgh and Mr. Morley was addressing the electors of Newcastle-on-Tyne. After alluding

to his nine years' Parliamentary connection with the city, he wrote: "It will still manifestly be my duty first and foremost to aid in prosecuting the great cause of the better government of Ireland to such an issue as shall relieve the Imperial Parliament from a distractive and obstructive burden, and, at the same time, shall enlist the capacity and energy of Irishmen in the orderly government of their own country. . . . The only alternative which Parliament has been able to devise to Home Rule is perpetual coercion as a permanent instrument of government. This abrogation of the civil rights and constitutional securities of Irishmen, this establishment of an odious inequality between the people of Ireland and the people of Great Britain, in spite of the most solemn pledges of perfect equality, both at the Treaty of Union and on many occasions since, makes it more than ever the bounden duty of Liberals to renew the strong effort which they made six years ago to satisfy the constitutional demand of the great majority of Irishmen." The other measures which he advocated were an inquiry into the working of the Poor Law, Local Option, Parish Councils, fuller powers for the London County Council, Disestablishment in Wales and Scotland, besides land and electoral reform. In this address there was no attempt to place any English reforms before the one great question of "Justice to Ireland"; and if the electors of Newcastle allowed themselves to be drawn away on other issues, and to record their votes according to their views on these points, it cannot be laid to Mr. Morley's charge that he failed to place before them the absolute priority of the Home Rule Bill.

The leader of the Liberal Unionists followed immediately upon Mr. Morley, setting out with a reminder that in 1886 he had pledged himself to do all in his power to maintain the Union and to resist any proposal which would place the loyal and Protestant minority in Ireland under the dominion of the National League. These objects, he said, still continued in their issue between the Gladstonians and Unionists. But there were other points on which he claimed the continued support of the electors of Birmingham.

"I point with satisfaction to the legislation, Liberal in the best sense of the word, which, in spite of opposition and obstruction, has been successfully accomplished by the Unionist Government. Thanks to the firm, and at the same time conciliatory, spirit of our foreign policy, the Government have been able to direct their whole attention to domestic affairs, and for the first time for many years England and Scotland, as well as Ireland, have had their fair share of consideration."

Referring next to the legislation of the present Government, he added:—

"In Ireland the Unionist party have pursued the policy which was the avowed and settled aim of every Liberal until

Mr. Gladstone made his surrender to Mr. Parnell. They have maintained the law of the land, and have repressed disorder and outrage. But they have been at the same time eager to redress all proved grievances of which any section of the people could justly complain."

He next expressed the hope that the Local Government Bill might become law in the next Parliament. The passage of the measure had been delayed by "the threatened obstruction of the Gladstonian and Home Rule party," which was wholly directed against the necessary and reasonable precautions which were taken to prevent injustice to the minority and the abuse of the large powers conferred:—

"At the present time Ireland is more peaceful, more prosperous, and more contented than she has been for many years, and there is every reason to hope that a continuance of the same action will at no distant date remove those deep-seated roots of disaffection which have been planted in the minds of the Irish people by the past mistakes of the British Government. This fair prospect will be overcast and darkened if the country is once more to be plunged into the barren controversy of Home Rule."

The concession of Home Rule would, Mr. Chamberlain said, in no case be a final settlement, and no progress could be made in the settlement of other reforms:—

"The issues are the greatest which can be submitted to any people, and I trust that in this great crisis Birmingham will once more lead the way and will give her united voice against a policy which would be dishonouring to England, dangerous to Ireland, and destructive to all hopes of Liberal progress."

A day or two later, Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of Midlothian appeared—but not until it had been announced with a curious mixture of ostentation and mystery that an interview had taken place between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. J. M'Carthy, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Healy, but that the subjects discussed between the English and Irish leaders were not allowed to transpire. From Mr. Gladstone's address (June 24) it could only be surmised that he had satisfied his Irish supporters that any revelation of the intended Home Rule Bill would be premature. Nevertheless he held out the prospect of shortly addressing his constituents "on the outlines of the proposal for which the Liberal party had unitedly contended for the last six years"—a somewhat strange description of a party of which Mr. Gladstone had so often bewailed and denounced the disruption. By some fatality or forgetfulness the very distinct promise contained in these words was altogether put aside, and Mr. Gladstone's eloquence was turned to other topics. In his written address, after declaring the Ministry to have been the real authors of the Plan of Campaign, by alternately denouncing and enforcing

a Coercion Act, Mr. Gladstone declared that the apparent calmness of Ireland at that time was owing to the reliance upon the "frank concession of Home Rule, sheltered by Imperial supremacy," which she awaited from the Liberals. With regard to Scotland and Wales, "where the public sense has constitutionally declared itself against the maintenance of the respective religious establishments," Mr. Gladstone declared that it was justly deemed a grievance, that upon questions properly their own, Scotch and Welsh opinion had been over-ridden by English votes. Mr. Gladstone was also in favour of extending the power already wielded by the London County Council, especially in the matter of the police, of licensing and appointing subsidiary councils; on the subject of electoral reform, he placed in the first rank a sound and easy system of registration, and the principle of "one man, one vote"; with regard to the liquor laws, he held out the prospect of the establishment of a representative licensing authority; and of the grant of local option, and on the still more delicate question of the "hours of labour," he expressed the hope of having an early opportunity of conference and explanation with his constituents on matters concerning mining labour. He concluded his address with the following pathetic paragraph:—

"In this, the sixtieth year of my political life, I necessarily feel that this must surely be the last General Election at which I can expect to solicit your suffrages, and that now but a small and special share can belong to me in the work I have been endeavouring to sketch out. It is, then, an appropriate occasion for assuring you that I am deeply grateful for the confidence which has been heretofore accorded to me by an overwhelming majority of your number, and which I humbly trust I have not forfeited. And even now, closely circumscribed as is the space before me, I trust that if your minds have not changed concerning me, I may still, through the bounty of the Almighty, be permitted to render you for a while imperfect but devoted service."

There was little doubt as to the disappointment with which Mr. Gladstone's address was received even by his own supporters, and those who had most confidently promised in his name an explicit statement with regard to Irish Home Rule were forced to content themselves and their hearers with the assurance that a few days would see the curtain lifted, and to learn, at least, "the outlines of the proposal for which the Liberal party had unitedly contended."

Constitutional custom forbidding a peer to interfere directly with any special election, the Marquess of Salisbury as Prime Minister adopted the unusual course of issuing an address (June 27) "to the electors of the United Kingdom," in which he laid down the issues upon which, in his opinion, the election would turn. In marked deference to the spirit of the time he gave

the first place in his manifesto to social questions, claiming credit for his Ministry for showing no aversion to change, if required for the welfare of the people, as shown in the establishment of Local Government in England and Scotland, the gift of gratuitous education and the relief of chronic suffering in Ireland. Moreover, a sound system of finance, based on a pacific policy, had enabled the Ministry to reduce taxation, whilst dealing effectively with difficult social questions, and at the same time to provide for the fleet and armaments of the country a material strength which they never before possessed. "But," continued Lord Salisbury, "there is one interest to which this election is, above all others, vital. It is the interest of a large portion of the Irish people who are threatened, in effect, with separation from Great Britain. To them this election is of terrible importance. On your votes during the next two or three weeks will depend whether it will be to them a message of hope or a sentence of servitude and ruin. Other questions are not burning as this is; upon other matters if mistakes are made they can be repaired and remedial measures, if they are inadequate, can be strengthened and made fuller later on. But for the loyal minority of Ireland the crisis is supreme. A wrong decision now means for them the certainty of bitter and protracted struggle, culminating probably in civil war, and it may be, ultimate condemnation to the doom which they dread beyond any other fate—the subjection of their prosperity, their industry, their religion, their lives, to the absolute mastery of their ancient and unchanging enemies."

Lord Salisbury dilated at considerable length on the antagonism between the two great sections of Irishmen, and protested vigorously against the idea of an Irish Parliament governing, through Ministers dependent upon it alone, in which the smaller section would be given over to unjust taxation and predatory legislation. He concluded: "It is for you to determine whether this rash experiment, this dangerous novelty, shall be tried. We have shown by experience that under the existing system Ireland can be maintained in peace and order; that under a steady Government the interests of all classes have been protected, and confidence and prosperity and progress have returned. You are asked to shatter these results; to try in Ireland a mode of government which has never been tried before, but whose working many sinister memories in this and other lands will help us to forecast; and for this purpose to subjugate the people who are bound most closely by history and kinship to the inhabitants of Great Britain, and to fasten on their necks a yoke which they abhor. I pray that you may be guided to shrink from this great outrage on liberty, on gratitude, and on good faith."

It would be both a laborious and a thankless task to attempt to reproduce the floods of political rhetoric which were let loose upon the country during the ensuing weeks. Seldom had a

General Election been fought with greater keenness and determination from first to last. The result seemed to hang in the balance until the very day when the forces joined issue. In England twelve Liberal and twenty-six Unionist seats were unchallenged; in Scotland only two, those of the Universities; whilst in Ireland the split between the Nationalists and Parnellites brought about contests in every Home Rule constituency except eight, although nine Unionist seats were allowed to go unchallenged in Ulster.

Although Mr. Gladstone's "progress" may be said to have commenced with his interview with a body of Nonconformists at Clapham (June 18), to which reference has already been made, it was not until a week later that he commenced at Chester his series of speeches. The first day (June 25) was marked by an untoward incident, for a woman, apparently in a frenzy of admiration, threw after him "for luck" a lump of cake or gingerbread, striking Mr. Gladstone with considerable force and injuring for a time one of his eyes. He was not, however, prevented from making his speech at the Liberal Club, in which he indulged in the most sanguine expectations as to the result of the elections, and retorted on Lord Salisbury's prediction of Ulster's resistance by charging the Prime Minister with intimidation and religious bigotry. He further declared that if the House of Lords threw out a Home Rule Bill carried in the House of Commons there would be no occasion or justification for a fresh dissolution; from which it was deduced that, supposing his return to power, if in the first session the Home Rule Bill were stopped by the Upper House the Government would feel itself forced to take up some of the points of the Newcastle programme in the following session. Mr. Gladstone went on to say that he did not believe in mischief arising from the meeting in Belfast. Protestants had been returned to Parliament by the Roman Catholic population in Ireland; power had been placed in their hands and confidence had been felt in them. Anticipating the not far distant settlement of the Irish controversy, Mr. Gladstone declared that although Parliament might not be able at once to grapple with everything, the main impediment would have been removed, and great progress would be made on such questions as Welsh Disestablishment, the reform of the liquor laws, and other popular subjects. But it was not until his arrival in Edinburgh that he gave any clue of his immediate intentions. In the first and most eloquent of his election speeches (June 30) he defined the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster as analogous to that exercised over the Parliaments of self-governing colonies. "Have we not," he said, "scattered over the world a number of States colonial in their origin which have in more than one case led others to national dominion? Is it not true that every one of these is subject to the supremacy of Parliament? And I want to know whether you consider that that supremacy is or is not a shadow

or a fiction? . . . In my opinion it is real, shadowy, controlling power, which is meant to be called into action, should occasion arise, but with respect to which the prayer of every man is that occasion may not come, and the belief of every rational man, founded on experience, is that such an occasion need not come and will not come." After praising the attitude of the Irish people during the six years which had passed during which the Conservatives had been in power, Mr. Gladstone concluded with a passage which stirred the enthusiasm of his audience far more deeply than his description of the wrongs or the patriotism of the Irish people and their leaders, lay or ecclesiastical. "You are told that education, that enlightenment, that leisure, that high station, that political experience, are arrayed in the opposing camp, and I am sorry to say that to a large extent I cannot deny it. But though I cannot deny it, I painfully reflect that in almost every one, if not in every one, of the great political controversies of the last fifty years, whether they affected the franchise, whether they affected commerce, whether they affected religion, whether they affected the bad and abominable institution of slavery, or whatever subject they touched, these leisured classes, these educated classes, these wealthy classes, these titled classes, have been in the wrong." Mr. Gladstone's second speech was delivered (July 2) to the electors, not of Midlothian, but of Glasgow, where some of his supporters were being hard pressed by their opponents. On this occasion Mr. Gladstone discussed more especially the religious side of the Home Rule question, and expressed a doubt whether the power of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland over their flocks were as great as fifty years before. The more liberty the Irish people enjoyed, the less danger would there be of a surrender of that liberty into the hands of the ecclesiastical power. Mr. Gladstone then went on (with strange forgetfulness of the mission for which Sir George Errington obtained at his solicitation a baronetcy) to twit the Government, which solicited the votes of the Presbyterians of Scotland, with sending Sir Linton Simmons as an envoy to the Pope. In so doing Mr. Gladstone made a number of wholly unfounded statements, including a reference to Sir L. Simmons' religious belief. When called upon to retract what was absolutely contrary to fact, Mr. Gladstone grudgingly withdrew the one personal statement concerning Sir L. Simmons' faith, but evaded all reference to that officer's denial of other equally baseless charges. In his third speech, delivered at Gorebridge (July 6), Mr. Gladstone dealt almost exclusively with the labour question. After scolding the labour candidates and their supporters for holding themselves aloof when an alliance with the Liberals could alone secure their return, he went on to advocate co-operation for productive as well as for distributive purposes, on the ground that "it gave to the labouring man

the interests of the capitalist," and thereby tended towards the harmony of the classes. It was premature, he thought, and perhaps impossible, to propose an Eight Hours Bill for all descriptions of labour; but if ever the labouring classes were unanimous, the employers ought not to stand in the way of such a Bill. Until universal unanimity prevailed, and in cases where local unanimity existed, he would like to see the principle of local option made available to avoid the difficulty of violent interference with the individual freedom of men who were unwilling to give it up.

Throughout the campaign, which lasted for nearly a fortnight, Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding his eighty-two years, showed few signs of waning strength, and although in some of his speeches there was a want of that sustained rhetorical power which he formerly displayed, they were delivered without apparent failure of mental or physical power.

Mr. Balfour in some degree followed Mr. Gladstone's example of making speeches on his way North, and at Northwich (June 23) and at Leeds (June 24) made vigorous defence of the Government. At the first-named place he dwelt especially on the "object lessons" afforded by the exploded Plan of Campaign and the deserted New Tipperary, and quoted from Mr. W. O'Brien's threats as indicative of the spirit of those who would have the carrying out of Home Rule and would control the destinies of the Irish people. At Leeds, the First Lord of the Treasury directly traversed Mr. Gladstone's version of Grattan's Parliament, which Mr. Balfour maintained governed Ireland by coercion, and was itself corrupted by the English Ministry. The Unionists, he said, were resolved to do their best to introduce into Ireland every reform which the Irish patriots could legitimately expect, and every benefit which the wealth of England could bestow upon the poorer country. Irish grievances, if such things could be shown to exist, should occupy the very forefront of the attention of the Imperial Parliament. If an Irish Parliament were granted with an Irish Administration, no matter what "safeguards" were introduced into the Home Rule Bill, the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would be a dangerous fiction, perfectly worthless for the protection of the minority, for averting the dismemberment of the Empire, or for purposes of mutual defence.

On reaching Manchester Mr. Balfour pressed (June 27) similar arguments upon the attention of his own electors. He maintained that the grossest injustice would be inflicted upon the English and Scotch population, and the grossest anomalies would be introduced into the British constitution, if Home Rule were granted and the Irish members still retained at Westminster. Home Rule would have the further disadvantage of enabling Ireland to extort what further terms it liked from the weakness or the ambition of the Radical administration; and although the Home Rule Bill was now presented as a final

measure, settling for ever the relations between Ireland and Great Britain, it would be as wax in the hands of successive politicians, to be altered and amended at the bidding of the Irish contingent.

On the side of the Liberal Unionists, the Duke of Devonshire showed by his effective speeches at Bath (June 22) and at Eastbourne (June 24) that he had no intention of making his position, as leader of the party, a purely honorary one. He was anxious to impress upon both his own followers and the Conservatives the need of laying aside all political jealousies during the coming contest, and of supporting each other against the common enemy. Like the Duke of Argyll he dwelt upon the significance and importance of the Ulster gathering, and asked if Mr. Gladstone would be ready to use force to deal with "the fools and rogues" who threatened to meet Home Rule in Ulster with passive resistance. Mr. Chamberlain, the actual leader of the party in the House of Commons, was also very active, although chiefly in his own district. In his first speech to his constituents (June 22) he inclined to the view that the Newcastle and other Liberal programmes had now disappeared—all had been swallowed up once more by Home Rule, as Mr. Gladstone made plainly apparent when he addressed a deputation of working men on the subject of the Eight Hours Bill. The fact was, Mr. Gladstone was still "bound hand and foot" by his compact with the Irish Nationalists. If a Gladstonian majority were returned, all chance of making progress with real reforms would have to be postponed for years to come. On the other hand, it had been proved that for the Unionist party the Irish question did not block the way. Mr. Chamberlain attached the utmost importance to the Ulster Convention as an evidence of the strong feeling with which Ulstermen opposed Home Rule, and expressed regret that Mr. Gladstone had shown himself entirely unable to appreciate the meaning and significance of that great demonstration.

Mr. Goschen, whose seat in St. George's, Hanover Square, was unchallenged, was left free to help his less fortunate colleagues. At Portsmouth (June 23) he naturally insisted upon the importance of a strong foreign policy, which could be supported upon a well-organised Navy, but speaking to his own constituents (June 25) he discussed more particularly Irish affairs. He insisted that it was unfair that Messrs. Healy, Sexton, M'Carthy, and Dillon should be in possession of the outlines of the question on which the election was to be fought, and that the constituencies should be kept in the dark till some days later, perhaps until after the poll had been taken in the chief boroughs of the country. The election ought to be won on the appeal of Ulster to the sense of honour and justice of Englishmen and Scotchmen.

At Coventry (June 24) Mr. Chamberlain dwelt at some length on the great advantage to the nation of wise and

prudent foreign policy, such as had been carried out by Lord Salisbury. He showed that the very fact that France and Russia hoped for the return of Mr. Gladstone to power was a proof that the one wished to compel our evacuation of Egypt and the other wished to secure a free hand in Turkey—results which could not be achieved so long as the present Government remained in office. As to domestic affairs, he reminded the meeting of the great mass of beneficial legislation passed by Lord Salisbury and his colleagues, and compared it with the impossible promises of the Newcastle programme, which could never be realised. He expressed disappointment with Mr. Gladstone's manifesto as it declined to undertake anything beyond the settlement of Home Rule. In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain dealt with the Ulster question, and declined to believe that Great Britain would ever be a party to the coercion of the loyalists of Ulster.

On the other side the only politicians, besides Mr. Gladstone, whose speeches attracted any notice outside the place in which they were delivered were those of Sir Wm. Harcourt and Mr. John Morley. The former in opening his campaign at Derby (June 25) stated that the proposals of the Gladstonians with regard to Home Rule were that Ireland should be given the right to deal with her exclusively domestic affairs, the supreme control of Parliament should be reserved, and Ireland should receive a local government less extensive and less independent than that which had been given to the self-governing colonies. There was, he maintained, no probability and no possibility of the Protestants of Ulster being oppressed; and if they were the hand of the Imperial Parliament was strong enough to protect them.

On a subsequent occasion, and addressing himself especially to the Irish electors of Derby, Sir Wm. Harcourt denied that there was any disposition on the part of Ireland to oppress her Protestant population. The unfortunate antagonism which existed between the Protestants and Catholics of Ireland was more likely to be removed by self-government in Ireland than by anything else whatsoever. There "was nothing in the Ulster scare."

There were many causes which made the contest at Newcastle-on-Tyne one of the most interesting in the three kingdoms. Mr. Morley's unswerving devotion to Free Trade, and to free labour, had raised against him a strong opposition in an artisan electorate which felt severely the strain of foreign competition, and believed strongly in the panacea of restricted production, brought about by reduced hours of work. At the outset of the contest these issues which were to have an important effect upon the results of the struggle were kept in the background, and in his first speech Mr. Morley put the Irish question fairly and openly before his audience. He distinctly charged the Unionists with having

only a negative policy, because they had not touched registration, or land reform, or plural voting, and had not dealt properly with the licensing question. He strongly advocated Home Rule, and asked the country to give the Liberal party a large majority. The policy of coercion pursued in Ireland by the present Government would have failed utterly but for the disunion of the Irish party brought about by "deplorable events."

At a subsequent meeting, in reply to Mr. Goschen's, and concerning Mr. Gladstone's recent interview with the Irish leaders, Mr. Morley declared that he could not conceive himself doing a more sensible thing, before sitting down to write an election address on Irish policy, than having a good talk with men commanding the confidence of the great mass of their countrymen. The mischief was that Ireland had been governed from Westminster without attention being paid to the voices of the great majority of the people of Ireland, or with attention only to the voice of the north-east corner of Ulster.

The rank and file of all parties pleaded the lines laid down for them by their leaders, and possibly few General Elections have been known since the passing of the first Reform Bill in which fewer assertions of individual feeling or independent opinion were expressed. The "faddists" were, of course, vehement in a number of constituencies, and often extorted pledges from the candidates, making the adoption of their special views on Woman's Suffrage, Disestablishment, the Direct Veto, the price of their political support. The recognised strength of the Labour party, moreover, gave prominence to such questions as the Eight Hours Bill, and the payment of members, whilst another class showed their wish to limit the hours of work by exacting pledges on the questions of Sunday and the early closing of shops.

The General Election of 1886, by which Lord Salisbury had been placed in power, had shown the following results:—

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Conservatives,	284	4	12	16
Liberal Unionists, . . .	56	2	17	2
Gladstonian Liberals, . .	124	24	43	
Parnellites or Nationalists,	1			85

In other words, the Unionists of all shades numbered 393, and the Separatists, English, Scotch, and Irish, 277—or a majority of 116 prepared to support Lord Salisbury. During the six years which Parliament had lasted their majority had been reduced by defections and defeats at bye-elections to 66, made up of Conservatives, 302, and Liberal Unionists, 66, as compared with Liberals, 216, and Nationalists, 86. London, Lancashire and a large proportion of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and East Anglia had returned Unionists of one or other shade, and it

was in these districts that the present contest was carried on with the greatest keenness. The polling commenced (July 4) within a week of the dissolution, and on the first day the Liberals were able to show a capture of thirteen seats, and before the week closed, and with it the borough elections, the Liberals had a net gain of twenty-four seats in England, but on the other hand the Unionists had gained three seats from the Nationalists in Ireland, whilst in Wales two of the four seats hitherto held by the Unionists passed over to the Liberals. The results of the borough elections were thus summarised :—

	1885.			1886.				1892.		
	L.	C.		L.	C.	L.U.		L.	C.	L.U.
England, . .	85	84		50	100	19		69	88	12
London, . .	26	36		11	48	3		25	35	2
Wales, . .	9	2		7	3	1		9	2	
Scotland, . .	30	1		22	8	1		23	2	6*
Ireland, . .	11	5		12	4			10†	4	2

The most striking features of the borough elections were to be found in the largest and most educated constituencies. In the Birmingham district the influence wielded by Mr. Chamberlain was paramount, extending outside Birmingham itself to Walsall, Wolverhampton, and Wednesbury, where in each case the Unionists wrested a seat from the Gladstonians. In Leeds the two Conservatives were returned by largely increased majorities, whilst the three Liberals, including Mr. Herbert Gladstone, retained their seats by very reduced numbers. In Sheffield, although the Liberals showed in greater strength than in 1886, they were unable to dislodge either of the three Conservative members. In Hull the Liberals gained a seat, but in York City they lost one by a very large majority. In the great towns of Lancashire the Liberals were scarcely as successful as they had hoped. At Liverpool the representation and the balance of parties, as shown by the voting, remained unchanged. At Manchester the Liberals, although they reduced the majorities of their opponents in several divisions, were unable to capture a single seat; but at Oldham, Stockport, and Salford they were more successful. Nowhere, however, was the contest keener than at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where Mr. John Morley resolutely refused to purchase the support of the advocates of an Eight Hours Bill, or to modify in the least degree his devotion to Free Trade principles. His opponents had, moreover, the advantage of the powerful assistance lent by the leading newspaper and its eloquent editor, Mr. Joseph Cowen, who had once represented Newcastle, and had supported Home Rule before Mr. Morley or Mr. Gladstone himself. Mr. Cowen, however, had separated himself from his party, and although the cause of his secession was obscure, his hostility to

* Including Greenock.

† Six Nationalists and four Parnellites.

his former colleagues was intense. The result of this struggle was the return, at the head of the poll, of Mr. Hamond, a Conservative, willing to support a limited form of Irish Home Rule, Mr. Morley's Liberal colleague thereby losing his seat. The Metropolitan constituencies, which in 1886 had been represented by only eleven Liberals against forty-eight Conservatives and two Liberal Unionists, now returned twenty-five Liberals, counting amongst them two leading members of the Labour party, Mr. John Burns (*Battersea*) and Mr. Keir Hardie (*West Ham, S.*), whilst Mr. Benn, the "Whip" of the Progressist party in the London Council, defeated Mr. Ritchie, the President of the Local Government Board (*Tower Hamlets*), and a Parsee, Mr. Naroji, carried the Finsbury Central against the sitting member by the narrow majority of three votes. The general result of these elections, notwithstanding the substantial gain of fourteen seats, scarcely realised the hopes of the Liberal leaders, who had by a systematic "siege of London" in the earlier months of the year hoped to bring back the voters to their old allegiance. Unfortunately, the management of the "siege" had been left to politicians who were chiefly known as party "hacks," and it was not surprising that they failed to arouse enthusiasm or to turn the course of public opinion. The majority of them on platforms in London and elsewhere had for years been vehement in their denunciation of the policy they now, at the bidding of Mr. Gladstone, declared to be salutary as well as patriotic.

In the Scotch capital the results of six years' meditation were even more striking. One seat only at Edinburgh was captured by the Liberal Unionists, but in the three other divisions the Gladstonians only succeeded in retaining the seats by greatly diminished majorities. At Glasgow also a similar revulsion, but in less marked degree, was shown, the Liberal Unionists gaining one seat. Nothing perhaps bore stronger witness to the decline of Mr. Gladstone's personal influence than the loss of votes and seats which marked the contests at places where he had spoken during the electoral period—Clapham, Chester, Edinburgh, and Glasgow—in significant contrast to the gains which had marked the halting places on his journey northwards in 1880 and 1885.

The hopes of the Liberals, however, had been fixed on the county rather than on the borough elections. Mr. Gladstone and his followers openly appealed to the masses in distinction to the classes, who by education, training, and interests might be supposed to have given more attention to political subjects, and not always from a selfish point of view; and he was not wrong in supposing that amongst the masses a general feeling of discontent with the existing order of things in Church and State would rally to his side numerous adherents. His success would probably have been greater than it actually was had not labour questions been brought prominently to the front, and on some of these, especially on the limitation of the hours of labour by statute, the working men of the midland and northern

districts were not agreed. Nevertheless, the English counties, which in 1886 had been represented by 64 Liberals, 136 Conservatives, and 36 Liberal Unionists, were at the close of the poll represented by 103 Liberals, 114 Conservatives, and 17 Liberal Unionists, showing a net gain of 41 seats, but of these a number had already been captured by the Gladstonians at the bye-elections. In Lancashire the Liberals gained five seats, in Yorkshire four, in Norfolk three, in Lincolnshire, Devon, Somerset and Wilts two each, one of which had been held by Mr. Walter Long, the Secretary of the Local Government Board, who, like his chief, was defeated by an advanced Liberal. Of these no less than seven were won from the Liberal Unionists, who apparently had more difficulty in making their position clear to rural than to urban constituencies. The English county voters, moreover, were more successful in their support of Labour candidates than their fellows in borough constituencies, Mr. Joseph Arch being once more returned for West Norfolk, for which he had sat for a short time in 1885, whilst two divisions of Yorkshire, and one of Lancashire, Northumberland, and Durham were also represented by members who belonged to the distinctly labouring class.

In the Welsh counties the growing impatience of the Established Church and the landed proprietors evidenced itself by the return of a compact body of nineteen Gladstonian Liberals, who, in the majority of cases, had pledged themselves to a policy of Home Rule for Wales, on the principle of Federation—a similar demand being put forward on behalf of Scotland; for it is open to doubt whether, except in two or three counties of the Lowlands, “the labours of the Church party,” to which Mr. Gladstone attributed his reduced majority, were conspicuously successful. Of all the contests in the Scotch counties that in Midlothian was naturally the most interesting and the most exciting. Colonel Wauchope, the Conservative candidate, was apparently but little known outside the constituency, if the estimate of the Gladstonian *Daily News* was to be accepted as correct, for it spoke of him as going “through the form of a canvass,” and occasionally making speeches. The polling, however, told a very different story. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone had been returned unopposed, the crushing majority of 4,631 by which he had defeated his Conservative opponent in 1885 making any reversal of popular opinion improbable. In 1892, however, he only succeeded in carrying the seat by 690 votes, polling 2,000 less votes than in 1886, whilst an almost equal number were given to Colonel Wauchope, an extraordinary instance of personal influence shaken to its base. Luckily for the Gladstonians the Midlothian election occurred so late that the dangers of a spread of disaffection in Scotland were avoided, whilst in the subsequent successful issue of so many of the English elections, the party saw that the triumph of their principles was independent

of their veteran leader. In Argyleshire, Inverness-shire, Forfarshire, Dumbartonshire, and even Roxburghshire they gained seats, losing only one of the divisions of Lancashire.

The election campaign in Ireland will be found in a separate chapter, but it may be mentioned here that the Unionists gained five seats from the Nationalists, whilst those divided into the Parnellite and Anti-Parnellite factions carried on a bitter contest, from which the former, under the leadership of Mr. Redmond, emerged with greatly reduced strength. At the close of the last Parliament the sorrowing adherents of the late Mr. Parnell in the great struggle numbered 31, two of whom were borough members, whilst the supporters of Mr. M'Carthy were 43 from the counties and 11 from the boroughs. In the new Parliament, although the Parnellites or Redmondites, as they were indifferently called, won two borough seats, against these they lost 24 county seats, of which two were captured by the Unionists. The final result of the county elections therefore stood thus:—

	1885.			1886.				1892.				
	L.	C.	P.	L.	C.	L.U.	P.	L.	C.	L.U.	P.	A.P.
England,	134	100		65	135	34		103	114	17		
Wales, . .	18	1		16	1	2		19				
Scotland,	32	7		21	9	9		27	7	5		
Ireland, .		11	74		11	2	72		13	2	5	65

In addition, the nine University seats continued to be held without change by eight Conservative and one Liberal Unionist. Grouping the Labour and Liberal parties together, and the two sections of the Irish Nationalists, the new House of Commons showed that in 563 constituencies political opinion remained unchanged. Two seats were voluntarily given up by the Liberal Unionists to the Conservatives, so that the issue of the election remained in the hands of 107 constituencies. Of these 57 were gained by the Gladstonian Liberals from the Conservatives, and 23 others from the Liberal Unionists; but, on the other hand, the Conservatives captured 16 seats from the Gladstonians and 3 from the Irish Nationalists, whilst the Liberal Unionists gained 5 from the Gladstonians and 2 from the Nationalists. The figures therefore stood: For Home Rule—Liberals and Labour candidates, 274; Nationalists and Parnellites, 81—total, 355. Against Home Rule—Conservatives, 269; Liberal Unionists, 46—total, 315. Showing a majority of 40 for Home Rule, compared with a majority of 66 against it, with which the election had opened. Unfortunately for the hopes of the Gladstonian party the majority thus obtained against Lord Salisbury's Government depended wholly upon the Irish vote, which, although reduced, more than outbalanced the Liberal Unionists, who, although not "wiped out" as their former colleagues had prophesied, had suffered most severely in the campaign. Wales, Scotland, and Ireland taken separately

showed strong majorities in favour of Home Rule—Wales 26, Scotland 29, and Ireland 57; but against these England alone declared by a majority of 71 in favour of the maintenance of the Union, and Great Britain by a net majority of 16 in the same sense. Political power thus rested absolutely in the hands of the Irish Nationalists, and these were so unequally divided that the followers of Mr. M'Carthy were in a position to dictate the terms upon which their support was to be attained. Mr. Gladstone consequently found the Liberal party precisely in that position he had so strongly deprecated in 1885—namely, “in a minority which might become a majority by the aid of the Irish vote.” On that occasion Mr. Gladstone had said, “seriously and solemnly,” that though he believed the Liberal party to be honourable, patriotic, and trustworthy “in such a position as that it would not be safe for it to enter on the consideration of a measure in respect of which, at the first step of its progress, it would be in the power of a party coming from Ireland to say, ‘Unless you do this and unless you do that, we will turn you out to-morrow.’ That would be a vital danger to the country and the empire.”

The writs for the new Parliament had been made returnable on August 4, and the question was warmly debated in the press whether Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury should meet the two Houses in the character of Prime Minister. The precedents of 1874 and 1880 were cited to show that on these occasions the leader of the minority had resigned office without awaiting a formal vote of the House of Commons. But in each instance cited the majority had been homogeneous and its meaning unmistakable. On the present occasion, when the dissolution of the bond which united three kingdoms was repudiated by one of the contracting parties as strongly as it was demanded by the other two, Lord Salisbury was scarcely justified in quitting office without giving his opponents the chance of explaining their grounds for dismissing him. Moreover, some of the most significant victories of the Unionists had been undoubtedly in those constituencies, as in the Midlands, where Home Rule was practically the test question; whilst the Liberal successes in boroughs and counties had been gained by Unionists who put Home Rule in the background, and advocated most strongly the Newcastle programme. In Scotland Disestablishment had more to do with determining the votes of the electors than any other question; and in Ireland itself the Unionists gained four seats and lost none, the Nationalists further asserting themselves not to be Gladstonians but Irish members only, who would not take their policy from any English leader. Lord Salisbury had therefore little option in the matter, and indeed in some quarters he was urged to remain in office throughout the recess, and to take a vote of confidence on the reassembling of Parliament at its usual date. To this strange and dangerous counsel he happily turned a deaf ear, for

Mr. Balfour had practically pledged himself to give the Opposition a fair chance of making use of its forces after the election, and on this understanding the estimates had been voted for the year, and much non-contentious business settled. But if the line which the Ministerialists proposed was accepted with little demur by the principal groups of the party, it was not so with the Opposition. A section, probably representing the most Radical of the English members, associated themselves with Mr. Labouchere to obtain the postponement of Irish Home Rule until certain measures affecting the status of the Liberal party, and tending to give it a firm hold over the constituencies, had been passed. It was argued that if these measures were passed the Liberals would be in a position to take a dissolution in the probable event of the House of Lords rejecting a Home Rule Bill, of which the details had not been made known before the elections. About the same time the Welsh Disestablishment Committee met at Shrewsbury (July 26), and insisted that in view of the return, by majorities averaging in each case from thirty-one out of thirty-four members pledged to Disestablishment and Disendowment of the English Church in Wales, no other measure, except that of Irish Home Rule, should be taken up until their special grievance was dealt with. On informal discussion with Sir William Harcourt, acting probably on Mr. Gladstone's behalf, it was understood that on the subject of Irish Home Rule no concession could be made and that it would occupy the first place in Liberal legislation, but that simultaneously other measures, imported from the Newcastle or any other programme, might expect to be pushed forward as opportunities offered.

The first business of Parliament on its meeting (Aug. 4) was the election of a Speaker, and on this point it was understood no discussion would arise. Sir Mathew White Ridley proposed Mr. Peel, already "so tried and so successful in the Chair," and Mr. Gladstone, in seconding the nomination, referred to the greater responsibilities now laid upon the Speaker, and alluded in graceful language to Mr. Peel's success in obtaining and retaining the confidence of all parties in the House. There being no opposition, Mr. Peel was conducted to the Chair by his proposer and seconder and placed himself at the service of the House. The next few days, although ostensibly devoted to the formalities of receiving the approval of the Crown and the swearing in of members, were in fact employed in arranging the plan of the coming campaign. Before the debate commenced it was announced that the vote of want of confidence would be moved by Mr. Asquith, Q.C. (*East Fifehire*), whose name was also thus early associated with a seat in the Cabinet. At the same time the interviews between the more prominent of the advanced Radicals and the occupants of the front Opposition bench were announced with an ostentation, of which the meaning was not at first sight apparent. Three of the leading Irish

Nationalists, moreover, had an interview with Mr. Gladstone, the result of which was declared to be thoroughly satisfactory, although nothing transpired as to what was said on either side.

The House having been duly constituted, the Queen's Speech, delivered by Commission (Aug. 8), was perhaps one of the shortest on record.

“ MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

“ We have to inform you, by the command of her Majesty, that the present Parliament has been assembled in obedience to the terms of her Majesty's proclamation of the 26th of June 1892, by which the late Parliament was dissolved.

“ Previous to that dissolution, the business of the session was completed, and it is therefore not necessary that Parliament should now continue in session at an unusual period of the year for the transaction of financial or legislative business.

“ It is her Majesty's hope that when you meet again at the customary season, you will again direct your attention to measures of social and domestic improvement, and that you will continue to advance in the path of usefulness and beneficent legislation, which has been so judiciously followed in previous sessions.”

In the House of Lords, this Address was moved by the Earl of Denbigh, who made a bright and spirited speech, describing the way in which the Opposition had obtained their majority at the elections, and rehearsing the pledges with which they burdened themselves in the process. The Address having been seconded by the Earl of Powis, Lord Kimberley, as leader of the Opposition, declined to enter into any discussion at all as there was no Queen's Speech, no amendment, and nothing to criticise. It was in vain that the Liberal Unionists, Earl Cowper and the Earl of Northbrook, both of whom had held office in Mr. Gladstone's previous Administrations, urged that the Opposition had no right to indulge in a conspiracy of silence now that they had obtained a majority in the House of Commons; in truth it was their duty to show that they possessed the confidence of the country for some other purpose than the mere throwing out of the Government. No one rising on the Opposition side to reply to the challenge thus thrown down, Lord Salisbury, without making any complaint, could not fail to feel some surprise at the reticence of the Liberal peers; but the policy of his Government not having been attacked, he was not called upon to defend it. While he admitted that the House of Commons represented the opinion of the United Kingdom, he asserted that the House of Lords represented the opinion of Great Britain better than the House of Commons did; and he pointed out that the share which the House of Lords must bear in all legislation other than financial measures was as large as that of the other Chamber. Therefore when their measures hereafter came before their lordships,

he presumed that noble lords opposite must abandon their policy of silence; and he predicted that next year the centre of interest and of action would be found within that House, which he hoped would feel the enormous responsibility cast upon it by a crisis absolutely unexampled in the history of this country, and would allow no speculative theories to lead them away from those great principles of thought and action by which their great Empire had been reared, and by which it alone would be sustained.

The Prime Minister was followed by his loyal but independent supporter, the Duke of Devonshire, who as leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons had contributed so much to the maintenance of the Conservative party in power. He expressed the conviction that it would have been only respectful to their lordships that before a decisive vote was taken on the question of confidence in the Government, the fullest explanation should be given both to that House and to the other of the reasons which induced the Opposition to think it necessary to turn out the Ministry, together with the fullest indication of the policy they intended to pursue when they themselves assumed office. That course was followed in 1859 when Lord Granville led the Opposition in that House, and he did not understand why it should not be followed now, unless it was intended to ignore the constitutional authority of that assembly. Their lordships were entitled to know what were the views of noble lords who would soon succeed to office as to the evacuation of Egypt, as to the repeal of the Irish Crimes Act, and above all as to how the claims of Ulster were to be met. To reopen the Irish question would bring back disorder and perhaps misery to the sister country, and also arrest the progress of sound practical reforms. It would be the duty of every member of either House to form an independent judgment on any measure of Home Rule that might be introduced, and all that the new Government would have gained by persistently refusing to take the country into their confidence would be leave to attempt again to do what they had tried once to do before and had conspicuously failed.

Lord Herschell, who had been Lord Chancellor to Mr. Gladstone as well as a colleague of the Duke of Devonshire, perhaps recognised the justice of these criticisms, and but for the imperative orders imposed upon him and his friends might have been willing to make a reply. Under the conditions, however, he was forced to say, with an asperity of manner very unusual with him, that whilst he did not deny the right of the Duke of Devonshire and other Liberal peers to put their questions, he claimed the correlative right to decline to answer them. It would be time enough, he said, to catechise them on those matters when they were called upon to undertake official responsibilities, but at present they were only private members of the House, and he refused, with all respect, to be drawn into

premature and partial discussions as to the details of measures which might hereafter be introduced, and which could only be dealt with satisfactorily when the Bills were before the House.

The Address was then agreed to without a division, the Opposition prudently abstaining from an array of their forces in the Upper House.

To obtain a strict adherence to the policy of silence among the various factions of the Liberal party in the House of Commons was not so easy, but Mr. Gladstone had not been engaged in Parliamentary warfare for half-a-century without having become a master of tactics. The English and Scotch supporters of Irish Home Rule, who wished for details of the measure to which they were to give their support, had throughout the past six years looked upon Mr. Asquith as their spokesman; and on more than one occasion he had logically shown the necessity of this mark of confidence by the leaders in their followers. If, therefore, Mr. Asquith could be induced to take a prominent part in the forthcoming debate, no questions would probably be pressed by those who accepted his leadership. The Irish Nationalists had no interest in provoking premature discussion on a measure which, after all, might not satisfy their own supporters, or might, on the other hand, alienate some of their English and Scotch allies. There remained only the advanced Radicals, who were anxious that Irish Home Rule should not block the way, and that a portion at least of the Newcastle programme should be taken up at once. Mr. Asquith's brief for the Opposition was—it was openly said—marked with the Home Secretaryship, whilst the constant communings of the party leaders with the advanced Radicals led their friends to suppose that the "old gang" of Liberal officials would be, in a great measure, replaced by men of a more modern type of Radicalism, and that the recognised bias of the majority of the Liberal party would find adequate expression in the Cabinet, and the subordinate offices of the new Administration. In addition to these side issues, there was an unanimous feeling on the Opposition side to turn out of office at the earliest moment a Ministry which for six years had held office and dispensed patronage with scant recognition of the merits of their opponents.

The debate in the House of Commons was opened by Mr. Dunbar Barton (*Mid Armagh*), who, speaking as an Ulsterman, dwelt upon the beneficial consequences which had followed the measures passed by Lord Salisbury's Administration, and pointed out that the result of the General Election had been ineffectual for any great legislative action which would have important and permanent results. It was gratifying to know that the Government had secured to the country the blessings of peace, and had brought our military and naval services into a high state of efficiency. Moreover, it was gratifying to reflect that a majority of the electors of Great Britain had

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renewed the expression of their confidence in the present Government. He called upon Mr. Gladstone to enlighten their darkness as to the main features of the coming Home Rule Bill, and, after a brief reference to the conventions recently held in Belfast, Mr. Barton alluded to the increased prosperity of Ireland, and expressed a hope that there would be no renewal of strife in that country. Hon. W. H. Cross (*Liverpool, West Derby*), in seconding the Address, enlarged upon the splendid record of the Government, and mentioned in particular four first-class measures which they had passed—namely, the Local Government Act for England and Wales, the reconstitution of our Navy, the conversion of the National Debt, and the Act giving free education in our national schools. If he had to write the epitaph of the Government he would say that it had performed its promises, and had not promised what it knew it could not perform.

Mr. Asquith (*East Fifehire*) at once rose and moved the amendment, which was to decide the fate of the Government, and, with this object, he proposed to add to the Address the following words: "We feel it, however, to be our duty humbly to submit to your Majesty that it is essential that your Majesty's Government should possess the confidence of this House and of the country, and respectfully to represent to your Majesty that that confidence is not reposed in your present advisers." They were assembled there, he observed, to take part in the obsequies of a dead majority, for it was undoubtedly true, in point of fact, that the present Government had lost the confidence of the House and the country. No other topic, he contended, was relevant to the issue raised. The majority of 1886 had gone, and the mandate then given to the Government had been deliberately revoked. Consequently no cause could be shown why the House should not as its first act record and render effective the considered judgment of the country. With regard to the composition of the majority, it was urged, on the other side, that if the votes of the members from Ireland were subtracted, it would cease to be a majority at all. He asserted, however, first, that it was no more true to say that the present majority was constituted by Irish votes than to say it was constituted by Scotch and Welsh votes; secondly, that the dominating fact which had brought about a real change in the situation was the shifting of English and Scotch opinion; and, thirdly, that on the principles of true Unionism, when we were considering upon what lines the Government and the policy of the kingdom, as a whole, should be conducted, we were bound to look to the majority of the whole of the electorate, and to nothing else. Then it was alleged that the verdict had been obtained by illegitimate means, but he insisted that on no previous occasion had the general issue placed before the country been more plainly defined by both parties in the State. After taunting the Conservatives with having abandoned their

old traditions, and having entered upon a course of progressive legislation, in order to conciliate a small and dwindling band of dissentient Liberals, Mr. Asquith said the electors had commissioned the majority of members to declare that the present advisers of the Crown did not possess the confidence of the people, and it now only remained for that House to execute the judgment which the nation had pronounced.

Mr. Burt (*Morpeth*), the representative of the Northumberland and Durham miners, who had held his seat unopposed for eighteen years, and had gained the confidence and respect of all parties in the House, briefly seconded the amendment, in which he deprecated the idea of shortening the hours of labour by statute. The defence of the Ministry was then opened by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen), who reminded the House that some members distinctly stated in the course of the elections that they did not by any vote against the Government intend to announce their confidence in the opponents of the Government, and this circumstance constituted a special characteristic of the present case. He quoted Mr. Asquith's speech delivered at Leeds in January 1890, when the latter had urged that the country kept in ignorance of the kind of Home Rule Mr. Gladstone proposed to give could not in any way be regarded as having declared in favour of the scheme ultimately produced. He doubted whether Mr. Gladstone, if he came into power, would be able to secure the adhesion of the Labour party or of the independent section of the Irish party. It had been said that Home Rule was the one paramount question submitted to the constituencies at the last election, but as he had waded through a vast number of electoral addresses, he was enabled to give an emphatic contradiction to that assertion. The London programme, the Welsh programme, and the rural programme, were also placed prominently before the electors. The members opposite thought they had nothing to do but to evict the actual Government, and were careless as to the policy which might be adopted by their successors. Did the mover of the amendment, he asked, himself know what was to be the policy of the incoming Government with regard to Home Rule? The issue of the Home Rule Bill had not been before the country, and therefore the Unionist party, when in Opposition, would be justified in assuming that a mandate to pass a measure on the subject had not been given. They did not complain of the verdict of the country, and if it had been clearly given they would at once bow to it, including the Irish vote, but they could not help noting with satisfaction the fact that they had a majority in Great Britain. A majority of the electors of Ireland had pronounced in favour of the repeal of the Union and of something which went much further even than that, but the majority of the electors of Great Britain had emphatically endorsed again the view that separation between the Legislatures of England and Ireland should not take place.

If, therefore, a Home Rule Bill was passed it would be carried by the Irish party coercing the majority in Great Britain. In the next session the Unionist party would continue the struggle against Home Rule, while the statesman who once denounced the "march through rapine to disintegration" was going to place himself, sword in hand, at its head. The Unionist party, however, would not disintegrate the institutions of the country for the purpose of making it ridiculous in the face of mankind. He believed it would be written in the annals of the country that in consequence of the efforts of the Unionist party Parliament continued to assemble at Westminster in the possession of all its functions.

The only other speeches in the first night's debate calling for notice were those of the two Irish leaders, Mr. Justin M'Carthy (*Longford*) for the Nationalists, and Mr. J. Redmond (*Waterford City*) for the Parnellites. Both spoke briefly and very much to the point, although Mr. M'Carthy's was rather a deferential invitation to the Gladstonians to pledge themselves to Home Rule, whilst Mr. Redmond insisted in much stronger language upon specific concessions which needed but to be reserved for Parliamentary discussion. Mr. M'Carthy condemned the Irish policy of the Government on the ground that it had been one of perpetual coercion. And he went on to warn the Gladstonians that if their Home Rule Bill were not acceptable to the Irish people in every way there would, of course, be an end to it. Supposing, however, that the measure was accepted, he wanted an assurance that it would be pressed forward with all the energy and force at the command of the incoming Government, and that in the event of its being rejected by the Lords it would be kept in the front of Liberal legislation until it was passed into law. Mr. M'Carthy likewise asked for assurances that an inquiry should be at once instituted into the condition of the evicted tenants, that the operation of the Coercion Act should be suspended until the final removal of that odious measure from the statute-book, and that the case of the "political prisoners" should be immediately reconsidered. After the intervention of half-a-dozen speeches from the Unionist side, the more important being that by Mr. Jesse Collings (*Bordesley*), Mr. J. Redmond gave his reasons for supporting the amendment. He held that in the first place it was the plain duty of every Irish Nationalist member to vote in favour of turning the Government out of office, regardless of the treatment which Ireland might receive at the hands of their successors in office. Besides, the Liberal party were pledged to the principle of conceding self-government to Ireland. He understood they were solemnly pledged—first, that an effective settlement of the Irish national question must be the first work of Parliament; and, secondly, that the question should be so settled, by satisfying the well-known aspirations of the people, that it would be finally disposed of. It was no use

disguising the fact, however, that on these points there existed among large sections of the Irish nation the very gravest anxiety and uncertainty, which he hoped the occupants of the front Opposition bench would dispel by means of assurances publicly given in the course of this debate. He held that the proposed retention of some Irish members at Westminster was such a fundamental change as to affect the whole of the scheme of 1886, and until they knew the main features of the plan they could not discuss it, but he insisted that the very least which the Irish people would accept as a final settlement of their national claims was a Parliament on the lines laid down by Mr. Parnell in his speech of January 25, 1891. What they demanded was that in the Home Rule scheme there should be a clause specifically undertaking that while the Irish Parliament continued in existence the power of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Ireland should never be used. They likewise claimed that the veto of the Crown should only be exercised in accordance with the advice of the Irish Executive; and the questions of the land, the police, the judiciary and the magistracy ought to be included in the Bill. He suggested that an autumn session should be held in order to pass a Bill for the reinstatement of the evicted tenants in their homes, and that the case of the political prisoners should be forthwith investigated with a view to their release.

Although not delivered until a late hour, Mr. Gladstone had remained in the House throughout Mr. Redmond's speech, and it was anticipated that, on the resumption of the debate, he would deal with or at least take note of the conditions on which the Irish support was offered. On this point, however, the House was condemned to disappointment, for, ignoring Mr. Redmond altogether, he read from written memoranda his reply to Mr. M'Carthy's invitations. Mr. Gladstone protested at the outset of his speech at there being any debate, and quoted precedents to show that the Government ought to have resigned after the election without meeting Parliament. Even then there were no materials for debate, and the proceedings which ensued must be "singular and anomalous." He complained of the course taken by Mr. Goschen in analysing the composition of the majority, and suggesting that it was due to the Irish party. No doubt Ireland had a far greater interest in Home Rule than England, but that was only a reason why England should approach the consideration of the question in a favourable spirit, and it was not reasonable to argue against the preponderance of Irish votes. As to the coming Government, it must be judged by its own acts and words, and not by what might be attributed to it while it was "a nebulous hypothesis." Turning to Irish affairs, he denied that the Government had achieved great success in Ireland, for that country had been in a state of peace since 1884, and the Coercion Act which had been passed was passed not to punish crime but to help the collection of rents.

That Act he declared ought not to remain on the statute-book a moment longer than the conditions of Parliamentary time would enable it to be removed. He taunted the Government with the "gross illegalities" which had been committed in connection with the arrest of Father M'Fadden and other matters, and with the lines on which their Irish Local Government Bill was based, and, while he admitted that the present Administration had, with the assistance of the Opposition, passed some good measures, he asserted that they had passed most of them in a maimed and halting condition, and had refused to pass many valuable Bills which the Opposition had proposed. He said:—

"We tried to obtain the appointment of District Councils, the appointment of Parish Councils, the placing of the police under the County Councils, the placing of licensing under the County Councils, the adoption of local option, the application of the principle of religious equality to the countries of Scotland and Wales, the shortening of Parliaments, the payment of members, the amendment of the system of registration, the establishment of what is called one man one vote, the equalisation of the death duties, and many more such proposals. Well, sir, it is very well for gentlemen to amuse themselves. I do not grudge them that amusement for one moment. But what is the fact? The fact is that these are the issues which have been placed before the country. I do not speak of every one of these as standing in the same category. I will not say every one of them has the unanimous assent of every one on this side of the House; but still, speaking generally, they are the measures which represent the essential character of Liberal policy, and they are the measures which, in conjunction with—and I would even say in subordination to—the great question of our relations with Ireland, have received the distinct stamp of the approbation of the country." Mr. Gladstone then returned to Irish affairs, and putting aside at once the idea of an autumn session, he gave from a written paper his replies to Mr. M'Carthy's inquiries. He declined, he said, to deal with the amnesty of political business until invested with official responsibility, but held out hopes that the whole question should then be reconsidered, and as to the treatment of evicted tenants he simply promised inquiry into the subject, pointing out that the landlords might yet be induced to come to voluntary arrangements, but if they did not, legislation might become necessary. On Home Rule, he again promised the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, and with much solemnity and amid prolonged cheering he declared: "The question of Ireland is to me personally almost everything. It is almost, if not altogether, my sole link with public life. It has been my primary and absorbing interest for the last six or seven years, and so it will continue till the end." He threatened the House of Lords with the consequences if

they ventured to reject the Home Rule Bill, and here again he was greatly cheered by his followers. But if it were rejected by the Peers, he plainly intimated that he should refuse to resign, and would proceed with other measures. He denied that his policy would be an attempt to coerce Great Britain, for Scotland and Wales were overwhelmingly in favour of Home Rule; and as to coercing England, she, with her population, her wealth, and her "giant's strength," could well take care of herself, and had of late developed an increasing desire to do justice to Irish claims. He concluded his speech in the following words: "It would be most unfortunate if the party opposite or any party in this country ever came to place undue reliance on what I admit to be the enormous, the overpowering strength of England as against the comparatively insignificant strength of the other members of the combination which I have described. It would be most unfortunate in the sense of being most impolitic, for it would lead to trouble—I mean Parliamentary trouble, for I am not resorting to threats. But Parliamentary trouble would arise, and policy and prudence, I think, demand that England, with her vast and overwhelming strength, should be merciful and considerate in the use of that strength. Yes, sir, for after all moral force in some of these great national causes will fight no unequal battle with that force which is material. It is moral and not material force that has brought the Irish claims to their present position. It is moral and not material force which will lead, I have no doubt, to the peaceful adjustment of whatever questions may be raised—differing probably in order and degree—of whatever questions may be raised between England on the one side and Scotland and Wales and Ireland on the other. It is the predominance of that moral force for which I heartily pray in the deliberations of this House and the conduct of our public policy, for I am convinced that upon that predominance depends that which should be the first object of all our desires, as it is of our daily official prayers—namely, the union of heart and sentiment, which constitutes the truest basis of strength at home, and therefore both of strength and fame throughout the civilised world."

Mr. Gladstone spoke for upwards of an hour with his usual vigour of action and strength of voice; and seldom had he addressed the House with better effect. In accordance with the recognised custom of the House, he evidently intended to remain during Mr. Balfour's reply, but after finding himself engaged in two sharp skirmishes with the leader of the House, in which his failing memory placed him at a disadvantage, Mr. Gladstone withdrew without waiting for the defence his attack had provoked.

Mr. Balfour at once seized upon the remark that "moral and not material force" had given Home Rule the victory, and marvelled that any one who had watched the course of Irish affairs for the last twelve years should think the influence that

had been exercised by the Nationalist party a "moral" one—a more infelicitous adjective could not possibly have been selected. Dealing with Mr. Gladstone's complaint that there should be any debate at all, he declared that the debate would have been amply justified if it had contained only the three speeches of Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. John Redmond, and Mr. Gladstone himself. He agreed with Mr. Gladstone that the events of the past six years had now become matters of history, and did not need to be rediscussed, and then he proceeded to convict the Opposition leader of several misstatements of fact, or "astonishing fables" that he had become sick of refuting—these being that Ireland had been in a state of peace since 1884, that the Crimes Act was ostensibly brought in to repress agrarian crime, and not to deal with intimidation and terrorism which had made certain parts of Ireland "a hell upon earth," and that the Plan of Campaign might have been prevented if the Government had only accepted Mr. Parnell's Bill dealing with evicted tenants. Mr. Balfour next justified the refusal of the Government to resign until beaten by reminding the House that though the Government were in a minority, it was not certain who had the majority; that though the Government had lost the confidence of the House, it was as yet impossible to say who had obtained that confidence. The composition of the present House was not a mere matter of arithmetic "according to Cocker," for the Opposition were divided into three sections under different leaders. Mr. Gladstone had resented any attempt to analyse the constitution of the Opposition, or to suggest that the Irish party would rule it, and yet that right hon. gentleman had himself prayed in 1885 to be made independent of the Irish vote, urging that, though he believed the Liberal party to be trustworthy, it would not be safe for them if, at every step of their progress, it would be in the power of the Irish party to say, "unless you do this, or unless you do that, we will turn you out of office." Mr. Balfour then went on to analyse the composition of the Separatists, and described the two sections of the Irish party as "the one which had been 'squared,' and the other which had not." As to the promised repeal of the Crimes Act, he warned the House that such a course would create enormous difficulties in the administration of Irish affairs, and he declared that he did not envy the Chief Secretary, who would have charge of that administration, and who would very likely find, like many of his predecessors, that all his efforts resulted in failure. He wanted to know what was the compact between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. M'Carthy, and what was the price to be paid under it; and he was especially curious to ascertain whether part of that price was to be the letting loose of Daly and his dynamitard associates upon the world. As to the evicted tenants, he reminded the House, amid much indignant outcry from the Irish party, that more than 3,000 men were now in the pos-

session of evicted farms, and he asked what was to become of them and their families if they were to be turned out. He was curious to know why Mr. Redmond's questions had not been answered, and what were the broad principles of the Home Rule measure, especially as to what was to be the supremacy of the British Parliament and whether Mr. Redmond's demands were to be granted. If they were to be granted, how were the Gladstonians to defend themselves before the English people? If they were not to be granted, how were the seventy-five members of the Irish party to be satisfied? The Opposition claimed to possess the confidence of the House, but it was "in the same sense that a slave possessed the confidence of his master, and might be scourged into any operation however revolting to him." Under such circumstances it was the beaten party who looked forward with hope and confidence to the future, and the victors who looked forward to that same future with perplexity and dismay. The Unionists knew that the future was with them—they knew now, as they never knew before, that if the work of social and domestic legislation was to be undertaken, it must be by them and not by their opponents, who had got upon their shoulders a Home Rule Bill, the repeal of the Crimes Act, and the destruction of the House of Lords, and who would have very little time for anything else.

Although several other speeches were made, almost entirely from the Unionists or irresponsible Liberals, the interest in the debate flagged when it was apparent that neither argument nor sarcasm would make the Liberal leaders depart from their policy of silence. On the last night (Aug. 11) Mr. Chamberlain made a final but fruitless attempt to obtain a reply, but although his speech was one of the finest and most vigorous he had ever delivered in the House it failed to have any effect upon Mr. Gladstone's colleagues. He sarcastically thanked the gentlemen who had tried their best on the previous Tuesday night to prevent him from taking any part in the debate, and as to the action of Mr. Healy in that direction he made that hon. and learned gentleman smart intensely by the remark, which drew plentiful cheers from the Ministerialists, that "whenever it is desired to exhibit personal discourtesy towards any man"—here he paused for a moment, then added, as though by an after-thought—"or any woman, the hon. and learned member always presents himself to accomplish it." After this sharp stab, which was an ample revenge for Mr. Healy's attempt to shut him out of the debate altogether, Mr. Chamberlain commented on the strength with which the Liberal Unionists had returned to the House, and asked whether in the whole history of third parties there had ever before been a case in which such a party had come back to the House after a General Election forty-eight or forty-nine strong. Replying to Mr. Asquith's taunt about the "dwindling numbers" of the party, he declared, amid loud cheers, that dwindling numbers were no greater

proof of dwindling influence than were dwindling majorities, as seen in Mr. Asquith's own case in East Fife. He agreed with Mr. Gladstone that the present debate was singular, but he differed from that right hon. gentleman as to wherein the singularity lay. It was most singular in Mr. Gladstone's refusal to give any information whatever to the Unionists as to what his policy was to be, while he freely answered various questions addressed to him by a much smaller body of Irish Nationalists. Three hundred and fifteen Unionists might not ask a single question, but seventy-one Nationalists might ask five questions and get a civil answer, all set out in writing. Mr. Gladstone had called the coming Government a "nebular hypothesis," and the nebular bodies in the heavens could only be made to give up their secrets and to be resolved into their component atoms by the most powerful and perfect telescopes. Apparently Mr. Justin M'Carthy had one of the largest and most powerful of these instruments for dealing with the political "nebular hypothesis," and Mr. Chamberlain could not help thinking that Mr. John Redmond would very much like to borrow it. Mr. Chamberlain next proceeded to argue that the Opposition, now that they had obtained a majority, were bound to explain their policy to the House, for it was by no means certain that their majority of 40 would not be turned into a minority of 120 when once that policy was known, and no party had a right to the unquestioned control of the affairs of the Empire for five or six long months when they might possibly be in a minority all the time. As it was, the Opposition leaders had tried to stifle debate, and were going into office without one word of explanation as to what they would do when they got there. He asked what was to be the foreign policy of the Government, and he was loudly cheered when he inquired whether, in accordance with the views which had been expressed by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Morley, Egypt was to be abandoned and the Triple Alliance treated coldly. He hoped Lord Rosebery would return to the Foreign Office, for the country had confidence in him, but if he did not return the position of affairs might be very serious indeed, and the country might wake up some fine morning during the next five or six months to find that preparations were going on for the evacuation of Egypt without the House of Commons ever having been consulted on the subject. Mr. Chamberlain did not believe that the British democracy would be found in favour of "a policy of scuttle," and therefore any such proceedings would at once change the majority of the new Government into a minority. He went on to point out the discordance of the views of the majority on matters of domestic policy, and to comment on the "conspiracy of silence" upon the Opposition benches. He had been surprised to hear nothing from the Welsh members, and nothing from the Labour members in the course of the debate, and he asked what the Welsh party would say when they found that

the disestablishment of their church was not to have the second place in the new political programme. As to the Labour members, he was surprised that the extraordinary conversion of Mr. Gladstone on the Eight Hours question had not convinced them of the virtue of applying a little pressure. However, an independent Labour party he would only believe in when he saw it. Turning then to the Irish question, he expressed some doubts as to the genuineness of all the Home Rulers among the Opposition, and he pointed out that, while one of them (Mr. Labouchere) wished to shelve Home Rule for an indefinite period, another (Sir George Trevelyan) had declared at one time that the Home Rule policy was one which he would never consent to "until every faculty he possessed was strained to the uttermost, and until every constitutional method had been exhausted." As to Mr. Labouchere, though he suggested a while ago that Home Rule should be shelved, he had been a good deal sobered of late by visions of coming responsibility, and if he took high office in the "nebular hypothesis" he would then have to reconcile the interests of the Cabinet with the interests of *Truth*. How did the Irish party like the prospect of having two Cabinet Ministers in the citadel, both of whom were determined to do their utmost to prevent the Liberal party from being a Home Rule party? Mr. Chamberlain next asked how the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was to be maintained, and what sort of a supremacy it was to be, and he made a number of extremely embarrassing quotations from speeches and letters by Sir Charles Russell, Sir George Trevelyan, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, and Mr. Gladstone himself to show that they were all opposed to the demands which had been made in the course of the debate by Mr. John Redmond, on behalf of one section of the Irish party. Finally, he pointed out, as the net result of the existing situation, that there would be six months of a new Government which, if it kept faith with England, would ensure the hostility of the Irish Nationalists, and it might so happen that there might have to be a succession of Administrations, no one of which would be able to retain office for many months. Under such circumstances he asked how was the Queen's Government to be carried on, and how long was all British legislation to be made ducks and drakes of by the Irish party? He urged the wisest and most sensible among the majority to reconsider the position, for they would find it impossible to carry out the policy to which they were pledged.

The subsequent debate was chiefly remarkable for the number of new members who made their maiden efforts. They most of them spoke with considerable fluency, but without conspicuous force or overmuch freshness, and they added little or nothing in the shape of new material or novelty of treatment to the debate. An excellent speech on the attitude of the Liberal Unionists towards Home Rule was also made by Sir Henry James, and

then an impartial Home Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Chaplin) closed the debate. The division which followed exactly reflected the actual state of parties in the House, 350 voting for Mr. Asquith's motion and 310 against it, and thereby definitely sealing the fate of Lord Salisbury's Administration.

Mr. Balfour at once moved the adjournment of the House for a week, and the business of constructing a Cabinet was forthwith undertaken by Mr. Gladstone, to whom the Queen conveyed her pleasure through Sir Henry Ponsonby in order to save the veteran statesman the necessity of a purely formal journey to Osborne. The problem before Mr. Gladstone was to reconcile the claims of the younger Radicals with the real or supposed vested interests of such of his former colleagues as still survived and remained in political life. In favour of the latter there was their assumed conversance with official routine, and the possession of certain administrative faculties which had gone through a period of training. In favour of the younger men was the scarcely suppressed cry which was heard on all sides that it was time to get rid of men who had been trained in Whiggism, had held office through all the phases which Liberalism had undergone since the death of Lord Palmerston, and had never thought of Home Rule until ordered to support it at the bidding of their great leader. Whatever may have been the motives which actuated Mr. Gladstone, he finally decided to fill his Cabinet as far as possible with his old friends, the only notable omissions being Mr. Childers, Mr. Stansfeld, and Sir Lyon Playfair. The first had retired from Parliament altogether, but the other two had successfully defended their seats at Halifax and Leeds. Sir Lyon Playfair was rewarded with a peerage, and it was understood that a similar distinction might have been obtained for Mr. Stansfeld had he expressed any such desire, but in view of the attitude of the advanced Liberal party towards the Upper House, it was not surprising that he should have shown no anxiety to become a member of that loudly-threatened body. The vacancies thus created in the Cabinet ranks, with a supplementary seat raising the total to seventeen members, were filled by Mr. Asquith, Q.C., who was made Home Secretary, Mr. Arthur Acland, Vice-President of the Council, and Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster-General, all of them new to official life, and by the promotion of Mr. Bryce to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. An additional place was made in the Cabinet for Mr. H. H. Fowler, who was given the Presidentship of the Local Government Board, after having been led to expect that the Chancellorship of the Exchequer was within his reach. In all other respects the *personnel* of Mr. Gladstone's fourth Administration, at least in its higher ranks, resembled that of his third. Mr. Gladstone himself took the sinecure part of Lord Privy Seal, in addition to that of First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. John Morley received the Secretaryship for Ireland, Lord Herschell the

Lord Chancellorship, Sir Wm. Harcourt the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, Lord Rosebery the Foreign Office, after a momentary pause which gave rise to the rumour of a radical difference of opinion on the subject of Egypt, and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman the War Office. The other Cabinet offices were shuffled about among the former members in a somewhat haphazard fashion. The First Lord of the Admiralty, the head of the great spending departments, was Earl Spencer, instead of a member of the House of Commons. Mr. Mundella, who was supposed to have acquired some knowledge of Education questions, became President of the Board of Trade. The Earl of Kimberley combined the two posts of Lord President of the Council and Secretary for India, as a consolation for the Foreign Office to which he had aspired, and the Marquess of Ripon became Colonial Minister. Amongst the junior members of the Government outside the Cabinet the most noteworthy appointments were those of Mr. Rigby as Solicitor-General, Mr. Burt as Secretary to the Board of Trade, Mr. E. Robertson as Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Houghton as Viceroy of Ireland. The one noteworthy omission from Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet was Mr. Labouchere. Long before the dissolution he had been regarded as an indispensable member of any Liberal Administration. His advice had been sought on several occasions by the leaders of the party; his talents for intrigue had been utilised on several opportunities, and Liberal candidates in Scotland as well as England had found him the most effective speaker on their platforms. No one except Mr. Gladstone was so popular in public meetings, and no one had done better service to Irish Home Rule or the advanced Radical programme. His power had been publicly recognised by Mr. Gladstone, and his support was never more ostentatiously sought than by those members of the party who were in danger of losing places in the Administration, to which their only claim was that they had been office-holders before. Great was the surprise then when as each day appeared the successive nominations Mr. Labouchere's name was not included in the list. It was first given out in a curious way that the Queen had objected to the employment of Mr. Labouchere, and subsequently in his own paper *Truth* the member for Northampton gave a full account of the overtures which had been made to him to write a letter to Mr. Gladstone, "in which he was to say that he did not wish to join the Government, as he thought he would be more useful to it below the gangway." It was scarcely likely that Mr. Labouchere, whose astuteness was undeniable, would thus consent to his own extinction, or to brand himself as a political Pariah. In a correspondence which ensued with Mr. Gladstone, who took upon himself, as he was constitutionally bound to do, the full responsibility of Mr. Labouchere's exclusion, the latter still professed his conviction that it was owing solely to the Queen's disapproval of the line he had taken on the Civil List.

In an Administration of which the watchword was to be Home Rule, it was curious to see how little regard was paid to nationality in the apportionment of offices. The Chief Secretary for Ireland and the Secretary of State for Scotland (Sir G. Trevelyan) were both Englishmen. The Home Secretary, if not Scotch by birth, represented a Scotch constituency. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was Scotch by birth and Irish by descent, whilst of the three junior Lords of the Treasury, one of whom usually represented each of the three kingdoms, two were English (Mr. Macarthur and Mr. Canston) and one Welsh (Mr. T. Ellis). The Cabinet, however, was declared by its friends to be homogeneous, and its subordinates in the various departments to be capable of good work and loyal adherence to their chief; but with a Premier of nearly eighty-three, and his two principal lieutenants holding very different views upon many subjects, it could scarcely be regarded as strong for any other purpose than to carry out its leader's Irish policy.

The newly-appointed Ministers were all re-elected without opposition, except Mr. John Morley, for the contest at Derby between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Farmer Atkinson could not be regarded as serious—the Conservative organisation declining to endorse his candidature. At Newcastle, however, Mr. Morley had to fight hard in order to avert a repetition of the previous surprise, when a Conservative had been placed at the head of the poll. Mr. Hamond's return on that occasion had been attributed to several causes—to his leaning towards "fair trade," the Tyneside men having suffered seriously from foreign competition, to his more elastic views on Sunday drinking and on the Eight Hours question, and perhaps also to the fact that many of the local Liberals were disposed to concur in his preference for a "gas and water" Home Rule Bill for Ireland as an alternative to Mr. Morley's more drastic proposals. Whatever the cause may have been, Mr. Hamond was returned at the head of the poll by so large a majority that when Mr. Morley vacated his seat on accepting the Chief Secretaryship, the Unionists were not departing from the strict rules of traditional courtesy in challenging his re-election. After some hesitation, a candidate was found in Mr. P. Ralli, who at the General Election had nearly secured a seat at Gateshead to the surprise and dismay of the Gladstonian party. The fight was a severe one, each party striving the utmost to secure the return of its candidate. The Eight Hours question was brought prominently to the front, Mr. Keir Hardie, who had been returned by the Labour party in East Ham, working openly in favour of Mr. Ralli against Mr. John Burns and other Labour members who supported Mr. Morley. Notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon him, Mr. Morley stood firm to his view that any statutory limitation of the hours of labour would be injurious to the interests of working men. Mr.

Morley, moreover, insisted more than any of his colleagues upon making Irish Home Rule the test question of his re-election, but the support he received from his colleague, Mr. H. H. Fowler, the newly appointed President of the Local Government Board, was hardly of a kind to give much enthusiasm to the supporters of that policy. "The Irish members," said Mr. Fowler, "were a power at Westminster which they could not despise. It would make itself felt." He did not like it any more than they did. He neither liked the power of the Irish members, nor giving up the time of Parliament to Irish questions. He wanted to relegate Irish affairs to the proper place. He wanted Irishmen to do the work of Ireland, but as a Nonconformist he would be no party to any measure which would in the slightest degree contain the possibility of inflicting any disadvantage on any of his fellow-subjects on account of their religious faith. The result of the poll testified perhaps as much to the electors' admiration of Mr. Morley's pluck as to their agreement in all his political sentiments. He fought the battle throughout without making a single concession upon matters of principle, and he was rewarded (Aug. 25) by being returned by a majority of 1,739 over his opponent, who had probably lost as much as he had gained by his concession to the Labour party, for his poll fell short by 2,500 of the numbers who voted for Mr. Hamond six weeks earlier.

With the second election at Newcastle the political crisis through which the country had been passing ended. A Liberal Ministry was established in office, and thanks to the Speaker's intervention and somewhat arbitrary ruling, all danger of an autumn session had been averted. The Cabinet was to be given ample leisure to arrange the details of its Irish Home Rule Bill, and the measures by which, in the event of its rejection, the Liberal party was to be strengthened before another appeal was made to the electors.

CHAPTER V.

The Recess—Trades Union Congress at Glasgow—Mr. Chamberlain on the Hours of Labour—Mr. Gladstone in Wales—The Bye-elections—The East African Company—Sir Charles Dilke on Foreign Affairs—Mr. Morley's Relaxation of Irish Restraint—Mr. Gladstone and the Welsh Landlords—Agricultural Depression and Bimetallism—Mr. Chamberlain's Social Programme—Lord Salisbury on Constitutional Revision—Mr. Balfour at Manchester—Ministers at Guildhall—The Home Secretary and Trafalgar Square—The President of the Board of Trade and the Unemployed—Lord Salisbury and the Nonconformists—The Election Petitions—Mr. Goschen on the Government Policy—Mr. John Morley at Newcastle—Sir Edward Reed and his Constituents—The Agricultural Conference—Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool—Mr. Balfour at Sheffield—General Booth—Close of the Year.

No sooner were the new Ministers installed in their respective offices than they hurried away from London as though they

had enjoyed no rest during the six years they had spent in Opposition, and needed a still further prolongation of their leisure. Mr. Morley, in truth, withdrew only to Dublin, and was then enabled to obtain a closer knowledge of the duties and difficulties of his office than the few hours he had spent in Ireland during his previous tenure of the Chief Secretaryship had permitted. But neither in Ireland nor England was there any break in the silence of parties. The Gladstonians, ignorant of what their leader intended, were afraid to commit themselves to any course which he might not adopt, whilst the Unionists, in the absence of anything to criticise or refute, were content to refrain from speeches which could avail nothing towards strengthening their position. Mr. Gladstone was the only statesman who attracted notice of any sort, for, when not speaking himself, he continued to make himself the object of public interest. The mere report that a gentleman of eighty-two had been knocked down in his own park by a heifer, and escaped without serious injury, was enough to provide the newspapers with a topic of more personal interest than was afforded by the numerous congresses of every conceivable character which assembled at various places throughout the autumn. Of these the Trades Union Congress, which met at Glasgow (Sept. 5), was the most noteworthy. The president of the year was Mr. Hodge, one of the organisers of the Scotch railway strike which had disorganised business in Scotland during the early part of the winter. His address, however, failed to satisfy the advanced section of the working men, although he admitted that the Eight Hours movement was but the fringe of the Labour question. "From an economic point of view, in its general aspect as a solution of the Labour problem, a general eight hours day would do very little towards equalising the products of labour. The cause of labour, however, would be materially advanced if the energy devoted to the advancement of a legal eight hours day were diverted in the direction of better organisation." The attempt to dismiss Mr. Fenwick, M.P., from his post as secretary to the Parliamentary Committee was again renewed on account of his having voted in his capacity of member of Parliament against the Bill which he was instructed to bring in. The argument of the extremists was that, as the paid secretary of the Union, Mr. Fenwick was to vote as the Congress wished, not as he or his constituents thought. The Congress, however, declined by 400 to 165 votes to censure their secretary for his courage and independence, and the division showed not only that the belief of the working men in the efficiency of a legal day's work was waning, but that the extremists were still in a considerable minority among the delegates. On the importation of foreign labour, and, during strikes, of foreign goods, the Congress delivered no vote, one of the speakers pertinently remarking that if the principle of Protection were once recog-

nised, the agricultural labourers might claim its application. A resolution was, however, passed demanding the passing of a law to prevent the landing of foreign paupers, a sort of compromise to a demand for the total exclusion of aliens. On the question of a scheme for "independent" labour representation to be presented at the following Congress the votes were almost equally divided, the delegates being unable to agree whether the interests of a single class should take precedence of all national issues.

Mr. Chamberlain, with his usual keenness of perception, at once descried the extent to which working class sympathies were engaged on this question. Speaking in the Birmingham Town Hall (Sept. 14) he declared himself in favour of a legislative restriction of the hours of labour, when as in the case of the shopkeepers there was evidence to show that they worked from fourteen to fifteen hours a day. A million persons at least, he declared, were engaged in the work of distribution, and although in the majority of cases their work was lighter than that of many others, its long continuance was in every way pernicious, especially in the case of women. Mr. Chamberlain declared himself in favour of restriction, and maintained that 80 per cent. of the employers were of the same views, and that since the shop assistants could not combine, in view probably of the terrible competition for their places, he was prepared to make reasonable hours part of sanitary law.

This speech was enthusiastically received, although delivered in a town which, above all things, represented the right of freedom from State control, and where the value of self-reliance, as shown in its municipal administration, had been held in the highest esteem. But the doctrines of State socialism and paternal legislation had made great strides since Mr. Chamberlain first came forward as a Parliamentary candidate, and he had lost no time in setting his sail to catch the popular gale.

On the same day Sir George Trevelyan addressed his constituents at Glasgow in an even more perfunctory speech, in which, without committing his colleagues or himself to a Scotch Home Rule Bill, he descanted at length upon the multifarious duties of the Scotch Secretary, suggesting that they would afford occupations, and presumably find salaries, for a large Executive. He recognised, however, that in truth the Scotch had very little reason to insist upon a change, inasmuch as already Scotch Parliamentary business was practically settled by the Scotch Secretary and the Scotch members, but of course he omitted to tell his hearers that they had reason to be satisfied with the existing state of things. In order, however, to raise the spirits of those in his audience who might divine his real meaning, Sir George Trevelyan spent some time in vaguely hinting that the new Ministry would pay special attention to the demands of the Scotch crofters, who, the Commissioners' reports notwithstanding, were led to hope that in some no

distant future they would be provided with more land and at the lessened rate, but whence the land and the money were to be drawn, he was prudently silent.

But the only speeches which attracted any attention beyond the spot where they were delivered, were two made by Mr. Gladstone, one at Carmarthen (Sept. 12), and the other after an ineffectual attempt to reach the top of Snowdon (Sept. 13). Undoubtedly Wales had gallantly done its duty to the Liberal party by returning an almost unbroken phalanx of members pledged to Disestablishment, Home Rule, and Tenant Right—the same three demands with which Ireland started and drew from Mr. Gladstone his successive “Messages of Peace.” In the first of his two speeches, after urging upon the Welsh to exercise “reasonable patience” in pressing their demands, Mr. Gladstone went on to say: “I am quite sure that we have reached a point at which the establishment of strict religious equality will be alike for the interests of all classes and combinations, and for the harmony of the country.” In his second speech, delivered (Sept. 13) at the foot of Snowdon, he further emphasised this view, adding, “of course, with Disestablishment, Disendowment goes.” He then turned to the Welsh farmers, who, unlike their English neighbours, were almost exclusively sheep and cattle breeders or graziers, and told them that they had been treated by their landlords worse than the English farmers by theirs, for whilst the latter had on the average reduced their rents twenty-four per cent. during the previous ten years, the former had not reduced theirs more than seven per cent. His statement, thus boldly made without any qualification, beyond an explicit promise that the new Government would give them redress, was based upon certain figures furnished him by Mr. T. Ellis, who had been suddenly made a Lord of the Treasury in Mr. Gladstone’s Administration. Naturally such a statement, coupled as it was with such direct censure of the landlords as a class, called forth rejoinders and denials on all sides. It was shown that Mr. Ellis had mistaken or misunderstood the tables on which he had based his fancy figures, and that there was absolutely no foundation to the charges so recklessly made. A courteous letter from Lord Sudeley, a large Welsh landowner and a Liberal peer, addressed to Mr. Gladstone, controverting his statements, and pointing out that temporary reductions of rent did not appear in a return, remained unanswered for a month, but ultimately drew from the Prime Minister an assurance that he was only anxious to arrive at the truth, which perhaps might be best ascertained by means of a Commission of Inquiry.

From some inappreciable cause the new Administration failed to excite enthusiasm even amongst those who had helped to bring it into office, and Mr. Morley’s new departure in the government of Ireland without coercion failed to turn the tide of popular feeling—at all events in England. Two

elections, necessitated by the elevation to the peerage of Sir Lyon Playfair and Mr. Cyril Flower, showed that in two such thoroughly Liberal strongholds as South Leeds and South Bedfordshire. Both seats, however, were contested by the Unionists—with the result that, although Liberals were elected in the place of the retiring members—the polls showed a very noteworthy reduction of the Liberal vote. In Leeds the Gladstonian candidate, Mr. Walton, was returned (Sept. 22) by a majority less than 1,000 votes, whereas, at the General Election, Sir Lyon Playfair had then obtained a majority of more than 1,500—the Liberal poll being reduced by upwards of 400 votes. In South Bedfordshire (Sept. 29) the check to the Ministerialists was even more marked—their candidate, Mr. G. Whitbread, reduced his predecessor's majority from 1,059 to 242; and in this case, as at Leeds, the falling off of the Liberal vote was even more marked than the increase of the Unionist supporters.

The calm of the Recess was at this moment broken by a letter from the Chief Secretary (Mr. J. Morley), addressed to Mr. Justin M'Carthy (Sept. 26), in which he informed him that, Clause 13 of the Land Act of 1891, which Mr. Balfour had passed in consideration of the evicted tenants, having failed, the Government proposed to issue a small Royal Commission to report promptly on the means to be adopted for restoring those evicted. The news was received in England with little surprise, for the new Government was under a promise to deal with the legitimate demands of the Irish Nationalists, and it was assumed that the Commission, by inquiring into the circumstances of the evictions brought to its notice, would gain time and also information on which to base an acceptable measure. Further speculation was aroused by the sudden summoning of the members of the Cabinet at an unusually early date (Sept. 29), but the news received from the East African Company, a semi-commercial, semi-philanthropic undertaking, as to its position in Uganda, may have reasonably required discussion. The Company had given notice to the Government that its resources were exhausted; and that unless aid were given it, the stations already formed would have to be withdrawn at the close of the year. It was assumed that, on the question of whether further help should be given unconditionally to the Company, there was little or no difference of opinion; the objections to a course by which the Government obtained no effective control over the funds it was forced to provide were obvious to all. On the more difficult question whether it was advisable for the Government to assume the administration of an enormous tract of country—which was only imperfectly explored, and only partially surveyed—there was greater divergence of opinion. Judging from the previous utterances of Sir Wm. Harcourt and others, it was certain that a section at least of the Cabinet was in favour of our withdrawal from the country, but, on the other hand, Lord Rosebery had more than once given expres-

sion to strong Imperialist ideas, and the Uganda country was one in which the missionaries—chiefly Scotch—were taking a more prominent part than the traders, and were jealously waiting to break down the strength of those Arab tribes who perpetuated the slave traffic. It was, therefore, a matter of importance to gauge the force of the two opposing currents of opinion, both of which were represented in the Cabinet, and to make clear to the country whether politicians in office would find it possible, in view of their responsibilities, to hold fast to the opinions they had expressed when in Opposition. Moreover, no formal meeting of the Cabinet having taken place since its original constitution, the members needed to consult together as to the lines on which they proposed to frame the Bills which would come forward for discussion later in the autumn.

At a dinner, to celebrate the return of Sir Charles Dilke to Parliamentary life, given by his supporters in the Forest of Dean, Mr. Gladstone's former Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs summed up the situation with his customary clearness and precision. With regard to foreign affairs, he said the first great myth that had been started lately was that the opinions of Lord Rosebery on foreign affairs were the same as the opinions of Lord Salisbury, and that Lord Rosebery was to continue, with the support of the Cabinet, Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. On the only occasion when Lord Rosebery had alluded to the matter he had pronounced an exactly opposite statement of his view. In the principal debate which had occurred in the House of Lords on the foreign and colonial policy of Lord Salisbury's Government, Lord Rosebery had complained that not half enough had been said against it by Liberals by way of criticism. Another form of the same myth was that the Liberal party generally approved of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, and that only he (Sir C. Dilke) and one or two others—the jealous, the discontented, and the cantankerous—wished to change it. He himself thought, on the contrary, that not only no Liberal, but no man who knew the facts, could possibly approve Lord Salisbury's main act in foreign policy—his African agreement, coupled with the cession of the British Colony of Heligoland against the wish of the inhabitants, for nothing or less than nothing, while it was of priceless strategical value to the Germans; and the consequence of this bad African agreement had been concessions to France with regard to Madagascar and Newfoundland. The one part of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy that he himself approved was his Egyptian policy.

That policy was explained by Lord Salisbury himself in 1887, at the time of the signature of the Convention for evacuation, and since that time up to 1891, as a policy of evacuation in the interests of the British Empire. Lord Salisbury had fully approved the language of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, held when he was Lord Salisbury's special

plenipotentiary, to the effect that not only did our pledges make it impossible to set up a Protectorate in Egypt, but that if we were under no such promise it would be contrary to the interest of the Empire to take the step. What was needed was that Lord Rosebery should continue Lord Salisbury's negotiations and his policy on this question, and change it on all others. Against the Liberal foreign policy of 1880, which had been that of consultation with, and general action with, the whole of the Great Powers, Lord Salisbury's foreign policy had been one of an understanding with the Triple Alliance. Even had we joined the Triple Alliance, which Lord Salisbury had either thought unwise or had not dared to do, we, while we could give much to that Alliance, could hardly hope to get much from it. By understandings we should gain as little, or if possible less. The Triple Alliance was not going to defend India for us, or to hold the high seas for our trade. The two things in the world which, in a military sense, the British Empire had to do, it must do for itself; and he, therefore, was opposed, as he believed the entire Liberal party was opposed, to Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, root and branch, except in the one matter of Egypt, in which he held the same views which Lord Salisbury had so admirably, on many occasions, expressed, in favour of evacuation in the interests of the country.

Sir Charles Dilke's advice at all events with regard to East Africa may have found an echo in the Cabinet, for it was currently asserted that on the policy to be adopted in that country opinions were much divided, but that Mr. Gladstone had found himself deserted even by those who owed their places solely to his favour. The religious bodies, English and Scotch, however, bestirred themselves, and finding themselves supported by a large mass of public opinion, wholly unsympathetic with missionary enterprise in general, they were able to bring very considerable pressure to bear upon the Earl of Rosebery, who from the first had been regarded as the exponent of "Imperial ideas" in the Cabinet. That these demonstrations of feeling were not without effect was probable inasmuch as shortly after the second meeting of that body, the Foreign Secretary intimated to the British East Africa Company that its subsidy would be continued until March 31, 1893. The Government nevertheless adhered in principle to the evacuation sanctioned by Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. They declined, however, to take upon themselves any liabilities incurred by the Company in respect to Uganda, and reserved to themselves absolute freedom of action with regard to the future. Six weeks later when the Cabinet meetings were again resumed, it seemed as if Lord Rosebery and "the expansionists" in the Cabinet had carried the day, for the appointment of a British Commissioner in East Africa, with adequate protection, was formally announced.

The Irish question, which the Ministry had come into office

to settle, was probably not discussed at these unseasonable meetings of the Cabinet, for it was generally understood that the details of the measure were to be left to a small sub-committee of that body, who should be prepared to lay before their colleagues a complete scheme at a later date. Meanwhile, their task was not rendered lighter by Mr. J. E. Redmond's pronouncement in the *Nineteenth Century* (Oct.) on the irreducible minimum of the Parnellite demands. Although only a small party of nine or ten members in the new House of Commons, the Parnellites might become a thorn in the side, not only of the other Irish Nationalist members, but also of the Government. The transfer of their vote, if it had not the effect of drawing over some of Mr. M'Carthy's more unstable supporters, would reduce Mr. Gladstone's majority to scarcely more than a score—amongst whom were many inharmonious elements. Mr. Redmond's demands, moreover, made it more difficult for the bulk of the Nationalists to accept more reasonable terms. In his article, which was written in a tone of quiet determination, he claimed the insertion of a clause in the Home Rule Act specifically providing that, "while the Irish Parliament continues in existence, the powers of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Ireland shall never be used." The Royal Veto, moreover, was to be exercised solely upon the advice of the Irish, and not of the Imperial Ministry. Mr. Redmond's article was probably written and in type before the despatch of Mr. Morley's letter to Mr. M'Carthy giving an outline of the method by which the new Ministry hoped to conciliate Irish opinion. The almost simultaneous appearance of the two manifestoes showed clearly upon what divergent lines the "friends of Ireland" were working, and how determined were the more extreme section to urge their Irish brethren to consent to nothing short of the absolute surrender of the English supremacy; whilst a large section of Mr. Gladstone's followers, Scotch as well as English, were as determined that the goodwill of Ireland might be purchased too dearly if the price demanded were a complete abdication of Imperial rights. For the time, however, the discussion of the Irish question was left to Irishmen—the English public being apparently wearied with the endless assertions and contradictions, the half-truths and garbled statements under which the real issues had been smothered by rival politicians.

For a moment, too, it seemed that Mr. Gladstone's rash reference to the Welsh landlords might give rise to an angry but interesting controversy. The Duke of Argyll, who first took up the pen, might have drawn forth some rejoinder had he not allowed himself to extend his criticisms over several days—which, by their length, became mere essays on political economy. The Welsh Landlords' Association stuck more closely to the issue raised by Mr. Gladstone, and challenged him to name the returns on which the specific charges against them were made.

In his speech at the foot of Snowdon Mr. Gladstone had said: "In Wales there were actually four counties in which during that period of distress the rents, so far from being reduced 24 per cent., so far from being reduced 7 per cent. even, were actually raised." And he had further stated that his sources of information were a speech by Mr. T. E. Ellis, M.P., in support of the second reading of the Welsh Lands Bill, and certain "public and authentic returns" from which the actual rents paid by the farmers could be ascertained. After a long interval and several reminders from the secretary of the Welsh Landlords' Association, Mr. Gladstone first said that the figures he had given "were obtained from the late Chancellor of the Exchequer," and after further pressing for a more definite reference to the four counties (one of which was Carnarvonshire) he replied through his secretary that "he would rather not trust his memory," whilst Mr. Ellis, to whom a similar application was made, remained absolutely silent. A week later (Oct. 17) Mr. Gladstone's secretary, however, wrote to express his regret that he was still unable to find the figures which had been supplied to him by Mr. Goschen, but he had since his first letter been furnished with a statistical return, according to which there had been between 1876 and 1891 a reduction of rents in England of about 21 per cent. and in Wales of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. With respect to the counties in which an actual increase had taken place, they were Anglesey, Carnarvon and Carmarthen, instead of four, although he probably had in his mind Cardigan, where down to 1887-8 there had been also an increase. The fallacy of Mr. Gladstone's argument was that it was based upon income tax returns, which did not show either temporary reductions of rent varying from 5 to 33 per cent. or the much larger expenditure on repairs and improvements made by the landlords of North Wales than by English landlords. Mr. Gladstone, moreover, in order to make a telling point against the Welsh landlords, wholly ignored the important difference between the conditions of agriculture in England and Wales, the latter being essentially a non-wheat-growing country, whilst the English counties on which Mr. Gladstone relied for his comparison were essentially wheat-growing districts.

To what extent the policy of exciting class prejudice might be beneficial to the Liberal party was an open question, and depended much upon the estimate the leaders could form of the rank and file of their supporters. It was not, however, a policy likely to bring back the Liberal Unionists, although there were not wanting symptoms of a disinclination on their part to oppose Liberal measures, on the mere ground of their being proposed by Gladstonians. Sir Thomas Bazley, who for more than twenty years had represented Manchester as a Liberal, but had joined the Liberal Unionists on the Irish question, expressed his regret at being "classed with the Conservatives"; and others who still clung to Parliamentary life doubtless felt

similar difficulties, especially when they saw some of their new colleagues coquetting with the fallacies of "Fair Trade." Mr. Courtney, a stout free trader as well as a clear-sighted politician, recognised the danger of the situation. Addressing his constituents at Liskeard (Oct. 2) he dwelt chiefly upon the agricultural depression which was becoming more serious as the year advanced. He expressed, however, his firm conviction that the apparent reaction in favour of Protection was only temporary, adding that "it would be a singular commentary on the petition offered up day by day: 'Give us our daily bread,' were they to add, 'only not too cheap.'" He advised farmers to be less hasty in bidding for farms, and landlords not to accept tenants who offered impossible rents, and he expressed his belief that if the law of distress were abrogated, the landlords would be more careful. On a subsequent occasion (Oct. 24), speaking at Menheniot, Mr. Courtney dealt with the political question, and urged that so long as the Ministry were moderate, they should be encouraged in their moderation. But unfortunately for them they were pledged to do strong things with a very weak majority, and it was therefore all the more the duty of the moderates to help them in their difficulties, and not to finesse with any of the discontented factions, and he declared that even Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill should not be condemned until it had been seen and carefully examined. Unfortunately the spirit of moderation shown by Mr. Asquith, in dealing with the claims of certain representatives of the working classes to meet in Trafalgar Square, was not equally observable in Mr. Morley's correspondence with Sir F. Milner, Mr. Arnold Foster, and Colonel Saunderson, although in the two latter cases he had a fairly good reply to their assertions.

But the attempts to sustain public interest in political affairs so long as the leaders remained silent were fruitless, and unfortunately a serious social question was pushing itself to the front as winter approached. Agricultural depression had extended from the farmers to the labourers, and many of these had betaken themselves to the towns, and especially to London, at a time when trade was more than usually slack. The organisation of labour by the various unions was making it harder than ever for the old, the shiftless, and the inexperienced to find work; the shelters and other charitable undertakings, the outcome of often ill-regulated philanthropy, were attracting a constant stream of vagrants to the larger cities, and above all others to the already overgrown and overstocked metropolis. For almost the first time experienced men admitted that among the able-bodied and industrious there were many unemployed, and the prospects of the winter were regarded as the reverse of hopeful. The professional demagogues naturally took advantage of the situation to urge their crude remedies for the prevailing distress, and happily no attempt was made to restrict freedom of speech at the out-door meetings which were held daily on

Tower Hill. By the majority of the speakers State aid was looked upon as the panacea for all distress, but on the manner in which it should be applied there was no such unanimity. It was the duty of the State, the majority of speakers asserted, to provide work for all, and at such wages, and for such hours, as would satisfy the workers' ideas of reasonableness. The idea that the quantity of work to be done was limited, and that the workers already sufficed, and would have to be displaced, never disturbed the theories of the unemployed.

Political economists sought for the causes of commercial depression in the state of the currency and the extraordinary depreciation of silver throughout the civilised world. Farmers, they asserted, whilst having to pay for everything in gold or its equivalent, were now obliged to give twice the quantity of produce to obtain the same amount of money they received fifteen years previously for their crops. The expedient of changing arable into pasture land had not produced the desired results, for cattle and meat could be landed in this country at a less cost than they could be raised by the farmers, and, apparently in despair, the farmers had taken to tree-planting, of which the profits could not be immediately tangible. Naturally the bimetallists and their opponents seized the opportunity for urging their respective theories, and additional interest was given to the discussion by the approaching monetary Conference at Brussels, to which, out of deference to the strongly-expressed wishes of the United States Government, the European States had promised to send delegates.

Sir John Lubbock, a monometallist whose position as a banker and as a political economist gave him a right to speak with authority, propounded to the London Chamber of Commerce (Oct. 26) a scheme which he believed would alleviate the difficulties pressing upon Indian finances in consequence of the depreciation of the silver rupee. The proportionate value of gold and silver, he held, would always be variable, dependent as it was upon the cost of production, the amount produced and the quantity of each metal used in the arts. He thought it most unlikely that the gold standard could or would be adopted for India, nor would he approve of the proposal made in certain quarters of closing the Indian mints, but he believed that a ten per cent. tax on the coinage of the rupee for the benefit of the Indian Treasury would in the long run appreciate the rupee in its relation to gold, and meanwhile give a considerable aid to the Indian revenue.

Mr. Balfour, on the other hand, had arrived at a very different conclusion, and, although he was careful when speaking at Manchester (Oct. 27) to say that he was expressing his own personal views, and not those of his party nor his colleagues, he avowed himself a bimetallist. He held that the appreciation of gold, which was constant and practically limitless, was an injury to the community, that it was expedient, if not

necessary, to found currency upon the basis of the two metals, and that a ratio between the two metals could be maintained if the Governments of the world would agree either to fix a ratio or to make silver dearer by universal taxation. In other words, he argued that the relative value of gold and silver being fixed by demand and supply, "an international agreement can for all practical purposes determine the rate at which gold coin shall exchange for silver coin and silver coin for gold coin in the great markets of the world." The most usual objection to this argument was that, the production of the two metals being unequal, their relative value was so also. In fact, Sir John Lubbock in his speech stated that during the previous thirty years the production of gold had diminished, whilst that of silver had nearly doubled. Mr. Balfour met this by stating that "what primarily determines relative values is not production, but demand and supply," and that the international ratio of exchange being fixed, the result would be "an automatic system by which the demand for gold and silver respectively" would be such as to maintain permanently that fixed ratio. A strange objection raised by Sir John Lubbock was that in all large transactions, especially if spread over a number of years, the lender, in order to protect himself from the danger of being paid in the coin which most suited the borrower, would contract himself out of the risk or charge a heavy rate so as to cover it. To this Mr. Balfour replied that one of the first necessities of trade was a constant standard, and the standard which in fifteen years had appreciated no less than 30 to 35 per cent. could not claim to be constant. Something, he urged, must be done. Austria, America, and, above all, India, could not go on under the existing conditions, and further to adopt a gold standard they "would double the strain placed upon the gold supplies of the world—a strain which already it can so ill afford to bear."

The controversy, although ably sustained by the champions of either view, would have attracted but little attention, except from economists and financiers, had not the problem involved in its ultimate resort the relations of labour and wages—and, at this moment, labour questions in France, America, and Australia, as well as in England, were forcing themselves on public consideration. The moment was, therefore, propitious for the appearance of Mr. Chamberlain's programme, which was put forward, not on the platform, but in the pages of the *Nineteenth Century* magazine (Nov.). Mr. Chamberlain, whilst forming and leading the Liberal Unionist party, had never allowed that the Liberals could be Conservatives—and had recognised that the union between the latter and a section of the former was only temporary. His article, however, showed, though perhaps unwittingly, how much more general was the displacement of the limits which formerly marked the separation of Liberals and Conservatives. The former had

preached nothing more strenuously than the doctrine that the citizen in everything that was not detrimental to the public good should be free of State control in speech, thought, and action. "Individualism" was to be cultivated at the expense of "privilege," and a Government which went beyond protecting individual liberty was overstepping its province. Fifty years of Liberalism had brought with them results little anticipated, and it was from the most advanced Liberals—the founders and defenders of Trade Unionism—that Individualism received its severest blows. Other causes had also been at work—amongst which "the enthusiasm for Humanity"—and an increasing sense of responsibility amongst the well-to-do for the misfortunes and sufferings of their less fortunate fellow-beings—held a prominent place. The practical result was the growth of State Socialism, which, in its earlier phases, had been fostered by the Conservatives, as shown by the tendency of their legislation from the passing of the first Factory Acts in the teeth of the opposition of the Liberals down to the protection of the smaller householders against the exactions and pretensions of the Water Companies. At the last General Election, however, it was evident that the views of the two parties on the benefits of State intervention were profoundly modified. The Liberals suddenly found themselves forced to rely almost exclusively upon "the masses": and the masses by this time had been more or less leavened by the doctrines of the New Trade Unionists, who appealed to the State to settle authoritatively questions of political economy and industrial policy. Hours of labour, rates of pay, and such like questions, had hitherto been regulated by the laws of supply and demand—no doubt, primarily from the employers' point of view, but generally in view of the well-being of the particular trade or manufacture concerned. Imperceptibly the Liberal party was now being drawn to supporting the theory that State intervention was good in itself—whilst the Conservatives, admitting it to be inevitable in certain cases, held that it should show its claim to be unanswerable, before appealing for State aid. Mr. Chamberlain had already shown by his Old-age Pension Scheme that he was not insensible of the pressure which was brought to bear upon his party by its humbler supporters. In his article he endeavoured to place before the more educated section of his adherents the motives which should determine their course of action in the future. The central idea of every reformer, he argued, was to secure a more equal distribution of wealth and the means of happiness: and to render the conditions of ordinary labour more safe, more healthy, and more bearable. He recognised fully the improvements which had been effected in the condition of the poor during the second half of the present century. "Yet," he added, "if we are to believe some of the self-constituted representatives of labour of the present day, the working classes are still in a state of

misery and servitude. The working man, we are told, feels himself to be a slave, and regards the whole social system as a huge scheme for his exploitation—he is degraded and discouraged; discontent is seething in his breast, and there is to be a stupendous awakening; all the efforts that have hitherto been made for his intellectual emancipation and material welfare have been mere tinkering and empiricism; but now his redemption is at hand, and the New Unionism—or the New Collectivism, or some other brand-new device of Continental philosophers, or of hitherto unappreciated geniuses of home manufacture—is to raise him to heights of co-operative prosperity and collective enjoyment of which, in his dull acceptance of the existing order, he has never even dreamed.”

The New Unionism, Mr. Chamberlain admitted, had for the time at least captivated the imagination of the working classes, and its supporters had in numerous instances taken possession of the organisations so slowly and steadily framed by their predecessors. The cause of the success of the new comers was not difficult to discover. “The main objects of the older Unionism are still advocated by the new, although the provision of sick pay and benefits is discouraged, but the sphere of action is enlarged and more ambitious schemes of social reconstruction are brought into view. New Unionism is in its conception national, and even international. Every approach to federation with Continental associations, even with some which are reasonably suspected of anarchical views, is eagerly welcomed, and the solidarity of labour as opposed to capital is persistently preached. But, while catholic in its invitations to all, the New Unionism is more intolerant than the old ever was in its attitude towards those who obstinately reject its approaches. The non-Unionist is to be forced out of existence; no Unionist is to work with him or to have any dealings with him, and his life is to be made a burden to him till he has given proofs of repentance by joining the Union. Again, New Unionism no longer rejects, or under-estimates, the value of State assistance. On the contrary, it recognises that Trade Unionism alone is powerless to emancipate labour, and, accordingly, its main object is to control the action of Government, whether in municipal bodies or in Parliament, and then to use its power to effect its objects by legislation.”

Passing on to the discussion of the planks of the Labour platform, Mr. Chamberlain declared that there was absolutely no evidence that the majority of the trades, if polled, would be in favour of limiting the hours of labour to eight a day. If it should ever come to be tried, he hoped that the experiment would be first made with the miners, whose case was a peculiar one. He was doubtful, however, whether even in their peculiar case the change would increase the men's wages, for the additional cost would fall upon the consumer. On the whole, however, out of deference to the prevailing sentiment, Mr. Cham-

berlain was not averse to the experiment being tried where it was most urgently demanded, leaving the result to convey its own lesson to workers in other trades. Briefly summed up, Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions for State intervention, which he supported by various telling arguments, were as follows:—

1. Legislative enforcement of proposals for shortening the hours of work for miners and others engaged in dangerous and specially laborious employments.

2. Local enforcement of trade regulations for the earlier closing of shops.

3. Establishment of tribunals of arbitration in trade disputes.

4. Compensation for injuries received in the course of employment, and to widows and children in case of death, whenever such injuries or death are not caused by the fault of the person killed or injured.

5. Old-age pensions for the deserving poor.

6. Limitation and control of pauper immigration.

7. Increased powers and facilities to local authorities to make town improvements and prepare for the better housing of the working classes.

8. Power to local authorities to advance money, and to afford facilities to the working classes to become the owners of their own dwellings.

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain asked whether the Unionist party of all shades was prepared to accept the policy thus sketched out. Judging by the action of Lord Salisbury's Government there was nothing in their programme to which objection in principle could be taken, although difference might arise as to methods and details, but he hastened to add: "There is, however, a small section of the Tory party who do not conceal their dislike of the progressive Conservatism which has found favour with the majority in recent years. They assert that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour have yielded to the pressure of the Liberal Unionists—a complaint that may fairly be considered in connection with the common accusation of the Gladstonians that the Liberal Unionists have become more reactionary than the most extreme of the Tories. The fact is, that in social questions the Tories have almost always been more progressive than the Liberals, and the Conservative leaders in their latest legislation have only gone back to the old Tory traditions. Almost all the legislation dealing with Labour questions has been initiated by Tory statesmen, and most of it has been passed by Tory Governments. The Factory and Workshops Acts, the Mines Regulation Act, Merchant Shipping legislation, the Acts relating to sanitation, artisans' dwellings, land purchase, allotments, small holdings, and free education, are all Conservative, and it is therefore historically inaccurate to represent the Tory party as opposed to socialistic legislation."

In view of what they had done in the past, Mr. Chamberlain urged the Unionists to make use of the interval before their

return to office to study social problems, which were more and more absorbing the attention of the people, and to try earnestly and sympathetically to find their solution.

Lord Salisbury also found through the pages of a monthly magazine (*National Review*, Nov.) the means of suggesting a few difficulties which beset the path of the new Government in its Home Rule movement, although nominally his article only dealt with constitutional revision. Two ways of dealing with the House of Lords had been suggested by certain ardent reformers—self-effacement or swamping. But, as Lord Salisbury said, the former method had already been tried in 1649, but in that case the reformers had been backed up by armed force. The alternative proposal of elevating “five hundred sweeps to the peerage by the assent of the Crown” might entail refusal on the part of the Crown, which might be coerced by the refusal of the Commons to vote supplies; but this pressure could not be brought to bear upon the House of Lords in the event of its declining to receive such an addition to its ranks.

Lord Salisbury then went on to take note of the machinery provided in Continental countries and in the United States for bringing about changes in the Constitution, and asked whether any General Election in Great Britain gave any such opportunity of testing the national opinion on a single question. “What policy the electors intended by their votes to promote is a question which must probably be answered in a different manner in different localities. No reasonable person doubts that a large number of the Radical members have been elected on account of their views on other subjects than Home Rule. It is notorious that the Welsh voted for Radical candidates, not for their love of Home Rule, but for their aversion towards the Welsh Church. The crofters of the Scottish Highlands and the peasants of Norfolk were full of agrarian projects and aspirations; but they gave little heed to Ireland. In Wiltshire and in Oxfordshire the labourers, misled by a falsehood of magnificent audacity, voted to prevent the Tories from imposing duties upon corn. The mining constituencies voted for the Eight Hours Bill; the Leicester people voted against vaccination; the dockyard constituencies were fired with indignation against some obscure Admiralty wrong.”

Lord Salisbury then turned to the results of the recent elections, showing the very even balance of opinion in so many constituencies. In twenty-one cases the seats had been won by majorities varying between three and sixty-two, the collective preponderance amounting to 765 votes in an electorate of nearly five millions. That Englishmen were proud of their illogical institutions, and did not envy the scientific exactitude of other Democratic countries, was an axiom which Lord Salisbury was prepared to admit, but he wished it to be clearly understood that there was “no power in the Constitution which can secure that the will of the nation shall be ascertained and

obeyed, with anything approaching to the accuracy of the provisions by which other Democratic nations have guarded themselves, except the House of Lords. Even the House of Lords can only discharge this duty approximately and incompletely; it cannot isolate the issue to be presented to the electors with the exactitude attained by the Constitutions of Belgium, America and other States. It cannot make provision for ascertaining, still less can it insist on, a specified proportion in the majority of votes to be obtained. But it can require that a special election shall be held to return the House of Commons which is to deal with this question; and it can insist that no such fundamental change shall be introduced into our ancient polity unless England and Scotland are assenting parties to it."

As a reply to Mr. Gladstone's threat that, if the House of Lords threw out the next Home Rule Bill, he would have "to deal with" that body, Lord Salisbury's article was excellent in both tone and argument. It completely disposed of the real or simulated indignation of the Liberal leader that some moderating body should interpose between 765 electors out of five millions, and some great constitutional change be retarded, the essence of which had been concealed from them when asked for their votes. Moreover, Lord Salisbury conclusively showed that in standing between an organic change and a possibly paltry party caprice, the House of Lords would be acting in accordance with the methods of the most Democratic legislation.

That Ministers should not be able to say at the Guildhall that the proper place for the replies to magazine articles was the magazine, Mr. Balfour arranged to speak at Edinburgh on the eve of Lord Mayor's day, as Lord Salisbury had done with regard to the morrow of that day. In the former of his two speeches addressed to the Scotch Conservative Association he dwelt upon the influence which the love of the Scotch for their national Church was exercising upon the Scotch electorate, as shown in the recent Midlothian election. At the same time, he trusted that beside and above the political meaning, these results might point to an impending union among the Presbyterian Churches, which, whilst differing on the relations of Church and State, were nevertheless Churches of one theology.

Mr. Balfour's chief speech was delivered to a crowded meeting within the Edinburgh Corn Exchange, and amid loud applause he began by asking why, now the Gladstonians had reached the promised land, should there be such a conspiracy of silence, and suggested that differences on the question of Uganda might account for the absence of two leading members of the Cabinet from the Lord Mayor's table that night. The rules as to police protection, which Mr. Morley said had not been altered, did not make fourteen days' notice a *sine quâ non*, and though evictions could only be carried on in daylight, it was allowable and might be necessary to afford the sheriff

protection during the night. Referring to the Evicted Tenants' Commission, he said :—

“ What good the Commission could ever do it is difficult for me to believe any human being could ever think ; but, at all events, we are told that the Commission was to inquire impartially into the facts, and to base upon that impartial inquiry some recommendation which would enable Parliament or the Government to deal with this difficulty. . . . What signs of impartiality can we gather from its proceedings of to-day, from its yesterday's proceedings ? I read them this afternoon with astonishment and indignation. The gentleman who presided is a learned judge. He read what was, I presume, a well-considered statement. Had I any notion that it had been considered, I should have regarded it as a strange mixture between a verdict given before the evidence had been heard, and a platform speech in defence of the National League. It was not the utterance of one who pretended to be the impartial head of a Commission. When he had occasion to describe the Plan of Campaign tenants, he said that they were persons evicted from their holdings because they had joined in a combination to lower rents.” And the judge or chairman had gone out of his way to read from a paper prepared beforehand, but never shown to his colleagues, an elaborate condemnation of Lord Clanricarde, without waiting to hear his version. While acquitting Mr. Morley of any wish to promote disorder in Ireland, Mr. Balfour warned the Chief Secretary that his policy was calculated to lead to a revival of crime. In conclusion, he declared that the Unionist party would, when the occasion arose, do their utmost to preserve the strength and integrity of the country.

To these and similar invitations to speak or explain, the leaders of the Liberals paid no regard, and, except in the case of certain indiscreet and not very temperate letters indited by Mr. Morley, the Government placed itself in no danger of arousing hopes or criticism by its words. Moreover, beyond the appointment of Mr. Justice Mathew to preside over the Evicted Tenants' Commission, intended to be “ an agent of healing and of peace,” the only overt act which challenged public attention was the Home Secretary's compliance with the demand of the “ Metropolitan Radical Federation ” to hold public meetings in Trafalgar Square. Mr. Asquith, when in Opposition, and when he appeared in court speaking to his brief, had maintained the “ right ” of the people to meet in the square. The judges had, however, decided, and Mr. Asquith was Home Secretary. He, therefore, promptly abandoned his former position, declared the use of the square for public meetings to be “ a privilege ” ; and after delivering a lengthy and conciliatory lecture to the deputation (Oct. 19) promised the use of the square under certain conditions to be subsequently arranged between the Chief Commissioner of Police and the

Chief Commissioner of Works. It was generally admitted that Mr. Asquith had very dexterously extricated himself and his party from a difficulty, and that in all probability he had been the means of preventing further disturbance and manifestations, and the result fully justified the course adopted. The first meeting (Nov. 15) was attended by a large crowd, which was addressed in speeches more or less wild; but the resolutions were confined to harmless congratulations on "the partial recovery of the right of public meeting in the historic open-air form," and an assertion that it was the duty of the Government to provide work for the unemployed.

Another interesting instance of the different points of view from which politicians look at questions when in Opposition and in power was afforded by the reception given to a deputation of the unemployed by the President of the Local Government Board. Mr. Fowler's utterances when free from the responsibilities of office may have raised the hope that he was willing to recognise that there was an arguable case for State Socialism. His reply as a Minister very promptly dispelled any such illusion. Mr. John Burns, M.P., in introducing the deputation, drew a highly-coloured picture of the state of trade, and the pressing need of prompt legislation. As an instalment, however, he asked that in the apportionment of Government work in London and elsewhere the claims of the locally unemployed should be considered. Mr. Fowler, in reply, stated that he saw no symptom of general distress, but even if it were otherwise he had little, if any, power of providing work, and could not go beyond asking employers in the provinces and the local authorities to do all in their power for the industrious temporarily out of work, and he strongly insisted upon the axiom that it was no part of the duty of State to find work for the unemployed. He further said that he could in this matter only endorse the wise recommendations of his predecessors, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Chamberlain. The only other reply given by Mr. Fowler was the reissue of a circular, drawn up by Mr. Chamberlain in 1886, and addressed by him when President of the Local Government Board to the various Boards of Guardians. This circular pointed out that any relaxation of the rules against out-door relief was alike inexpedient and dangerous; but that as it was desirable not to throw industrious workmen needlessly on the parish, the commencement of further works of a remunerative kind might be opportune. The laying out of cemeteries and public gardens, paving, the establishment of sewage works, were suggested as works which might with advantage be taken in hand. By a cynical stroke of fate the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Herbert Gardner, also found himself forced to pursue the policy of his predecessor, Mr. Chaplin, so vehemently denounced by the Liberals when in Opposition, of slaughtering at the port of arrival all animals from plague-infected districts. With such facts before him, it was not

without reason that the Lord Chancellor (Lord Herschell), speaking at the cutlers' feast at Sheffield, claimed for his Government that "if they had not done all the good their best friends expected, they had at least not done all the mischief which their friends anticipated."

Some clue to the Ministerial policy at home and abroad was naturally expected to be given at the Guildhall Banquet, when, in accordance with long-established customs, the Cabinet Ministers welcome the incoming Lord Mayor. This year, however, was to see many vacant places among the invited guests. Mr. Gladstone, although he had found no difficulty in speaking for upwards of an hour at Oxford, was forbidden by his physician to attend public banquets; Mr. John Morley found in the pressing demands of the Irish Office an excuse for a visit to the city; the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Wm. Harcourt) was detained in the country by his own free will; and the Foreign Secretary (Lord Rosebery) suddenly recollected that he was invited to Sandringham. The task of replying for the Ministers consequently fell to the Earl of Kimberley, who, being unable to tell more than he knew, assured his audience that "this being the brooding time of Cabinet, it was impossible to produce their basket of eggs until they were hatched." He was, however, able to say that his Government was giving the closest and most careful attention to the question of Uganda; that they anticipated a friendly solution of the Pamir difficulty with Russia, and that they had no intention of endeavouring to compensate the fall of the rupee by any measure which would be "a shock to the well-established and well-tried system of currency of the country."

On the following day (Nov. 10) Lord Kimberley had, however, the occasion to speak with greater openness, though possibly with even less regard for the taste of his audience. In reply to a deputation of the Anti-Opium Society, Lord Kimberley frankly said that, for financial reasons, the suppression of the trade was impossible, unless English taxpayers were prepared to find thirteen millions sterling. He further bluntly told the deputation that their demand was unreasonable, and could only be founded upon imperfect knowledge or one-sided information. Opium, like alcohol, he admitted, was liable to abuse, but it had beneficial and innocent uses, and the sole duty of the Government was to impose upon its sale special duties and restrictions, and to await the development of opinion, as shown by decreased consumption.

The Opposition leaders had, however, no reason to imitate the reticence under which the Ministers were forced to suffer in silence: and the signal for the resumption of hostilities was almost simultaneously given by Lord Salisbury and Mr. A. J. Balfour. The former, addressing the Nonconformist Unionists of London (Nov. 10), declared that to him the success of the

Unionist cause meant the success of the continued existence of the country and of the Empire to which he belonged. Referring to the speech of Lord Kimberley, at the Guildhall, on the previous evening, he declined to follow his distinguished leader in the House of Lords in his poultry-yard metaphors, but he drew from them the happy conviction that whatever species of oviparous or other production the present Government might contemplate the eggs would, if they were eggs at all, undoubtedly be added.

With regard to the East African question, he felt sure that the members of the Association, both as supporters of the Empire and as opponents of slavery, and still more as upholding all their ideas of their common Christianity, earnestly entreated the Government not to abandon Uganda. As to the Irish question, he observed that there appeared to be some doubt as to the power of Archbishop Walsh and of those who acted under him. The greatest proof in matters political of power of a leader was the power of saying to his men, "Right about face," and being obeyed. That was just what Archbishop Walsh had done. In a few days he and those who acted with him said to the constituencies of Ireland, "Turn right round and act against the man whom you have hitherto implicitly followed," and he was obeyed. There could be no doubt, therefore, of the supremacy of Archbishop Walsh in Ireland. Home Rule would mean an absolute domination by Archbishop Walsh and his party. Self-government might mean something with a community which was generally united, and which only differed in various proportions and directions from time to time on party questions. But with a community divided to its base by race, by creed, and by a long history of bitter and unrelenting struggle self-government was a simple mockery. They sometimes had object-lessons given them as to what the future government of Ireland would be. These involved some curious speculation as to the effect either of the Irish atmosphere or of the influence of Archbishop Walsh, or of some other unknown and occult power which seemed to have the strangest sway over the most balanced human minds. "There they had the case of an English judge who, when he was in this country, was a decorous and sober judge, and who never attracted any particular attention. He went over to Ireland. He was subjected to the intoxicating Dublin air, or may be to the influences which flow from Mr. Morley or from Archbishop Walsh, and, in place of a decorous English judge, he became an eager Irish partisan." When a judge, sitting at an impartial inquiry, commenced the inquiry by a violent tirade against the person into whose action the inquiry was to be held, it did strike them that Ireland made a strange difference in the way in which English lawyers looked at things. If Mr. O'Brien had been appointed president of the Commission every one would have said that the address

of the president was quite in character, and very like Mr. O'Brien. But when it came to a judge, who said that he had left his judicial character behind him at Westminster, of course it was more confusing to the mind. Sir James Mathew might have left his judicial garments at Westminster, but when he went back to put them on he would find them a little soiled and moth-eaten. There was, however, in Lord Salisbury's opinion, no serious importance to be attached to this Commission. If a partisan president and a packed Commission, appointed for an avowedly foregone conclusion, excluded all the ordinary securities which English practice attached to the delivery of evidence, the decisions and report of that Commission would not have much effect on the mind of anybody who was not already decided. He simply alluded to the matter because it conveyed a lesson. "If these things were done in the green tree, what would be done in the dry?" Everybody knew that Home Rule would be a perfect "saturnalia for insolvent debtors"; a time of woe and disaster to all minorities, whether financial, political, or religious. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury said that the dominant note of the Unionist cause was the note of hope. They had with them the overwhelming majority of opinion in England, and the late election showed that most of the seats that had gone from them were contested and carried upon matters with which Home Rule and Ireland had not the remotest connection. In the great centres of population, where political sentiment was felt the strongest and closest, they had either held their own or had improved their position.

Mr. Balfour's speech at Haddington (Nov. 12) was of necessity pitched in a different key to that he had adopted at Edinburgh, for he was now addressing a more mixed body of Unionists. Scotland, he admitted, never had been, and never could be, Tory in the sense in which Toryism was understood north of the Tweed in the first quarter of this century. There were historical circumstances connected with the Government of Scotland, which had the effect of turning the educated opinion of Scotland largely in a Liberal direction, and of alienating for more than one generation the affections of the people of Scotland from the Tory party, which had never lost at any time in its history great popular sympathies in England. The effect of this not unjustifiable national prejudice had long worn out in the classes which first entertained it, and now the great mass of enlightened opinion in Scotland was veering rapidly round to the Unionist and Constitutional parties. Gladstonian Radicalism was more and more spreading alarm in every section of sober opinion throughout the country, and the result of those two forces, the increasing trust of the Unionist party and the increasing distrust of the other party, must produce large electoral effects as it spread surely through the great bulk of the community. The difficulty in most parts of Scotland was not with the inhabitants of the towns, the

fishermen, or the miners. It was with the agricultural labourers, in a large measure, because they were the chief persons enfranchised by the Act of 1885, and it was a rule almost without exception that the longer any locality or any class in a locality had shared the privileges of the Constitution, the more likely that class was to appreciate the Constitution under which it lived and to join itself to the Constitutional party.

Mr. Balfour, however, expressed his conviction that the Conservative cause was gathering adherents even amongst the agricultural labourers of Scotland, on the ground that having become voters they would preserve rather than destroy the Constitution under which they exercised their rights. In conclusion, he pressed upon his hearers not to rely too much on such *à priori* considerations, but to keep always in view the work of organisation; "the time when an election is won," he said, "is the time when a dissolution still seems remote, when the natural inclination of every man is to slacken his efforts, when the machinery is allowed to get rusty, when the wheels of an organisation are clogged. It is then that work is really required."

The task of replying to these or many similar strictures devolved upon Sir Geo. Trevelyan, who had quitted Mr. Gladstone in 1886, and having, meanwhile, returned to his allegiance, was, in 1892, made Secretary for Scotland. From his speech at the banquet of the Anchor Society at Bristol on "Colston's Day" (Nov. 14), it might have been thought that Sir Geo. Trevelyan's political evolutions had been so rapid that he had been unable to take stock of the aims of his party, or of their acts. With a flourish of self-satisfaction, suggesting that it was in great measure owing to his strenuous efforts and bright example the lamp of pure Liberalism still lighted his colleagues, he congratulated his hearers that, although the present Government had only been three months in office, the difference between its spirit and that of its predecessors was already apparent. He was sanguine that, under Mr. Gladstone's inspiration, the course of things in Ireland would flow smoothly. Both Liberal and Conservative Governments had voted large sums of money, and pledged great masses of public credit for the purpose of settling the Irish land question; but when all that was done there remained traces of the conflict in the shape of certain districts from which great numbers of tenants had been evicted. There were two ways, Sir Geo. Trevelyan said, of dealing with those districts. One was to say to those tenants that, as they had made their bed, so they must lie on it. That was the course adopted by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley said that millions had been given to settle the Irish land question, and that if a little money would settle the question thoroughly, they were not going to lose the ship on account of a small expenditure. The English nation was not going to treat Irish tenants in a vindic-

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tive spirit, or to exact to the uttermost farthing all legal rights, when those legal rights could be compensated with no injury to any one. Sir Geo. Trevelyan then proceeded to defend the course adopted by the Government. There were, he thought, some thousand or twelve hundred cases where evictions had been followed by the installation of fresh tenants. The Government proposed a Commission, which, as its president, Sir James Mathew, declared, was "to bring about peace and reconciliation on just grounds so far as was possible, to avoid a renewal of controversies and animosities that every well-wisher of Ireland would desire to forget." It was, of course, only a part of Sir Geo. Trevelyan's dialectics to go on to say that, for this, Sir James Mathew had been "attacked with a want of measure, of generosity, and of accuracy quite unparalleled even in politics." The actual truth was that no Commission, appointed on purely party grounds, and with a foregone purpose, had ever been received with better taste and goodwill—even from the opponents of the Government—and it was not until the unprovoked attack by the president upon Lord Clanricarde, whose action towards his tenants was to be especially reviewed, that public opinion pronounced itself strongly against the partisanship of the judge, and those who consented to remain with him as assessors.

Some slight interest was aroused by the election petitions, which, in due course, came on for trial, and were, in the opinion of the Gladstonians, to be of material value in increasing their majority in the House of Commons, and in exposing the methods by which the Tories especially obtained or retained their seats. The original number of petitions, of which notice had been given, was more than double those which were set down for trial; and, finally, the judges were called upon to deal only with nine, of which one only, that of Mr. Naoroji, for Finsbury, referred to a Liberal member. The attack on the seat of the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, for East Manchester, was, before the trial, reduced to very modest proportions. The charges of intimidation and undue influence were wholly abandoned, and the unsuccessful candidate withdrew his claim for the seat—on the charges of "treating," bribery and other disqualifying payments. The evidence upon which the petitioners pretended to base their case was that of a barber named Green, who broke down completely under cross-examination, and the judge, Mr. Justice Cave, in dismissing the petition, stated that "there was a negotiation which did not reflect credit on any party to it, as a result of which it was arranged with Green that he was to have 200*l.* for his evidence." With regard to the forty-two charges of treating, only five were proceeded with, and of these only one was connected with circumstances which raised any doubts in the judges' minds. Similar ill-success attended the petitioners against the returns for Worcester (city), Rochester, Stepney, and Montgomery; but

the returns for Walsall and the Hexham division of Northumberland were invalidated, on the ground of illegal payments made by the members' agents. In the former case, hat-cards had been provided and worn, which were paid for by the candidate; and, in the latter, a severe blow was struck at the Primrose League and its entertainments; but the judges, in each case, wholly exonerated the members themselves of any knowledge of what had been done. In Central Finsbury, Mr. Naoroji, a Parsee gentleman, who had made several unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament, retained his seat after several days' scrutiny. Major Penton, the petitioner, having exhausted his list of objections, withdrew from the contest, and Mr. Naoroji's election was confirmed. The Liberals consequently failed to draw from the petitions the benefits they anticipated, and the leaders determined to embark on a course of comprehensive legislation, or, at all events, to make a show of their confidence to be able to carry out radical changes and reform with their nominal but not coherent majority in the House of Commons.

The Home Secretary (Mr. Asquith, Q.C.), speaking at the City Liberal Club (Nov. 23), was the first to give any clue, however slight, to the intentions of the Government; and whilst he studiously avoided laying down any definite programme for the ensuing session, he dropped several significant hints as to the temper in which the new Ministry viewed their duties and responsibilities. He boldly asserted that a new Government had been placed in power not to follow but to reverse the policy of their predecessors; although he admitted that within certain limits it was essential for the honour and best interests of the nation that a certain continuity of policy should be observed in foreign and colonial policy. But so far as domestic policy was concerned, he believed that when the constituencies of the country declared that they were dissatisfied with what had been done, and that different aims should be pursued, and in a different spirit, the Government should, within the limits of their opportunity and ability, endeavour to carry out the directions which had thus been given to them. He declared that the present Government had become responsible for the carrying out of a scheme of Home Rule; for introducing the "one man, one vote" principle; and for instituting District Councils. But before sitting down he dwelt somewhat despondently on the duty of compromise, yet without indicating, save by implication, that it was among the members on his own side of the House that this virtue was to be practised, in order that the Government Bills might be pushed forward. Mr. Asquith's speech, however, was chiefly interesting in furnishing a text for Mr. Goschen's address to the members of the United Club (Nov. 24), in which he congratulated his hearers, at the outstart, on the adoption of so many of their principles by their successors in office, and on the absolute continuity of the foreign and

colonial policy which the Ministers now in office had so steadily opposed when in Opposition. In the case of Uganda, national opinion had spoken, and forced them to follow in Lord Salisbury's footsteps, and in view of the silence preserved about Egypt it might be hoped that there also "circumstances had altered cases." Turning next to Irish and domestic affairs, Mr. Goschen expressed his belief that the Irish demand for the release of the imprisoned dynamiters would be yielded to, but in Ireland Mr. Balfour's "bloodhounds," as they were called—that splendid constabulary force, so loyal, so deserving of the approbation of their countrymen—were now "baying at the order of Mr. Morley himself." As for the Evicted Tenants' Commission, there was not, in the history of the last fifty years, one case where a Royal Commission had been "packed" as this Royal Commission was. He protested with all his might and with all seriousness against the debasement of this great engine of inquiry and justice. Whatever Administration had been in power, they had always determined that a Royal Commission should be an impartial inquiry, and for the first time that principle had been violated. With regard to the Government programme, the first measure would probably deal with machinery. Mr. Asquith had said they "must put the electoral machinery on such a basis that the honest and independent and deliberate opinion of local residents should not be overturned by a foreign vote." The "foreign vote," Mr. Goschen explained, was the vote of the man who had property in the place; but it would be the duty of the Unionists to see whether the honest and deliberate opinion of the majority of Great Britain was to be overshadowed by the importation and undue representation of an Irish vote which was opposed to their Imperial policy. It was quite as great an anomaly that the over-representation of Ireland should destroy the deliberate verdict which would otherwise be given by the rest of Great Britain as that a gentleman who had property in a place should be allowed to vote there, though he did not reside there. But for that over-representation of Ireland where, asked Mr. Goschen, would her Majesty's Government be at the present moment? Mr. Asquith promised development of local government on a popular and representative basis, so that every locality should have an organ of its own wishes. The Unionists would give their best consideration to any such measure, and if that measure were devised on fair lines, with a conciliatory purpose, and not with the purpose of stirring up strife, and of setting class against class, and if its aim was to bring all classes together for the good of the local communities, then it should have their best assistance, and every means of support which an Opposition could give.

In conclusion, Mr. Goschen rallied the Ministerialists on their disposition to renew their promissory notes, after finding themselves in office, instead of redeeming them. They won

the General Election, he said, by promises, and they appeared to think of retaining office by a renewal of these promises. Such a policy could not but lead to discomfiture, and he congratulated the Unionist party that whatever else it may have failed in, it had at all events refrained from drawing bills on futurity, and consequently he prophesied that they would be the strongest Opposition which ever sat on the left of the Speaker's chair.

In answer to the suggestions that the Ministry would endeavour to content its supporters and the electors with promises, the heads of the various departments, whilst compelled to observe silence on the most pressing question—that of the future government of Ireland—allowed it to be generally understood that they were displaying feverish activity within their respective departments; and that, at the meeting of Parliament, the Bills presented would bear witness to their reforming zeal. As an earnest of such intentions, Mr. Thos. Ellis, M.P., who had already been rewarded by a Junior Lordship of the Treasury, was appointed to be one of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, in apparent recognition of the attitude he had taken in opposing the Clergy Discipline Bill—both in committee and in the House of Commons—or of the information he had supplied to Mr. Gladstone for his attack upon Welsh landlords. Lord Ripon, in the intimacy of an Eighty Club “at home” (Nov. 30), was, however, unwilling, and perhaps unable, to speak in more definite terms of the intentions of the Government—but he assured his guests that, although it was “not in his power to give them the slightest sketch” of the Home Rule Bill, he could assure them that the Government was preparing a series of measures affecting the people of Great Britain, which would keep Parliament well employed; and, with regard to colonial policy, whilst desiring to promote the union of every part of her Majesty's dominions, it was with “the firmest detestation of the Unionist policy.”

In the absence of anything more tangible on which to hang their confidence in their leaders, Mr. John Morley's appearance at Newcastle-on-Tyne (Dec. 8) was hailed as a welcome relief. It was hoped that the Chief Secretary might afford some clue to the means by which he hoped to carry out the policy to which he was pledged: and that he would infuse his followers with the belief that victory was not far off. This expectation, however, was not realised, for Mr. Morley's speech, although vigorous in attack, was singularly depressing in counsel. He commenced by traversing certain remarks made by Lord Londonderry, a former Viceroy, on the recent increase of crime, and by dealing with a totally different catalogue of offences, was able to triumphantly convict Lord Londonderry of “culpably reckless assertion.” Turning next to the South Meath election, which had been voided on the ground of clerical intimidation, Mr. Morley, who had in former times

been a prominent opponent of all forms of ecclesiastical influence, ridiculed the idea that the moral of the election was the danger of English Nonconformists being outvoted by a Catholic priesthood. The Irish priesthood, he said, had acquired their influence by standing up between the Irish peasant and his oppressor: and they had never been powerful in political matters, except when they had sided with the Nationalist cause. There was, he maintained, no Catholic country in Europe in which ecclesiastics had achieved a standing ecclesiastical supremacy. The Irish party, who were now to be denounced as slaves of an intolerant priesthood, had, during the last sixty years, been makers and re-makers of Governments. If it were true that the Irish members were the nominees and the slaves of the priesthood, the priests must have controlled the destinies of England as well as those of Ireland. "All this about priestly domination, so far as English parties were concerned, was cant." The Evicted Tenants' Commission, Mr. Morley proceeded, was not issued in the interests of any class in Ireland, nor of any party in England. It was issued in the interests of social peace, to heal a social wound in Ireland which was a source of mischief and danger. It was no sooner announced than it was attacked with the utmost bitterness by the Tory press in England. It was charged with being a Commission for confiscation, for applauding fraud, and for rewarding robbers. But there was an instructive contrast between the tone of the Tory press in England and that of the Tory press in Ireland. The Tory prints in Ireland admitted that the step taken was an attempt in good faith and with impartiality to secure more complete material for dealing with an urgent practical difficulty. It was said that the Commission was packed. Nothing could be less true. There would have been much more reason if the tenants had complained that the Commission was packed against them. As to procedure, that followed by Mr. Justice Mathew was in accordance with every precedent to be found. Counsel in such Commissions had been allowed to intervene, if at all, only as friends of the Court, and not to attack or to protect witnesses. "The whole of this clamour and uproar had been got up for partisan purposes in England, and most unfortunately the Irish landlords for the hundredth or thousandth time in their unlucky history had allowed themselves to be drawn into a trap and to be made the catspaws of political allies in England." Mr. Morley concluded by expressing a hope that a measure of Home Rule would be proposed, which would "make an adjustment between what Great Britain is willing to concede and Ireland is willing to accept. So far as we have gone—and we have gone a long way—I for one—and I know what I am speaking—see no reason to despair." The impression that there would have to be a good deal of concession on the side of Ireland was strengthened by the Chief

Secretary's further remark: "I see every reason to hope that, when February comes, the Government will face the House of Commons with a scheme which Ireland ought to accept, and which Great Britain ought not to, and will not, refuse." And he went on to say: "A heavy responsibility will rest upon those who, whether in Ireland or in England, at this critical moment, in the relations between the two nations, interpose, for personal or for factious objects, any obstacle to the consummation so devoutly to be wished by Irishmen and by Englishmen."

The tone rather than the matter of the Chief Secretary's speech was at once taken by partisans and opponents to have been distinctly despondent, and to indicate that the chief difficulties in the way of the new measure would be raised by the Irish themselves. But if the main object of the speech had been to soothe the misgivings of the more moderate English Home Rulers, the result could be scarcely regarded as successful. A few days later, Sir Edward Reed, the Gladstonian member for Cardiff, addressed a letter to the president of the local Liberal Association, in which he dwelt in the spirit of a candid friend on the difficulties of the situation. Premising that at the General Election Great Britain, as a whole, pronounced against even a "limited and guarded system of Irish Home Rule," and that England, in particular, pronounced decisively against it, Sir Edward Reed anticipated that "no Minister would be successful even for a single session, if he attempted to coerce Great Britain, by means of Irish votes, to yield to Irish dictation in respect of the Irish relationships of the two countries"; and he added: "The last Home Rule Bill abolished all this Irish representation at Westminster. The next Bill must of necessity do one of three things. It must either increase or decrease that representation, or else leave it unaltered. To increase it is impossible; to leave it untouched with Home Rule granted would seem to many of Mr. Gladstone's supporters extremely unfair, and would certainly raise opposition; to reduce it largely would be to destroy by the Home Rule Bill the very majority which alone can pass a Home Rule Bill. It will, indeed, be a marvellous Bill in this last case; for one of its main sections will be such as to destroy the *raison d'être* of the other."

Sir Edward Reed then proceeded to show that a real danger lurked in the attitude of the Parnellite section of the Irish party, which seemed to take even less account of English opinion than did the Nationalists. It was their position, taken up by the most active and advanced section, which made Sir Edward Reed speak out, in order to make it clear: "That I (and I know that other members of the Liberal party feel the same) am under no obligations whatever to see Home Rule for Ireland carried the length of giving to Ireland control of anything more than purely domestic and local affairs; that I have

no intention whatever of assisting in any separation of Ireland from Great Britain in respect of any other affairs; that I intend to hold myself absolutely free to vote as I find just and right, when the time comes for voting on any scheme for restoring tenants to their holdings, and in making up my mind I shall give fair consideration to all parties concerned; and, finally, that I shall not be prepared to take part in any process for so dealing with cruel and murderous men as to encourage people to believe, either in Ireland or in England, that foul crimes will go unpunished, or be condoned because the perpetrators have committed them under political excitement."

Although no other members of the Liberal party followed the lead thus given by the member for Cardiff, and although the official apologists of the Government affected to recognise in Sir E. Reed's letter the tone of the disappointed office-seeker, this explanation of his revolt was not accepted by the public at large, and when in deference to local feeling he appeared before a meeting of his constituents, it was obvious that a large number of them fully supported their member. In an explanatory letter, moreover, addressed to the local Liberals, he carefully disclaimed all intention of attacking Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Gladstone's Government. All he had done was to write "just such a letter as both might be heartily thankful for." The leader of the Irish Nationalists (Mr. J. M'Carthy) personally held a similar opinion, for he took advantage of the opportunity to say in a letter that he had no reason to doubt that the Government would not bring in a Home Rule measure which could "be accepted by all true representatives of the Irish people." "Nothing," he added, "would be gained by trying to carry a few votes among the weaker and more distrustful members of the Liberal party at the expense of all the votes of the Irish representatives. I do not believe that the Government are in the least likely to make a mistake of that kind, no matter what threatening letters may be written by some of their former supporters." As Mr. M'Carthy was supposed to have been taken into confidence by the framers of the Government Bill, his confidence in the coming Bill was of greater importance than even Mr. Labouchere's warnings. One thing, however, at least, was clear, that Mr. Gladstone's nominal supporters were not all of one mind on the subject of Home Rule, and the defection of any group on a critical division might seriously jeopardise the Bill. In one respect, too, Mr. Labouchere's opposition might prove a serious source of embarrassment. In the previous House of Commons he had led a compact band—more united and firm of purpose, as was shown on a memorable occasion, than Mr. John Morley himself could command when acting independently of his colleagues. Week after week in the pages of his own paper (*Truth*) he declared his opposition to the proposal to keep the Irish members at Westminster, although their proposed banishment in 1886 had wrecked Mr. Gladstone's

Bill. Mr. Labouchere, however, insisted that he did not wish Irishmen to meddle with English affairs any more than he wished Englishmen to meddle with Irish affairs; but if necessary he was ready to assimilate the English constitution to that of the United States, and to constitute an Imperial Parliament or a Supreme Court to mediate in cases of difference between the Local and Federal Parliaments. Before the year quite closed a further protest was heard from Scotland, where some at least of the Liberals were not returned, as they said, to support a scheme which should give Irishmen a voice in the management of Scotch affairs, whilst Scotchmen gave up all pretensions to interfere in Irish affairs. A similar protest was made by Dr. Wallace, M.P., the representative of one of the most Gladstonian divisions of Edinburgh, who roundly declared that he and many of his Scotch colleagues had not been returned to Parliament in order to give Irishmen the right of managing any affairs but their own.

It may be doubted whether the Conference on the Depression of Agriculture, held at St. James' Hall (Dec. 7), although organised by the Conservatives, could be regarded strictly as a party manifestation. In any case the delegates, who numbered upwards of 2,000, and included peers, landlords, and tenant farmers, representing 240 societies and clubs, promptly broke away from the leading-strings of party restraint, and carried by an overwhelming majority a resolution in favour of Protectionism. Both Mr. James Lowther, M.P., the president of the Associated Chamber of Agriculture, who occupied the chair, and Mr. Chaplin, M.P., the ex-Minister of Agriculture, who moved the principal resolution, deprecated the idea of reversing the policy of Free Trade. The latter attributed the extreme depression in agriculture to a continuous fall of prices, which was throwing land out of cultivation, and summarised the three difficulties in the farmer's way to be rent, foreign competition, and the appreciation of gold. He showed from official figures that in 1889 landlords and farmers had lost a third of their incomes, and labourers 10 per cent. on their wages, and that since then things had grown each year worse and worse. British wheat had sunk to 28s. a quarter as an average, and had in that week been even sold at 26s. 10d. per quarter, the lowest price within living memory, whilst the foreign supply in view and available seemed likely to reduce the price still lower. The harvest of the year in England had been generally poor in both quality and quantity, and the grass lands, which had hitherto been fairly profitable, had in consequence of the fall in the price of stock failed to remunerate the farmer. The farmers were living on their capital, and landlords declared that except for the very best lands there was no possible margin for rent. Mr. Chaplin, however, seemed more disposed to agree with Archbishop Walsh in looking to the appreciation of gold, with which rent was paid, as compared with the value of silver, with which

wages and the necessities of life were paid, as one of the chief causes of the trouble of the agricultural class. To earn a sovereign it was now requisite to produce and sell a larger amount of corn or farm produce, but no means had yet been devised by which this result could be obtained under the conditions of climate and competition to which British agriculture was exposed. Mr. Chaplin, whose passing reference to the difficulties in the way of a return to Protection was received with doubtful approval, maintained that the adoption of bi-metallism would arrest the continuous fall for the past fifteen years in the price of agricultural produce, the shifting relations of gold and silver being destructive of all enterprise. Mr. Rowlandson, a Yorkshire tenant farmer, seconded the resolution, and after an abortive amendment by Mr. W. Saunders, to the effect that the fall in prices was the natural result of improved methods of production, Mr. Chaplin's resolution, which ran as follows, was carried unanimously :—

“ That the present condition of the agricultural interest, which has been suffering from severe and prolonged depression since 1874, has become critical in the extreme ; and, among other causes, is due mainly to a continuous fall in the prices of farm produce of almost every description, aggravated at the present moment in certain districts by an exceptionally bad harvest.

“ That under present conditions much of the land has ceased to return any profits already, and that any further fall in prices can only result in more and more of the soil going steadily out of cultivation.

“ That this is a question of the gravest importance to all classes in the country, as well as to those who are directly connected with the land, and it is a matter of the highest national concern that means should be found for arresting the progress of this calamity in the future.”

The Earl of Winchelsea, who had travelled 1,000 miles to attend the Conference, in supporting this resolution, added the practical suggestion that an agricultural union of owners and tenants should be formed throughout the kingdom, and offered to contribute 2,000*l.* towards the preliminary expenses.

The next question debated was the effect of foreign competition on agricultural produce, which was introduced by Mr. Nethersole, a Kentish tenant farmer, who maintained that it was not only the agricultural industry, but every manufacture in the country, that was threatened by the present policy. The difficulties in the way of finally deciding between Free Trade and Protection could not be solved until the working classes were better educated and informed on the question. To meet the present phase of the difficulty he proposed “ that the unfair competition of untaxed foreign imports with home produce and manufactures which are subjected to heavy internal taxation is an anomaly and an injustice, that by causing a diminution in

the demand of home labour and a contraction of the purchasing powers of the community adversely affect every trade and industry in this country ; and that this conference is of opinion that all competing imports shall pay a duty not less than the rates and taxes levied on home production."

Thus thinly disguised, the dream of Protection, whether within the range of practical politics or not, proved irresistible to the great mass of the delegates, who, putting aside all the hesitating and judicious counsels of their leaders, voted in a body for Mr. Nethersole's resolution.

On the following day the results of the heavy charges upon land for imperial and local purposes were discussed at some length, the general feeling being that landowners and farmers alike suffered unduly from the incidence of taxation, but one speaker from the eastern counties pointed out that inasmuch as there were now two millions of labourers possessing votes, it should be the policy of the farmers to enlist their sympathies, and this might be brought about by a system of profit-sharing.

On the question of land tenure, which included the right of the outgoing tenant to unexhausted improvements, the abolition of the law of distress, and the equal division of the local rates between owners and occupiers, an interesting discussion was raised by Mr. W. Smith, M.P., the delegate of the Lancashire and Cheshire Association. He also adopted the Protectionist "heresy" with little disguise, but he maintained that the remedy for the existing distress would be found in the three F's—fixity of tenure, fair rents and free sale of tenants' improvements. Mr. Clare Sewell Read of Norfolk, however, who had for many years had a seat in Parliament, declared that, as a yeoman farmer, the three F's were of no use to him, whilst as a tenant farmer he did not wish for them. The farmer with them would speedily find himself saddled with a mortgage of which the interest would consume his profits. These and similar arguments prevailed against the efforts of the Radical section of the farmers to affirm the three F's as applicable to the wants of Englishmen.

The presentation of the freedom of Liverpool to its most gifted son gave Mr. Gladstone (Dec. 3) the opportunity of making one of those speeches which charmed and surprised all who listened to and read it. Avoiding all reference to political questions, he tacitly conveyed a reproach to those who had delayed so long to accord him the distinction he had so richly earned. His speech, which lasted for nearly an hour, delivered in his best style, was full of interest, suggestiveness, and retrospective charm. He recalled to his hearers the Liverpool of his childhood, when "not a house stood upon the space between the Primrose brook and the town of Liverpool," now covered by dwellings, warehouses, or docks. He touched upon the earlier history of the place which in the days of Elizabeth numbered 138 burgesses who thought their pros-

perity was then a thing of the past. He then rapidly passed on to speak of the Liverpool of his early days—the energy, liberality, and public spirit of its leading merchants, who were not rich men, as judged by our modern standard, but who, nevertheless, returned Canning and Huskisson free of expenses from 1812 to 1830; and at the same time contributed 6,000*l.* towards the expenses of a townsman to contest another borough. In the latter part of his speech, Mr. Gladstone spoke at some length on the Manchester Ship Canal, and predicted that it would cause no loss to the shipping trade of Liverpool. They might have to lower their docks dues, their railway rates, and warehouse rents, but if the Canal was the means of drawing a larger share of the commerce of the world to Manchester, it could not fail to add also to the wealth of that stream which watered the Mersey, and of this Liverpool would have her share. The rivalry of Manchester, he declared, would only stimulate the energy of Liverpool, and the expansion of the Lancashire trade would benefit those who saw best how to profit thereby.

Mr. A. J. Balfour had no such excellent excuse to turn away from political questions and party strife, in addressing the National Union of Conservatives at Sheffield (Dec. 13), but he found an opportunity of directing the attention of the delegates to the claims of social legislation, which had not yet become a party subject. The question was so full of complexity and difficulty that there was an obvious and paramount danger in the attempt of one party to outbid the other—the ultimate aim of both parties being identical. He deprecated strongly, as destructive of the House of Commons as an adequate organ of democracy, the attempt to appeal from the House to the constituencies on minute issues—of which the real drift and meaning could only be appreciated by those present at the debate. At the same time he held the need of legislation on social questions to be far more pressing than the necessity of constitutional reform. “I am,” he said, “one of those who believe in Poor Law reform. I believe, that is to say, that either in the shape of some pension scheme, or in the shape of some classification scheme, or by some means or other—I do not now stop to specify what—the community will insist, and insist rightly, upon doing more than has been done up to this time to mitigate the condition of the aged deserving poor. With regard to the unemployed, I myself hold that to admit and to act upon the principle that every man who desires work has a right to get it, and that if he cannot get it from the individual the community must provide it for him—I say I think that principle would be impossible of application, and would be dangerous in the highest degree to the State. But that sound view, as I think it, must not be driven to the extent some people think it ought, and it appears to me that those municipalities which do endeavour to fit in the demand

they have for work so that it shall come at a time when work is slack, and who endeavour by employing the capital at their disposal for the necessary municipal works, and use it in such a manner as to equalise from month to month, and season to season, the demand for able-bodied labour, take a sound view of their duty." Touching on what was "perhaps the most important point of all," Mr. Balfour spoke in these terms: "A great deal of attention is now being given by the advanced Labour party, as they call themselves, to the distribution of wealth. Now, the distribution of wealth is a very important thing, and I am not going to underrate its importance; but from the point of view of the working classes of this country the question of the production of wealth is incomparably more important. People seem to think that because there are a certain number of industries deeply rooted in the country, they are so immovable and profitable that these can be dealt with with a free hand by those who follow the advanced Labour party, without driving the capital from the country, and without diminishing the employment of labour. But they forget that in this country and every country there is an enormous margin of industry which only just holds its own, which at very small temptation will be transferred to other shores and for the benefit of other labourers; and they forget that while population moves slowly and with difficulty in these days, capital moves at a stroke of the pen and by the mere writing of a cheque."

In the evening Mr. Balfour dealt more exclusively with political topics, and was apparently more desirous to make a fighting speech than to continue the education of his party on social questions. He began by contrasting Mr. Morley's complaint of misrepresentation, "twenty times in fifteen weeks," with his own treatment when in a similar position; and then he passed on to speak in a severe tone of the composition and methods of the Evicted Tenants' Commission. He tore to shreds Mr. Morley's extraordinary assertion that the tenants had more to complain of the composition of the Commission than the landlords. Of Mr. Justice Mathew he wished to say as little as possible. "His behaviour in Ireland—and that is all I know about him—has been sufficiently obvious; and though Mr. Morley himself does not shrink from imputing motives to Irish judges in the exercise of their judicial functions in Ireland, I do not wish more than is necessary to attack an English judge, even though that English judge himself has said that he is not acting in his judicial capacity, and though his actions have proved that, at all events in this case, he is labouring under no error." Turning then to the internal condition of Ireland, as revealed by the evidence given in the Meath petition, Mr. Balfour touched upon the political and social aims of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland. Archbishop Walsh, who, Archbishop though he was, was the most

prominent politician in Ireland, told them that Irish land laws should be so altered that Irish landlords should lose the last possibility of extracting from the tenants that which was their undoubted and legal right. If such an alteration of the law were permitted or sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, there would go that in which every one of them in that great assembly was at least as much interested as Archbishop Walsh or any of his flock, he meant the honour of the Imperial Parliament. "Yet you are going to hand over—if this Home Rule Bill, about which Mr. Morley does not despair, ever comes into force—to Archbishop Walsh the manipulation of the Irish land laws, well knowing what is the kind of alteration which the Archbishop desires, and which, doubtless, he will be strong enough to carry into effect." They had long known that the methods of those who claimed to represent the majority were criminal. "We know now that their ideal is an ideal of plunder; and we know that, in so far as order is kept in Ireland during this winter, it is kept, not by the authority of Mr. Morley, not by the dignity of the law, but by the political calculation of those who have for their own ends employed crime before, and who, when their own ends demand it, may employ crime again. What a prospect if Home Rule were a possibility! Luckily, gentlemen, Home Rule is not a possibility. The people of England have pronounced in an overwhelming majority against it, and, reluctant as I am even to enter into competition with the prophets of the Gladstonian party, I will venture to hazard the conjecture that no scheme for dealing with the Empire to which England is resolutely opposed has the slightest chance of ever becoming a part of the laws of this great Empire."

With this speech from the leader of the Opposition the political history of the year came to a close, both parties recognising the uselessness of attempting to arouse interest in verbal controversies over a measure which its authors determined not to explain or unfold. The really interesting part of Mr. Balfour's speeches, therefore, was his attitude towards the social and industrial problems which were taking hold of the public mind; whilst holding himself and his party altogether aloof from the Socialistic vagaries of some prominent politicians, he recognised that the Conservative party could no longer place reliance on the *laissez-faire* policy, which at one time was regarded by Whigs and even by Radicals as that giving the greatest scope to individual capacity and liberty. A middle course between "rigid and untenable" theories of non-interference on the one hand, and "wild and unthinking philanthropy" on the other, would have to be carefully thought out by those who aimed at guiding the course of legislation. On the two great questions of Poor Law reform, including the system of State pensions for the aged and infirm, and of providing labour for the unemployed, there was the need of the

greatest care and thought. The limitations under which municipalities and other public bodies could or should act were not sufficiently defined to lay down any general rules ; but Mr. Balfour warned his hearers that the time was fast approaching when the settlement of these and analogous questions would be called for by the electorate far more loudly than any mere party measure of political change or reform.

These views had been endorsed by the leaders of the Liberal party—Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary—at the inaugural meeting of the London Reform Union (Dec. 10), when the former reviewed the efforts of the London County Council to raise and benefit the working classes ; and the latter strongly supported the view that the citizens of London should be stimulated to take a greater degree of interest in their common welfare, and should aim at remedying their social grievances by the more effective administration of the law. So far private enterprise and individual effort had been altogether unavailing to reduce in any appreciable degree the mass of pauperism, of which the roots were often too deep to reach. “General” Booth of the Salvation Army had in the previous year made an appeal for those “In Darkest England,” and in response upwards of 100,000*l.* had been subscribed by the public. It was not long before doubts were expressed as to the wisdom of placing in the hands of one man the unrestricted expenditure of so large a sum, and, in deference to this feeling, “General” Booth consented to the nomination of a committee to investigate the manner in which the money subscribed had been expended. After taking a considerable amount of evidence, and hearing “General” Booth’s explanation, the committee—of which the Earl of Onslow, Sir Henry James, M.P., Mr. Walter Long, M.P., and Mr. Edwin Waterhouse were members—reported that although there was room for certain improvements in the administration of the funds, there was reason to believe that the sums raised had been expended on two out of the three branches of “General” Booth’s scheme—the City Colony and the Farm Colony. Under the first-named at least a dozen institutions, each aiming at bringing help to some special class of outcasts or unfortunates, were in full working order, and many thousands had been temporarily, and some hundreds permanently, relieved through their agency. As to the Farm Colony at Hadleigh, Essex, the preliminary expenditure had been heavy in consequence of the need of barracks for housing the workpeople, of a railway to convey the products to the nearest station, and of farm and other buildings connected with the work undertaken. About 300 men were already in work at the Farm Colony, and the cost of feeding and maintaining them had been gradually reduced from 8*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per week each. The “Over the Sea Colony,” to which the labourers were to be sent when they had acquired sufficient discipline, knowledge, and self-reliance, had not been

established for lack of funds and opportunity, but "General" Booth had in the course of an extended journey to the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and New Zealand made preliminary inquiries as to the conditions under which it could be best started. His detractors, however, declared that the "Darkest England" scheme had proved a failure, and that its originator had undertaken a work without first counting the cost. They prophesied its speedy collapse under the weight of debts already incurred, which it would be unable to pay should at any moment the Salvation Army, of which the funds had been used, ever come to require repayment.

On the other hand, some practical philanthropists, irrespective of party and creed, by a careful investigation arrived at the conclusion that no small portion of the grievances of the "unemployed" was owing to the "widely-advertised charitable operations of the Salvation Army and other agencies" by which destitute persons were attracted to London and thereby increasing local competition for subsistence. For the skilled industrious workmen there was work enough in London and elsewhere; for the unskilled labourer there was also more regular employment and at better wages, but for those whom better or more industrious men had displaced there was less work, and often no work at all, so that in this sense the ranks of the unemployed had been swollen, notwithstanding the activity of many branches of trade, especially in the East End of London. In the face of so much conflicting assertion and in view of the rising importance of the question, the Government was therefore well advised to appoint a Royal Commission to obtain safe information before attempting to legislate, although they only proposed to deal with one phase of the question. The Prince of Wales at once intimated his willingness to serve upon such an inquiry, and shortly before the year closed a very strong body of practical philanthropists, under the chairmanship of Lord Aberdare, was brought together. Its inquiries were to have in view "whether any alterations in the system of Poor Law relief are desirable in the case of persons whose destitution is occasioned by incapacity resulting from old age, or whether assistance could otherwise be afforded in those cases." There were, however, many symptoms at the close of the year that the time was fast approaching when it would be impossible to deal with Labour questions and those connected with them, by palliative measures or eleemosynary remedies. The Labour representatives through their Progressist allies had already captured the London County Council, and had through them settled the rate of wages to be paid by the ratepayers. They had returned several of their own body as members to Parliament, and from many more had extracted pledges which practically would give them a powerful voice in deciding the question on a larger scale throughout the country. The real or affected Socialism assumed by many Parliamentary leaders

was another important sign of the times. The new Ministry especially allowed it to be understood that its members individually were engaged in framing measures, or in organising reforms especially intended to render the life of the working classes more happy, more cheerful, and less toilsome. Whether this was only a wave of sentimentalism, or a not quite disinterested regard for a large body of voters, or a real step towards State Socialism, was a point to the future to decide. At any rate the need of some practical display of sympathy was never more apparent, for a long spell of bad weather and depressed prices had not only seriously injured the agricultural class, landowner, farmer and labourer alike feeling the pinch, but the high tariffs maintained against British goods had greatly injured manufacturers and artisans, and whilst the bulk of our export trade had shown signs of steady decrease throughout the year, there were few classes, except perhaps the retail traders, who were doing a profitable business, for the volume of their daily transactions has not sensibly diminished with restricted wages and reduced rents.

The most important event of the year, however, was the return of Mr. Gladstone to office, after an interval of six years, and at the age of eighty-two. It remained, however, to be seen whether he had also returned to power, and would be able to keep in line the various forces arrayed on his side, whose chief, if not only, bond of union was their hostility to the Unionist principles professed by their opponents. Nothing had transpired at the close of the year to indicate in the least degree how the supposed discordance between the most advanced Irish Nationalists and the most timorous English Liberals was to be harmonised, or how the appeal of Irish Loyalists of Ulster could be met in a way which would conciliate the Protestant Dissenters of England or Scotland without offending the Nationalists of Ireland. Of scarcely less importance was the prominence which Labour and other questions affecting the working classes had obtained, and the increasing force with which such questions were pressed upon the leaders of both parties for solution by political means. Both Liberals and Conservatives had made appeals for support to the labouring classes, which naturally looked to the party in power to carry out some of their promises. But, although the air was thick with rumours of the benefits which the Ministry would confer indiscriminately upon workmen and those unable to work, there still remained the doubt in many minds that social and economic questions could not be summarily dealt with by Acts of Parliament, however skilfully drawn or carefully administered.

CHAPTER VI.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

I. SCOTLAND.

THE important part played by Scotland in the General Election was the most noteworthy feature of the year ; for, although the Gladstonian Liberals failed to carry as many seats as they had anticipated, they found themselves in a majority of more than two to one at the close of the polls. The chief features of the campaign have been alluded to elsewhere. The most noteworthy was the decline of Mr. Gladstone's personal popularity, and the increased strength of the Established Church party in Midlothian and other Lowland constituencies. It is possible that another cause may have operated in favour of the Unionists. The share of the money set free out of the Excise Licences and Probate Duties, amounting to nearly a quarter of a million a year, had made elementary education free in the compulsory standards ; and, in some cases, in the voluntary standards also. A further sum of 145,000*l.* a year, obtained under the Local Government Act of 1889, had given the County Councils the means of providing technical education ; and, in 1891, 30,000*l.* a year was assigned to the Scotch Universities, and 60,000*l.* for secondary education, so that the Scotch electors, who appreciated instruction more keenly than their English brethren, could not fail to recognise the debt they owed to the Conservative Government, which, during its continuance, had provided nearly 400,000*l.* a year for educational purposes. By the Allotments (Scotland) Act, and the Small Holdings Act, further incentives were held out to thrifty labourers to acquire land themselves in plots of from one to fifty acres ; and by both Acts the local authorities were enabled to acquire land in a way which recognised their complete independence of Imperial control.

The work of the Crofters' Commission in settling fair rents and disposing of arrears was steadily pushed forward during the year, and the reductions made by them were quite up to the average of former years. In Ross and Cromarty the rents were in several cases reduced from 25 to 30 per cent., whilst at the same time one half of arrears was cancelled. In November the new Secretary for Scotland (Sir Geo. Trevelyan) announced the appointment of a fresh Royal Commission to inquire into the lands applicable to and available for crofters' holdings in five Highland counties and in Orkney, with the special view of ascertaining how far any of the existing deer forests might be utilised for agricultural and practical purposes.

The meetings of General Assemblies in Edinburgh showed the great division of opinion on the subject of Church govern-

ment, the Established Church of Scotland adhering to its view that no change should be made in the ecclesiastical relations with the State until a free declaration of the wishes of the people had been obtained, whilst the Free Church Assembly and the United Presbyterian Synod declared in favour of complete Disestablishment. On the internal question raised by the Declaratory Act of 1891, relaxing the terms of subscription to the Confession of Faith, the Free Church showed little sign of agreement. In the Highlands especially, both ministers and laymen decidedly rejected the Act, and many meetings were held and largely attended at which strong protests against it were carried.

II. IRELAND.

Affairs in Ireland presented no material change in the early part of the year. The improvement in various directions which had been established in the previous year continued. Political agitation was comparatively quiet, boycotting had practically ceased, and the Plan of Campaign was entirely discredited. The nemesis which had overtaken the latter was made evident when, in the first week of January, Father Humphreys, one of the most active supporters of the movement, was himself an evictor. Some of his *protégés*—Tipperary tenants who had gone back to their homes—refused to give up possession of their temporary premises in New Tipperary until they had received the compensation which had been promised them for joining the Plan of Campaign. A significant sign of the altered feeling of the country was afforded in March by a resolution passed by the Swinford Board of Guardians, in the constituency represented by Mr. John Dillon. Fifteen Guardians were present, all of them being elected members. They repudiated in strong language some observations made by Mr. Dillon in the House of Commons, against the Government relief expenditure of the previous year. The resolution stated that Mr. Balfour “has earned the thanks of all sorts and conditions of men in this portion of the country,” and after expressing the amazement with which the Guardians had read the report of Mr. Dillon’s speech, it went on to say that they felt “compelled to express their disapprobation of that manner of Parliamentary representation which consists in standing aloof while our people are in the grip of famine, and only coming forward to interfere when it is supposed that political capital can be made out of untrue and carping criticism of the man who put bread into the mouths of the hungry.”

The Dublin Corporation was less indifferent to its Nationalist traditions. When the other municipal bodies throughout the kingdom were sending loyal addresses to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, in reference to the intended marriage of the Duke of Clarence, the Corporation of Dublin refused to compromise itself by even so harmless an act of loyalty. It should

be added, however, that on the lamented death of the Duke the Parnellite Lord Mayor promptly telegraphed expressions of sympathy to the Queen and the royal parents of the deceased Prince.

The divisions of the Nationalist party remained unhealed, in spite of repeated attempts to bring about an understanding. This was felt to be very desirable in view of the approaching General Election, and efforts towards peace were made on each side, warmly aided by the Gladstonian *Daily News*. These efforts would probably have succeeded but for the implacable opposition of Mr. T. M. Healy. He declared that to make terms with the Parnellites would be to pay blackmail to blackguardism. Mr. Healy was as much a thorn in the flesh to his immediate friends, the Anti-Parnellites, as he was a cause of irritation to the Parnellite party. The *National Press*, which received its inspiration from him, kept up an unfriendly rivalry towards the clerical *Freeman*. An arrangement was ultimately made under which the latter paper absorbed the former, but legal and other difficulties arose, mainly originating with Mr. Healy, or caused by the open hostility between him and Mr. John Dillon, which delayed for some months the complete amalgamation of the two papers.

At one of the meetings of the *Freeman* shareholders in connection with the business (May 16), a letter was read from Archbishop Walsh, stating that the parties had turned to him in the complication which had arisen, and that he had consented to become a proxy for other shareholders. A special proxy in his name, representing 8,620 votes, was then put in. This proceeding led to a strong speech from Mr. Dillon, who said that anything more indecent, or more calculated to injure the National cause, he had never known. It was a deliberate threat to the shareholders. No one had greater respect for Archbishop Walsh than he had, but if the matter were to be carried by a system of that kind there would be an end of the National movement. Violent recriminations followed; Nationalist M.P.'s gave each other the lie direct; and when Mr. Dillon accused Mr. Healy of wanting to be leader of the party without the responsibility of the position, Mr. Healy retorted that Mr. Dillon's action was "a babyish and miserable squabble."

Preparations for the coming election were active on all sides. Unionists saw their opportunity in the differences of the Nationalists, and resolved to contest every seat which there was the smallest chance of winning. The great Ulster Convention, held at Belfast (June 17), and the smaller but still large and imposing Convention held a few days later in Dublin, for Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, served the double purpose of rallying the Unionist forces for the struggle in the constituencies, and of demonstrating to the electors of Great Britain the uncompromising hostility of a large section of the

Irish people to Home Rule. Each of these great meetings was a brilliant success—the Ulster Convention, in its relation to the political situation, has been fully dealt with in a previous chapter—and was so felt to be by the Nationalists of both parties; though their mutual antipathies made them more indifferent than they would otherwise have been to the common enemy.

Want of money made the work of electioneering difficult to Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites alike. The supplies from America had practically ceased, and there were no sources at home from which funds could be drawn. Mr. John Redmond determined to go to America in quest of money, and Mr. Dillon meditated a journey with a like object to Australia. The former was prevented by illness from carrying out his plan until almost the eve of the elections, but he did then accomplish his purpose, and he brought back from the United States the very useful sum of 1,500*l*. Mr. Dillon's projected journey was not undertaken. Money was less necessary, however, to the Anti-Parnellites than to their Parnellite compatriots, for they had the priests on their side, and the result showed that priestly influence was far more powerful than any other that could have been employed. All the indications afforded by popular enthusiasm, and by the rough usage which an Irish mob inflicts on those for whom it has no liking, pointed to the probability of a Parnellite triumph. The sacred persons of Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Davitt were often endangered. On one occasion a large force of police and 100 soldiers were required to protect Mr. W. O'Brien in the streets of Cork. Mr. Davitt was badly wounded in an affray at Navan, and at another time had to defend himself with a revolver. Mr. Dillon was besieged in his own house at Dublin; and at Ballina, though guarded by sixty police, had to seek refuge in the house of the Roman Catholic bishop. Mr. Healy was repeatedly attacked by Parnellite crowds at Dublin, and a like distinction fell to the lot of Dr. Tanner and others. Anti-Parnellite mobs were equally aggressive, and when the forces of the two factions met, there was invariably some amount of bloodshed.

But the arguments and the weapons of the priests were more effective than Parnellite blackthorns. Supported by the bishops, with the honourable exception of the Bishop of Limerick, and encouraged by Archbishop Walsh, the Roman Catholic clergy everywhere fought the battle of the Anti-Parnellites. For this purpose they did not scruple to use the opportunities afforded them by the functions of their spiritual office. Nowhere was this more flagrantly done than in County Meath. The Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, Dr. Nulty, issued a pastoral, which contained the following passages among others: "Parnellism saps at the very root, and strikes at the foundation of Catholic faith." "Parnellism, like many great rebellious movements, which heresy has from

time to time raised against the Church, springs from the root of sensualism and sin." "No man can remain a Catholic as long as he elects to cling to Parnellism." "The dying Parnellite himself will hardly dare to face the justice of his Master till he has been prepared and anointed by us for the last awful struggle, and the terrible judgment that will immediately follow it. I earnestly implore you, then, dearly beloved, to stamp out by your votes at the coming election the great moral, social, and religious evil which has brought about so much disunion and bad blood amongst a hitherto united people." The priests followed the lead of their bishop. They denounced the Parnellite candidates from the altar, canvassed voters in the confessional, excluded Parnellites from Mass, and denied to them the consolations of religion. A similar priestly war, not everywhere quite so accentuated, was maintained against the Parnellite party in all the strictly Catholic districts throughout Ireland. In the elections, the Anti-Parnellite personation agent in nearly every polling-booth was a priest. The awe inspired by the presence of the clergy appears to have caused timid voters to declare themselves illiterate, with the result that the priests heard their votes given for the candidates supported by the Church.

It is not surprising, in these circumstances, that Parnellite candidates were so generally routed at the poll. But the sequel to the two elections in County Meath, where Mr. Fullam in the Southern Division and Mr. Davitt in the Northern Division were unseated on petition, suggests the probability that, but for priestly influence, the Parnellites would have held their own in many constituencies in which the exceptional conditions of the struggle were too much for them. In his judgment on the South Meath petition, Mr. Justice O'Brien observed that "the Church became converted for the time being into a vast political agency, a great moral machine moving by its influence and united action and a single will in a certain way." In concluding his summing up the same learned judge remarked: "The only question that remains to my mind is the application of the term 'agent' at all to the clergymen, and whether Mr. Fullam [the elected candidate] was not the agent and the clergymen the principals." While the Anti-Parnellites received this judgment with a show of respect they took strong exception to it. In his conduct of the defence Mr. Healy had claimed for the priests a spiritual authority altogether above the law; and he had previously, within a week or two of the elections, expressed regret that the priests had not taken a keener interest in the political struggle. The *Freeman's Journal* said of Mr. Justice O'Brien's judgment: "If his lordship means to declare that on no occasion is a Catholic bishop legally entitled to interpose in an election, as the sacredly appointed guardian of the morality of his flock, then so much the worse for the law." The Parnellite *Independent* was of course triumphant. It held

that "the clear and temperate judgments of the two judges will commend themselves to every honest and dispassionate mind in the country as being absolutely just. The Independent party, in challenging the South Meath election, were animated by the desire to preserve the just authority of the anointed ministers of the Church in their own proper sphere from being impaired. They were also influenced by the conviction that such action as the bishop and clergy are now judicially declared to have pursued in South Meath constituted an imminent and deadly peril to the cause of national self-government." The Unionist view was accurately given by the *Dublin Express* in the following passage: "The true victors in the South Meath election petition are those who have long been endeavouring to bring home to the English electorate the ruthless despotism to which the disruption of the Union would expose all liberty-loving people in this country."

While the elections were proceeding, in July, with all the bitterness which the spirit of faction could impart to them, Trinity College, Dublin, celebrated its tercentenary. Three days were given up to the event. The opening scene on the first day (July 5) was a picturesque reception of the delegates and guests by the provost in the Examination Hall. The delegates came from Universities, Colleges and learned bodies in all parts of the world. After the reception the whole company went in a long and brilliant procession from the University to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a special service was held. On the second day, honorary degrees were conferred on a large number of distinguished visitors. The third day witnessed another procession, followed by an impressive scene in the Leinster Hall, where the delegates presented addresses of congratulation. During these three days there were certainly two Irelands represented in the neighbourhood of College Green, unless, indeed, it may be said that the Ireland of political agitation was altogether absent.

Though the Parnellites in Parliament were reduced to about a third of their former members, Mr. Redmond and his colleagues remained as determined in their policy as ever. The Gladstonian party had reckoned them among Mr. Gladstone's supporters, in estimating his majority, but their attitude towards Mr. Gladstone was accurately foreshadowed by *United Ireland* in the following passage: "The Independent Nationalists of Ireland, following up the principles of their leader, insist on the Liberal party dealing first and dealing finally with the Irish question. It is on the Irish question they have been returned to power. It is on the Irish question they have reversed the defeat of 1886. The Liberal party are therefore bound by every pledge, by every dictate of honour or honesty, and by every circumstance in their surroundings, to force Home Rule *now*. Our position is that, so far as in us lies, we will force them to keep their bond with the Irish people. It is for themselves to see how this is to be done. That business is not ours."

The Anti-Parnellites could not afford to be outdone by their rivals in a show of courage when Irish interests were in question, and Mr. W. O'Brien, in a speech at Mallow (July 31), declared that if there was any attempt to shunt Home Rule, or to drive it into the background, the expulsion from office of the Ministry that made the attempt would result. Upon that point there could be no possibility of difference among Irish Nationalists. This Parliament would have to be first of all a Home Rule Parliament, or it would be shattered to pieces.

Mr. Gladstone's utterances in the short sitting of the new Parliament, especially in reference to the evicted tenants and the Irish "political" prisoners, did not give satisfaction to the Parnellites. The claims of the evicted tenants were urged upon Mr. Morley, by a deputation, on the day on which he was sworn in (August 22), and both this subject and that of the desired "amnesty" figured largely in speeches that were not generally friendly to the new Government. Mr. Patrick O'Brien advised the evicted tenants to go back and take their homes by force, adding, "and then let Mr. Morley, if he cares to do so, come along with Mr. Balfour's Coercion Act, and put them out." Mr. Dillon deemed it advisable to check these manifestations of impatience, and at a meeting of the National Federation (Aug. 24) he deprecated any pressure of the Government "for reasons which he did not think it wise to state publicly." So far as his poor political intelligence carried him, he said, the first thing to do was to secure the hare and then to think about cooking it. The Parnellites were unwilling to take Mr. Dillon's advice, and issued a manifesto for the purpose of reorganising the National League, and stimulating the activity of their supporters. The justification for the manifesto was contained in the following passage: "The need for work is urgent. It is, indeed, more urgent than it has ever been in the past. Under a coercion *régime* the future of the National cause is always safe. . . . It is when a British Government profess to be friendly rulers in Dublin Castle that danger threatens the National cause. . . . The hottest part of the battle may yet be to come." The Anti-Parnellites shortly afterwards issued a counter-manifesto, which reviewed the triumphs of the Home Rule movement during the last few years, declared that the Liberals had pledged themselves that Home Rule should not only be "the first and most urgent article of their legislative programme, but should continue to hold that place till the requisite legislation had been accomplished," and appealed, after the manner of all Nationalist manifestoes, for pecuniary help from Irishmen abroad.

When the Conservative Government went out of office the proclamations under the Crimes Act had all been revoked, but the Act remained in operation for two purposes—the changing of venue and the conduct of secret inquiries. One of the first acts of the new Government (Sept. 14) was to relinquish these

remaining powers, and leave the Act a dead letter. The Government also revoked the special proclamation of August 19, 1887, declaring the National League to be a dangerous association. The comments of the Nationalist papers on these marked departures were significant. The *Freeman's Journal* applauded the Government, but reminded them of their pledge to repeal the Crimes Act outright as soon as Parliament met. Yet it made this remarkable admission: "In candour it must be confessed that it is no light task Mr. Morley has set himself in governing Ireland fairly and well with the instruments at his disposal." The *Independent*, on the other hand, described Mr. Morley's action as a "miserably inadequate sop to Cerberus, a proof of his amiable ineffectuality, a token of his well-intended impotence," and concluded with the following ominous warning: "If the Liberals are to deal honourably by Ireland, it is an excellent step in the interest both of Ireland and themselves; while if they mean to play Ireland false they have placed themselves at a disadvantage by laying aside their most potent weapon, which they cannot resume without an implicit declaration of war upon an outraged public." In the body of the article, of which the words just quoted were the concluding passage, "a general crudescence of popular agitation" was prophesied, which, it was said, "may be upon us before the winter is out, and which, if skilfully planned and carried out, it has long ago been clearly demonstrated that the ordinary law is not competent to deal with."

The state entry of the Lord Lieutenant into Dublin was not made until after these "sops to Cerberus" had had time to take effect. But the result was not auspicious. The Dublin Corporation refused, by seventeen votes to sixteen, to present an address of welcome to Lord Houghton. The ceremony of his public entry was marked by no demonstration of any kind, either of enthusiasm or the reverse. No prominent Nationalist on the Anti-Parnellite side, and no Parnellite at all, put in an appearance, and the attitude of the crowd was one of indifference. While in some quarters addresses were withheld, in two instances loyal addresses were offered which the Lord Lieutenant refused to receive. The address of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce contained the following passage: "To your immediate predecessors in the office of Viceroy we have felt it our duty to declare our conviction that the maintenance of the legislative union now existing between Ireland and Great Britain is essential to the prosperity of the trade and commerce of Ireland, and the experience of recent years has tended to deepen this strong and deliberate conviction." A reply from Lord Houghton's military secretary stated that "his Excellency observed with regret that the address contained allusions to matters of a controversial kind which, in his opinion, rendered it impossible for him to receive it in its present form." The other address which the Lord Lieutenant declined to receive,

on the ground that it contained reference to the Home Rule controversy, was from the Methodists of Ireland. The Methodists reconsidered the form of their address, but decided not to alter it. It contained a declaration of the practice of Methodists to keep aloof from the aims and methods of political partisanship, and concluded—this being the passage to which exception was taken: “We deem it, however, in no way inconsistent with this that we should still firmly maintain our belief that the legislative union so long subsisting between Great Britain and Ireland has been promotive of the safety and welfare of this kingdom, and that we should still pray that this union may be preserved inviolate.”

The popular strength of the Parnellites was shown by an immense demonstration which took place in Dublin (Oct. 9) in celebration of the anniversary of Mr. Parnell's death. Contingents came from all parts of Ireland, and a special steamer brought others from England. A procession marched from St. Stephen's Green to Glasnevin Cemetery, the numbers being so great that several hours were occupied in the march. At the head of the procession was a memorial car containing wreaths from all parts of the United Kingdom, and from America and South Africa. Following on foot came the Parnellite members and ex-members, and then in state the Corporations of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick. This memorial celebration, which concluded with an address from Mr. James O'Kelly at the grave of the dead leader, was followed on the next day by a Convention of National League delegates. Among the resolutions adopted was one which declared that a Home Rule Parliament must have “full power over all the affairs of Ireland, including the laws relating to the occupation and ownership of land, and be subject, in regard to all laws enacted by it, only to the veto of the Crown; that the Irish Executive must be dependent upon this Parliament, and have control over the constabulary as well as the appointment of all judges and magistrates; statutory power of the Lord Lieutenant to raise, equip, maintain, and control the constabulary must be repealed.”

A letter addressed by Mr. Morley to Mr. Justin M'Carthy (Sept. 26) announced the intention of the Government to appoint a small Royal Commission to inquire into the cases of the evicted tenants; and a Commission, with Mr. Justice Mathew, of the English Queen's Bench Division, at its head, was afterwards appointed (Oct. 14). The terms of reference appeared to include no inquiry into the causes of the evictions, while, of the points on which the Commissioners were instructed to report, the one to which everything else apparently led up was thus stated: “What means should be adopted to bring about settlements and the reinstatement of the evicted tenants.” The one-sidedness of these terms was emphatically condemned by the Unionist press both in England and in Ireland. It seemed only too probable that the wrongs suffered by the landlords

were to be left out of the reckoning, and that tenants who had well deserved eviction, and who had, in fact, by their co-operation with the Plan of Campaign, brought it upon themselves, were to be put back in their former holdings without any regard to the owners' wishes or interests, or to the rights—other than the barest legal rights—of the new tenants. While the landlords regarded the Commission with distrust—a feeling intensified by the absence from it of any representative of their own order—the Anti-Parnellites had little to say for it, and the Parnellites found something to say against it. Their paper, the *Independent*, wound up an article on the Commission with the following caustic observation: “When Mr. Morley complained of the enormous cost of the evictions, he seems to have omitted from his reckoning the cost to the country of this how-not-to-do-it Commission. We suspect that the extra police, &c., will be only as a flea-bite to the warble of his latest novelty.”

The proceedings at the first sitting of the Commission (Nov. 7) augured ill for the outcome of its labours. Sir James Mathew stated the objects and explained the methods of the Commissioners, but some strong observations which he made on Lord Clanricarde were met by an emphatic protest from Mr. Carson, Q.C., who represented Lord Clanricarde. The learned President went on to allege that the landlords had desired that the Commissioners should sit in private, and Mr. Carson remarked that this was an entire misapprehension. Sir James Mathew concluded his speech by intimating that the tenants' evidence would be taken before that of the landlords, and that cross-examination would only be allowed, if at all, in the way of questions put through the Commissioners. A witness was then examined, and on the conclusion of his evidence Mr. Carson rose to cross-examine, and was told by the Chairman that he could do so after the adjournment for luncheon. When that time came, however, Sir James Mathew peremptorily refused to allow any cross-examination, and a warm altercation ensued between him and counsel for Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Smith-Barry. Ultimately Sir James Mathew ordered Mr. Carson to withdraw, and Mr. Carson said he would gladly do so, since the inquiry under the existing conditions could only be “a sham and a farce.” Sir James replied that these observations were “impertinent and disgraceful to the Irish Bar,” and on Mr. Kenny, Q.C., remarking that on behalf of Mr. Smith-Barry he entirely concurred in the protest of Mr. Carson, he also was told that his observations were impertinent and disgraceful.

The subsequent history of the Commission was as little encouraging to its promoters as the fiasco of its opening day. On the second day Mr. Murphy and Mr. Murrough O'Brien, two of the Commissioners, resigned. The reason given for Mr. O'Brien's resignation was the fact of his having been

appointed a Land Commissioner, but Mr. Murphy retired because he dissented from the views of the President as to the method of procedure. In a letter to Sir James Mathew, Mr. Murphy said he had "come to the conclusion that it was impossible for him to act further on the Commission for several reasons, and especially as, in his opinion, the right of cross-examination had become a necessity under the circumstances which had arisen." To complete the practical collapse of this unfortunate Commission, which the Parnellites denounced as "a humbug from the beginning," the landlords, alarmed by what they conceived to be the partisan attitude and procedure of the Commissioners, declined to have any part in the proceedings. Their reasons were given as follows:—

"It is clear that the inquiry is to be conducted on the principle that the evicted tenants may be excused from appearing either for examination or cross-examination; that they, or any person on their behalf, may appear to make statements and accusations against the landlords without practically any limitation; that they will be carefully assisted in doing so by 'leading questions' put by the President and other Commissioners; and that they will be protected from cross-examination except under conditions purely illusory. On the other hand, it is clear that if the landlord, or any witnesses on his behalf, appear before the Commission, they will be denied the advantage of being examined by their own counsel or a friendly member of the Commission, and they will be subject to a severe cross-examination by experienced counsel on behalf of the tenants in the person of the President and other members of the Commission." The Commissioners continued to take evidence, but their proceedings excited no interest, and were generally regarded as utterly futile and tending to no result.

Mr. Morley was not more fortunate in his next public act—or the next which gave occasion for criticism—the release of the Gweedore prisoners. The demand for an amnesty for "political" prisoners had no special reference to these men. Indeed it pointed rather to the dynamiters, Daly, Egan, and the rest; and their continued detention was believed to have had something to do with the dynamite outrage perpetrated in Dublin, close to the castle, on Christmas Eve.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

I. FRANCE.

THE year 1892 will not be marked with a white stone in the annals of France, for it brought to light not a few symptoms of a relaxed sense of Government responsibility, of weakness in the maintenance of order, and of intensified social hatred, as displayed in anti-semitic and strike troubles.

The first day of the year saw the first open breach made in the traditions of the past. M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, declined to receive in accordance with usage the principal officials of his department. This example was followed by the Prefect of the Seine, and, the precedent thus set, it was felt that the annual formality was henceforth discredited. In another way also the customs of the past were put aside, for the reassembling of the Chambers, fixed by habit for the second Tuesday in January, was this year advanced by several days on the ground of the pressing needs of public business. The first ten days of the extra-Parliamentary session were occupied by discussions on the new duties on petroleum and the cost of the administration of justice, and for several days the Chamber and the Senate were supporting, suppressing, and modifying the clauses of these Bills. The duties on petroleum had, in fact, become a serious stumbling-block in the way of the new tariff. M. Viette, a former Minister of Agriculture, demanded in the name of the poor of all conditions a reduction of duty which would have entailed a loss of from eighteen to twenty-five millions of francs to the Exchequer, but at the instance of M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, the Chamber decided to postpone the removal of the existing duty for six months. The Senate, however, thought that it was beneath the dignity of Parliament to postpone for so long a period a boon which was declared to be urgent—and after a long debate it was decided that M. Rouvier should find a way to remit the extra-duty before the month of September. The whole tariff was now complete, and the general Bill adopting it was in the Chamber carried (Jan. 8) by 394 to 114 votes—showing a far larger Protectionist party than was anticipated; the Senate having previously passed the Bill (Jan. 5) with even less opposition.

One other question, which was destined to have results then unforeseen, occupied the attention of the Chamber in this extraordinary session. With very little discussion and with complete unanimity an order of the day was voted (Jan. 5) demanding prompt and thorough measures to be taken against all who had incurred any responsibility in the affairs of the Panama Canal.

The regular session followed without break (Jan. 12), when M. Floquet was re-elected President of the Chamber by 260 votes against 79 blank papers ; MM. de Mahy, Casimir-Périer, Peytral, and Viette being chosen for Vice-Presidents as representing the various sections of the Republic party, excepting the newly constituted group of Catholic and Conservative Republicans, which although formally patronised by Pope Leo XIII. had experienced so much difficulty in its formation. The trial of the Archbishop Goutte-Soulard in the previous year had already revealed the hostility of the French bishops—and this feeling was still further accentuated by the declaration of the five French cardinals. In a document addressed to the French people these prelates, whilst recognising the duty of the faithful not to prolong political feuds, held that their silence was only binding under certain conditions. The Church, they declared, was prepared to use its authority in restraining the intervention of the clergy in political questions, on condition that the State did not attempt to interfere between the Church and the faithful. The recent laws affecting Public Instruction and Military Service were not to be regarded as essentials in matters of political faith, and the Budget of Public Worship was to be considered as an inviolable debt of the State to the Church.

Not only was this manifesto published without the consent of the Pope, but as it afterwards transpired it had been hurried forward in order to forestall, and if possible to prevent, the promulgation of a Papal encyclical, which was rumoured to be in preparation. So secret and so rapid had been the action of the French cardinals that the Nuncio in Paris only learnt through the newspapers of the promulgation of this document, in which the prelates of the Catholic Church offered the unaccustomed spectacle of imposing a line of conduct upon the Holy Father. Such a scandal naturally gave rise to rumours of schisms—religious as well as political. Not a few amongst the Royalist and Bonapartist journalists did their utmost to help on the quarrel and to hinder the bulk of the Catholic from joining the Republican party. The Pope, however, was not to be cowed or cajoled. He held firmly to his ground, and addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Paris counselling adhesion, without mental reserve, to the Republic, and directing that prelate to make known the views of the Papacy to the French hierarchy and to the French Catholics.

The immediate outcome of this decisive course of action on the part of the Pope was the still more complete dislocation

of the Monarchical party, but at the same time it brought about a corresponding dislocation of the Republican party and its regrouping under fresh leaders and in different proportions. To put a stop to the murmurs of some of the faithful, the Pope finally addressed an encyclical letter to the French bishops, which, contrary to all custom, was couched in the French language, pure in form but slightly archaic in construction.

In the Chamber matters were not progressing more harmoniously, for the Boulangists, following up their policy of discrediting the Republican form of Government, whilst ostensibly only opposing each successive Ministry, had entered upon the campaign which was to be marked by so many grave incidents. The Minister of the Interior, M. Constans, was first signalled as the special object of attack, and the onslaught commenced by the press was transferred to the Chamber (Jan. 19), where MM. le Senne and Laur addressed an interpellation to the President of the Council requesting to know what steps the Government proposed to take to defend one of its members against the charges and attacks appearing in *L'Intransigeant*. M. de Freycinet, in order to prevent the reading of the defamatory article, moved the previous question. Upon which M. Laur exclaimed: "If you refuse to take notice of our demand it will be said that the Chamber has not hesitated to sacrifice one of its most precious rights—that of interpellation—in order to screen a Minister who has been branded by public opinion." With these insulting words M. Laur left the tribune. He was met by M. Constans, who rushed forward and struck him violently on the face. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued, which was at length put an end to by M. Floquet leaving the chair. But in the lobbies and corridor the dispute was still carried on, and so hotly that more than one act of personal violence took place and several duels ensued.

The Ministers meanwhile assembled in all haste, and M. Constans expressed at once to his colleagues his intention of apologising to the Chamber for the offence he had committed against its decorum, and on M. Floquet resuming his seat, M. Constans carried out his intention, and the previous question was voted by 333 to 39 votes. M. Laur gained, moreover, nothing by his demand for reparation for the insult he had received, for it was found impossible to establish legally the injury of which he had been the victim, the committee of the Chamber declining to lay a complaint against M. Constans on the ground of his being a senator, and the Procureur-Général refusing to take legal steps in the absence of a formal request from the Chamber.

In the midst of this excitement the Budget of 1892 had been passing to and fro between the Luxemburg and the Palais-Bourbon until it at length (Jan. 24) reached its final stage at the latter. The Senate had made several changes in its details, and had specially reduced the five millions voted for old soldiers

to a little above three millions. The Chamber of Deputies, however, decided not to prolong the dispute, and by 381 to 75 adopted the financial proposals of the Government in their modified form. The most important features of the Budget were a reduction in the cost in the administration of justice, an economy urgently pressed by M. Brisson, and the suppression of the extra tax on travellers or goods by express trains which had been in force since 1871. The suppression of this tax was accompanied by a corresponding reduction of railway fares, especially those of the third class.

The total receipts according to the Budget estimate were placed at 3,251,861,852 frs. (130,074,474*l.*) and the expenditure at 3,251,524,074 frs. (130,060,963*l.*). In addition to this there were extraordinary receipts and expenditure balancing each other, amounting to 56,074,770 frs. (2,242,990*l.*). The chief source whence the increased expenditure was to be met was from the Customs, which were calculated to produce 450 millions of francs as compared with 375 millions in the preceding year. This anticipation, however, was doomed to be illusory, for the imposition of a Protectionist Tariff was promptly followed by a marked decrease in the imports and consequently of the Customs receipts. The indirect taxes were estimated at 587 millions, showing a reduction of 22 millions consequent upon the suppression of the railway tax ; but here again the anticipations of the Minister of France were upset by the heavy losses entailed upon the railway companies, which, in consequence, called upon the Government to pay the guaranteed interest under the Conventions of 1883.

On the expenditure side the interest of the public debt, which now stood at 31 milliards 645 millions, absorbed 1,286 millions for interest ; the Army Estimates, nominally reduced from 675 to 649 millions, were largely increased by supplementary credits ; the Navy Estimates were fixed at 218 millions, but this was also exceeded ; Public Works at 200 millions ; and Public Instruction at 175 millions.

In face of these enormous charges it was obvious that the reduction of the public debt, so often promised, would be slackened if not altogether postponed, and it seemed as if before long the balance sheet would show a million of debt to every million of the population.

The application of the new Customs Tariff (Feb. 1) affected all Continental nations except Italy, but the majority of them under the "most favoured nation" clause enjoyed certain immunities from the highest duties leviable. Sweden and Norway by a special Convention obtained similar advantages, but Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Greece protested urgently against certain clauses of even the minimum tariff, which practically entailed the exclusion of their products. As, however, the trade of these smaller countries with France was considerable, each one hesitated before breaking

finally with so important a customer. Provisional Conventions were therefore signed between them and France, in the hopes of better terms being made. These hopes, however, were not fulfilled, and Spain deliberately entered upon a tariff war with her northern neighbour. Italy also found out very soon that the maximum tariff was even more advantageous to her than the general tariff specially adapted against her in 1888, and consequently made no effort to come to any special understanding.

The brief interval between the two Parliamentary sessions was marked by an incident which at any other moment might have passed without notice. An association had been founded at Bordeaux by a number of Catholics for the defence of public liberties, and amongst its most active organisers was M. David, the brother-in-law of M. Carnot, the President of the Republic. The matter having been bruited about a lively discussion ensued, which was believed not to have been altogether spontaneous, especially as the apparent purpose of the discussion was to suggest the benefits derivable from the re-election of M. Carnot as President.

Meanwhile more than one Ministry was to abandon the direction of public affairs, or to be forced from power as unworthy of it. The first of these Ministerial crises was as unexpected as it was inevitable. The Cabinet seemed to be firmly established in office, the dangers of the new tariff had been avoided, Boulangism was crushed, and the encyclical had enjoined upon all Catholics respect for the civil powers. The Ministry had, however, to count with the growing impatience of the Radicals. M. Goblet's self-imposed mission to quicken the action of his colleagues had led him to make delicate overtures to the Socialists. These, however, after some hesitation decided to hold aloof from the Radicals, whom they regarded as "bourgeois," and openly declared that they looked only to a revolution for the reforms they judged necessary.

Whilst M. Goblet was thus occupied in extending the left wing of the Republican party by the help of the Socialists, M. Clémenceau attempted to reconstitute the party on the old basis which had subsisted down to the days of militant Boulangism. With this view he went to London and sought out M. Henri Rochefort in the hopes of bringing about an understanding with him in view of the general elections of the following year. There were thus sufficient intrigues afloat to make the position of any Ministry unsafe. No sooner had the Chambers reassembled (Feb. 17) than M. Paul Lafargue, a Socialist deputy, proposed to suppress all Customs duties on articles of food, in consequence of an extraordinary panic which had seized upon the public, of which the shopkeepers had taken advantage by suddenly raising the prices of numerous necessities of life in a degree altogether unwarranted by the new tariff. M. Méline, the Protectionist leader, opposed M. Lafargue's suggestion, and M. Léon Say urged that the time had

not yet arrived to discuss the effects of the new duties. In this view the Chamber concurred, and by 353 to 99 votes urgency was refused to the motion. When the Chamber met on the following day (Feb. 18) nothing presaged the coming storm. M. Hérissé, a Boulangist deputy, requested that his interpellation on the events of January 19—“*la journée des gifles*”—should be discussed without further delay, and the Government signified its readiness to face the debate forthwith. Several proposals for modifying the rules of the House having been negatived or withdrawn, a vote of censure on the Ministry, proposed by M. Marius Martin, was defeated by 280 to 184 votes. It then came to the turn of M. Hubbard, a rising young man representing the Seine and Oise, to bring forward a Bill on the freedom of public meeting, for which he asked urgency, pressing the Government to take his proposal into consideration as a means to hasten the separation of Church and State. The motion was supported by the Bonapartist M. de Cassagnac, but only, as he said, “to make clear to the Catholics the real intentions towards them of the Republican *régime* which was receiving the support of some of them.” M. de Freycinet, on behalf of the Government, replied that in its opinion M. Hubbard’s Bill had no bearing upon the relations of Church and State, nor would it hasten their separation, and still less did it seem designed as a menace to the Catholic party. The champions of the two extreme parties at once joined in the debate, M. Pichon, in the name of the ultra-Radicals, and the Comte de Mons, in that of the Clericals, alike protesting against the Minister’s interpretation of the proposed measure. It was, however, M. Henri Brisson who brought the debate to a crisis by insisting upon knowing what attitude the Government proposed to adopt towards the latest adherents to the Republican form of Government. M. de Freycinet as usual fenced adroitly with the question, but his reply was not altogether acceptable to the majority of the Left, and a number of them were once again seen breaking off from their leader and following M. Clémenceau and his Socialist allies. Three orders of the day were handed to the President, one by M. de Kergolay, representing the Right, inviting the Government to take no steps towards bringing about a separation of Church and State; a second by MM. Pichon, Jullien, and Hubbard, representing the extreme Left, asking the Chamber to recognise the necessity of following up the struggle between the civil and clerical power; and a third, signed by MM. Lasserre, Pourquery de Boisserin, and Trouillot, on which the Chamber by 284 to 206 elected to vote, declared that the Government was determined to pursue a Republican policy and to defend the rights of the State. M. de Freycinet accepted the order of the day as a vote of confidence, but to the surprise of many the majority turning completely round rejected the resolution by 282 to 210 votes. Not satisfied with this proof of fickleness, the resolution pro-

posed by M. Pichon was in turn negatived, and urgency which M. Hubbard had asked for his Bill was also refused. The majority by which the Ministry had been defeated recalled the days of the muddle from which Boulangism had sprung, 105 members of the Left voting with 29 former Boulangists and 148 members of the Right.

Under such conditions it was difficult to gather any real indication of the relative strength of parties in the Chamber, and consequently the difficulties in the foundation of a Ministry were enormously increased. At length (Feb. 27) M. Loubet, a senator, who had held the post of Minister of Public Works in the former Cabinet, was able to reconstitute the Government by the omission of M. Constans, who was then justified in ascribing to the Boulangists the principal rôle in the recent events. Whilst, however, M. Constans might complain with some justice of the ingratitude of his colleagues, he injured his own reputation by the undignified part he played in stimulating attacks upon the President of the Republic, whose prestige and popularity showed signs of waning.

The new Ministry was composed as follows: M. Loubet, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; M. de Freycinet, War; M. Ribot, Foreign Affairs; M. Jules Roche, Commerce; M. Bourgeois, Public Instruction; M. Rouvier, Finance; M. Ricard, Justice and Public Worship; M. Develle, Agriculture; M. Viette, Public Works; and M. Cavaignac, Marine. Besides M. Ricard, the only other new name amongst the Cabinet was that of M. Cavaignac, deputy for La Sarthe, who succeeded M. Barbey at the Admiralty. Some surprise was expressed at the selection; but both the outgoing Minister and his successor had been students at the École Polytechnique. But M. Barbey had served for some time in the Engineers branch of the Navy, whilst M. Cavaignac had received an appointment in the Roads and Public Works Department.

No time was lost by the Cabinet in laying before the Chambers its programme (March 3), which promised to assist to maintain in their integrity the Army Bill, "the law of patriotism and equality," and the Education Bill, "the guarantee of the liberty of conscience," passed by their predecessors. The members of the Right who were inclined to murmur at these words were however appeased by the declaration of the Prime Minister that his colleagues would govern for all Frenchmen, and not for any particular party, and a vote of confidence was passed by 341 to 91 votes.

This confidence was however but shortlived. Religious questions, which had been fatal to M. de Freycinet's Cabinet, threatened from the outset to be stumbling-blocks in the way of M. Loubet's. In the first encounter (March 4), on the understanding with the Pope, the explanations of the Government were considered satisfactory, and a substantial majority supported them. But the discontented attitude of the extreme Left was a

temptation to the various factions of the Right to unite under a more Liberal leader, and with this view M. de Mackau was invited to accept the presidency of a committee of seven members, who claimed to speak in the name of their respective colleagues. M. de Mackau, who in 1885 and again in 1889 had been one of the principal opponents of the Republican form of Government, declined an honour which needed a fresh man for the totally new situation. For a moment, however, public interest was called away from the intrigues of the Chamber by the repeated dynamite explosions in the streets. It had been discovered that as far back as the night of 14th to 15th February some seventy pounds of dynamite had been stolen from a quarry at Soisy-sur-Etiolles (Seine and Oise), and that all attempts to trace its hiding-place or the thieves had been fruitless. A fortnight later (Feb. 29) however the doors of the hotel of the Princesse de Sagan were blown to pieces by an explosion. The police, baffled in their attempts to unravel the mystery, gave out that it was the work of Spanish Anarchists, who, desirous of avenging their brethren executed at Xeres, had mistaken the house of Madame de Sagan for that of the Spanish Ambassador.

A like explanation however could not be put forward when (March 11) a portion of a house in the Boulevard St. Germain, in which lived the magistrate who had presided over the trials of certain Anarchists in the previous year, was blown up. A few days later (March 27) a similar outrage was perpetrated in the Rue de Clichy on the house where the assistant of the Procureur-Général lived, who had prosecuted the same Anarchists at the assizes. An attempt to blow up a portion of the Lobau Barracks behind the Hotel de Ville was more of the nature of an act of civil war, but happily it was unsuccessful. The police, however, now thoroughly alarmed, arrested a number of persons, and by good luck hit upon the right track. The Ministry, urged on by the press, brought forward a Bill assimilating the authors of explosive attacks and incendiaries, and imposing a death penalty in certain cases. Meanwhile the legendary Ravachol, who was suspected of being the prime mover in the attacks upon the magistrates' houses, was still at large, and defied the skill of the police to arrest him. By chance he was surprised (March 30) by the waiter in a café on the Boulevard Sebastopol, and he was pointed out to the police and arrested. On the eve of the day on which his trial was to take place an explosion far more serious than any previous one wrecked the Restaurant Véry where Ravachol had been arrested, and fatally injured the proprietor and his wife. Warning had been sent to the inmates of the house, who had given notice to the police, but the latter were unable to protect law-abiding citizens from the vengeance of the Anarchists. This lesson was not lost upon the jury before whom Ravachol, charged with murder, was brought on the following day, and he was given the benefit of extenuating

circumstances. The Government, however, took advantage of the panic which had seized upon the Parisians to raise the pay of the police and to increase the force by 1,200 men.

The attitude of the clerical party at this time added not a little to the worries of the Government. In a number of churches, both in the capital and the provinces, the clergy thought fit to organise public meetings for discussions. A priest would mount the pulpit and develop some theory from the Catholic point of view, and the subject would then be taken up from the other side by another priest or lay member, sitting in the *banc d'œuvre*, or, as we should say, the churchwardens' seat. These displays of Christian eloquence threatened at one moment to become popular; for in many cases the speakers displayed considerable talent, although their method had little in common with that of Bourdaloue and Massillon. At the same time the headquarters staff of the Catholic party, under Comte Albert de Mons, was busily reorganising itself, in accordance with the injunctions of the Papal encyclical, and the more youthful enthusiasts took the opportunity of making public adherence to the Republic by a procession to the newly-erected church of the Sacré Cœur at Montmartre.

These displays were at length brought to the notice of the Chamber (March 26) by the Boulangist deputy, M. Delahaye, but the sitting was chiefly remarkable for having afforded the successor of Bishop Freppel—Monsignor Hulst—the opportunity of making his maiden speech, in which he maintained the doctrine that the priests, being citizens, had an equal right with the laity to discuss political questions. M. Pichon emphasised the situation by calling attention to the words used by Father Forbes, an English Jesuit, who in a sermon at St. Clotilde had declared that the French army was a school of physical and moral corruption for the youth of the nation. The Government replied that it was prepared to close peremptorily every church in which disturbances took place, and that Father Forbes had already received notice to quit the country. These promises partially satisfied the Chamber, which, however, passed a resolution by 336 to 35 votes, inviting the Ministry to enforce those articles of the penal code which prohibited the clergy in the exercise of their duties to criticise publicly the laws and acts of the Republic.

A few days later it was the turn of Monsignor Hulst to arraign the Government for not having intervened at the request of the clergy to prevent at Nancy a repetition of the disgraceful proceedings at Saint Méry. M. Loubet's reply was that the clergy had made no application for police protection. At once M. Jourdan, the deputy of the Lozère, demanded that the question should be regarded as an interpellation. He thereupon read a pastoral by Monsignor Baptifolier, Bishop of Mende, formerly curé at Montmartre, in which electors voting for free-thinkers were pronounced guilty of mortal sin. M.

Ricard, the Minister of Justice, promised to take cognisance of this pastoral, which should be submitted to the Council of State; and meanwhile the Bishop's salary would be suspended.

The last days of the session before Easter were occupied in selecting the Budget Committee—a more serious business than ever on this occasion. Out of thirty-three only thirteen former members were re-elected. Of these the best known were M. Casimir-Périer (chairman), M. Brisson, M. Baihaut, M. Peytrat, M. Dupuy, and M. Burdeau. The last-named deputy a few days later brought forward his report on the renewal of the charter of the Bank of France, in which he proposed to extend the bank's right of issuing paper money on certain conditions advantageous alike to the Treasury and the public. These proposals were bitterly attacked at the time by certain newspapers, but the real meaning of their criticism was not apparent until some weeks later.

The state of affairs in Eastern and Western Africa necessitated a demand for supplementary grants. That of 300,000 frs. for the Soudan was promptly carried by 387 to 107 votes; but that for Dahomey was preceded by a discussion arising out of the demand of two members of the Right, MM. de la Mazelle and Delahaye, for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the relations existing between the officers of the Navy and the Colonial Department in Dahomey; it having been stated on good grounds that in the previous year the officer in command of the naval forces on the west coast, Commandant Fournier, had distinctly refused to land a body of marines to support Colonel Terillon's operations on shore. The Chamber, however, declined to intervene in an inter-departmental dispute by 314 to 177 votes, and granted three millions for the expense of the campaign against Behanzin.

Scarcely anything happened to disturb the quiet of the spring recess. By chance, the date fixed by law for the renewal of the municipal councils throughout the country—Paris excepted—coincided with the May-day Labour *Fête*, recently organised under Socialist auspices. There were not a few papers which urged the Government to postpone the elections, in order to avoid a possible conflict, but the Government prudently declined to adopt so pusillanimous a course. The result showed the wisdom of their decision, for although the greatest precautions were taken in Paris, where no elections were to occur, everything passed off in the most complete calm. The municipal elections themselves showed a considerable strengthening of the Republican party, which in 322 out of 359 places obtained a majority, and in 206 of these the whole council was Republican. On the other hand, the election of Socialist members in many of the large industrial centres—such as Roubaix, Montluçon, Saint Denis—was a significant symptom of the tendency of public opinion.

On the reassembling of the Chamber, there was little to

disturb the anticipated calm of the summer session. The Senate refused to accept a proposal made by the Minister of Public Instruction, which, if adopted, might have essentially modified the conditions of higher education in France. For some years a process of reorganisation had been in progress. Started by efforts of MM. Gabriel Monod, Ernest Lavisse, Michel Bréal, the revival of higher study had been supported by such directors of Public Instruction as MM. Dumesnil, Albert Dumont, and Liard. Under their impulse the number of students at Paris, Nancy, Toulouse, Bordeaux, and Lyons had been doubled, and even trebled. New chairs had been created, and the students had spontaneously grouped themselves into bodies analogous to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. But the new University life had but slender chances of taking root, so long as the various Faculties were unable to constitute themselves University bodies, morally responsible and legally recognised to be able to accept bequests and donations, and to hold corporate funds. In other words, the new system proposed to make the heads of each University (hitherto mere administrative officers, dependent on Ministerial protection) the unfettered directors of higher education in all its branches. The Ministry, ceding to the repeated appeals of the most distinguished authorities in such matters, consented to bring in a Bill defining the conditions under which Universities could be established, reserving to the Government the power of deciding subsequently on the towns which should be selected as seats of learning. An outcry was at once made in different quarters that vested interests would be postponed to political considerations. For instance, Aix in Provence, the existing seat of the Faculties of Letters and Law, foresaw itself dispossessed in favour of Marseilles, already the seat of a Faculty of Science, and of Montpellier, where had already been established a School of Medicine. Clermont-Ferrand ran the risk of being swallowed up by Lyons, Poitiers by Bordeaux, whilst Rennes and Nantes disputed the honour of being the seat of the University of Brittany. Under these circumstances, it was not surprising that the senators refused to give a blank order to the Ministry. They were willing to pass the Bill if assured beforehand that local claims would be satisfied; and they cloaked their refusal under the pretence of unwillingness to revive the spirit of local particularism. They protested that the proposal was contrary to the principles of 1789; and a coalition of local interests forced upon the Senate the acceptance of a resolution to the effect that any two Faculties were sufficient for the foundation of a University. Such a vote was practically the negation of the Government Bill, which was thereupon withdrawn, avowedly for revision by the Commission. This vote coincided with the election to the Academy of M. Lavisse, the protagonist of the reform, and the most popular member of the future University of Paris, and preceded by a few days the visit of M. Carnot to

Nancy, where the enthusiasm of the Lorraine students showed them to be hostile to the action of the Senate.

This body had shown itself equally obstructive by its refusal to sanction the creation of a Ministry of the Colonies, long insisted upon by those who supported the pacific development of the French Colonial Empire. Up to this time the Colonies had formed a branch of the Ministry of Marine, and at this moment the chief of that Department had to appeal to the Chamber for supplementary credit to carry on a campaign in the Soudan against Samory and another in Dahomey against Behanzin. From the debates which arose out of this demand a partial crisis arose, but at the moment public attention was called off by a violent outburst of anti-semitism, of which the discussion of certain financial laws and arrangements was made the excuse.

M. Burdeau, a young deputy of the Rhône, had been entrusted with the drawing up of the Report of the Committee on the Bank of France, which was seeking an extension of its charter. In his report, which was marked by great precision and fairness, M. Burdeau proposed that in return for certain advantages assured to the Government, the Bank should be allowed a prolongation of its privileges from January 1, 1898, to December 31, 1920. The *Libre Parole*, the principal anti-semitic organ, at once hinted in very plain terms that M. Burdeau had received 100,000 francs from Messrs. Rothschild in order to ensure a report favourable to their interests. The editor of the paper, M. Ed. Drumont, was forthwith prosecuted by the deputy for calumny, and being unable to support his libel, was condemned to three months' imprisonment, a fine of 1,000 francs, and the insertion of the judgment of the court in 80 provincial newspapers, involving a further cost of from 70,000 to 80,000 francs. This severe sentence, however, was not sufficient to put a stop to the campaign against the Jewish ascendancy, which was making itself felt in every department of life. A young officer, of Sardinian extraction, the Marquis de Morés, assumed the responsibility of several articles which had appeared in the military papers and aimed at Jewish officers of the army. Several duels ensued, and in one of them Captain Meyer, a distinguished officer and a professor at the École Polytechnique, was killed. His funeral was made the occasion of an imposing demonstration, and loud protests were raised on all sides against this attempt to arouse religious passions in an outrage to the modern spirit of toleration. A Jewish deputy, M. Camille Dreyus, took up the matter in the Chamber, and called upon the Minister of War to state what measures he proposed to take to protect Jewish officers from insult. M. de Freycinet endeavoured to shelve the question by vaguely assuring the Chamber that all officers, irrespective of their religion, were equal before the law.

The Minister of Marine was less lucky in extricating himself from the discussion to which the state of affairs in Dahomey

gave rise. It had been abundantly proved that for many years the most thorough discord reigned between the naval and military authorities with regard to the marines employed on shore. Several deputies insisted that, in the approaching campaign, the command of all troops should be in the hands of one officer. To this the Minister of Marine, M. Cavaignac, declined to accede, and having made the question one of confidence in which he was defeated by 287 to 150 votes, he resigned at once, and M. Burdeau was appointed his successor, although his previous career as a professor of philosophy was a doubtful qualification for the chief of the French Navy. The new Minister, however, soon gave proof of the stuff of which he was made, and in the selection of Colonel Dodds as leader of the expedition against the Dahomeyans, he showed himself an astute judge of character. With this slight change in the Cabinet the session closed (July 15), and the deputies, under the scare of the cholera, were glad to find refuge in countries where the epidemic had not declared itself. Imported from Hamburg into Le Havre, it had carried off many victims in that port, as well as at Rouen and in Paris to which it ultimately found its way; but beyond giving an excuse to neighbouring States to make their frontiers still more difficult to cross, the mortality in France (Le Havre excepted) was comparatively small and the cases isolated.

The most serious matter which occupied public attention during the Parliamentary vacation was the strike at Carmaux in the Department of Lot. The mining population of that small town, imagining that the director of the company had given them cause for complaint, suddenly appeared (Aug. 15) before the private residence of M. Humblot, the director, bidding him choose between resignation of his place or immediate death. Carmaux was not very distant from Decazeville, where in 1886 the engineer Watrin had been offered a similar choice, and having elected not to resign was done to death in a fashion which subsequently enriched the French language by a new word. M. Humblot not having any similar ambition gave the required promise of retirement, but the company declined to accept, and instead dismissed a number of the principal ring-leaders of the revolt. Amongst them was the newly elected mayor of Carmaux, M. Calvignac, a man of considerable importance amongst his colleagues, who now decided to strike in a body. Interminable discussions thereupon commenced, with the obvious object of obscuring the real point at issue. The chief subject debated was whether the company had the right to dismiss a workman in whom the others had such confidence that they had elected him mayor of the town. Did not such an act prove their distrust in, and hostility to, the great principle of universal suffrage? The directors replied that it would be impossible for them to carry on their business if workmen, under pretext of taking part in municipal affairs, assumed the right of absenting themselves when they pleased. The quarrel

rapidly quickened, and the strikers obtained prompt support from divers Radical deputies who hurried to Carmaux to encourage the workmen to go on fighting, and to prevent the non-unionists from pursuing their work. The prefectural authority allowed everything to take its course, preserving a complete neutrality, during which the strikers were absolute masters of the situation—both day and night. On the re-assembling of the Chamber, the Chairman of the Board of Directors (Baron Reille) accepted M. Loubet as arbitrator in the dispute. Unfortunately, the Minister's award not giving satisfaction to the strikers, they declined to be bound by its terms, and only withdrew their refusal when they found themselves abandoned and blamed by those who had up to that time supported their cause.

The August session of the Conseils Généraux gave further evidence of the purpose of the Republican party. One half of the provincial councils had to be renewed, and the results of the balloting showed that in no instance had the Conservatives gained any seats from their opponents, whilst in the Departments of the Gers, Sarthe, Eure, &c., where they had hitherto been strongly represented, they lost several seats. The change which these elections indicated was further marked by the action of the Marquis de Breteuil, the leading member of the Royalist Committee, who resigned his seat in the Chamber, where he felt he could no longer serve his party. If the Monarchists and other members of the Right felt discouraged by the steady dwindling of their number, the Socialists on the other hand were full of life and hope in the future, and at every moment were pushing their views or themselves to the front. The Municipality of Saint Ouen, near Paris, conceived the project of holding a Congress of all the Socialist Municipal Councils throughout France. At this suggestion the Government took alarm and forbade the meeting—but the municipality promptly avoided the difficulty by inviting the councillors personally instead of in corporate bodies. The Government, however, refused to recognise the distinction, and issued peremptory orders to the Mayor of Saint Ouen not to receive the delegates in the town-hall. Thus deprived of its official character, the Congress fell through, but a few weeks later the Workmen's Congress assembled at Marseilles, where 622 workmen's societies (*Chambres Syndicales*) and many Socialist groups were represented. The programme of the meeting was carefully settled beforehand, and for the first time the Socialist party were ready with a plan of campaign for obtaining the support of the agricultural labourers. It not only stipulated for a universal eight hours day for workmen in the fields as well as in factories, but it urged upon all the duty of making preparations for the elections of the following year. It further defined from its point of view the relations of agricultural ownership and peasant proprietorship, and claimed the right of fixing a

minimum rate of wages for all labourers. The Congress, after adopting these views, demanded the creation of Agricultural Councils of Conciliation to settle disputes between landlords and labourers. With regard to the communal lands, the Congress held should be either based or, better still, adjudged for beneficial use to indigent families, which showed an annual sum to the communal poor funds—but should not be entitled to employ hired helpers for the cultivation of their plots. Transfer fees on land of less than 200*l.* in value were to be abolished, and the State was to insist upon a reduction of the actual farm-rents “as in Ireland.” This comparison of the state of French with Irish agriculture was perhaps not altogether accurate, but this did not prevent the “Marseilles programme” from being adopted as the future platform by a number of candidates who intended to come forward at the ensuing election. Before the close of the Congress, the proceedings were rendered more exciting by the presence of Herr Liebknecht, the leader of the Democratic and Socialist party in the German Reichstag. He came to Marseilles on the invitation of the Guerdist or Marxist group, and created a great sensation by refusing to express his views on the neutralisation of Alsace-Lorraine; but urged the French Socialists rather to work in order to forward the organisation of international Socialism, which in its triumph would solve all such irritating questions.

The centenary of the Republic was aptly *fêted* at Chambéry, where a hundred years previously that portion of Savoy had been united to France by General de Montesquieu; and in Paris the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic by the National Convention (Sept. 22) gave occasion for the display of an interesting allegorical and historical procession. Of more practical importance were the great military manœuvres held this year in the south-eastern districts between Poitiers and Chatelbérault. These gave to all impartial observers a sense of the high state of efficiency to which not only the troops of the line, cavalry as well as infantry, had been brought by M. de Freycinet, but of the admirable way in which the transport and victualling of the troops and the conveyance of munitions were effected.

The autumn session opened (Oct. 10) with a stormy appearance. An interpellation on the Carmaux strike greeted the Ministers on their return to the Chambers, and the company's willingness to come to terms with their workmen was regarded as a desire to assist the Government in its difficulty. The Marquis de Solages, son-in-law of Baron Reille, the chairman of the company, had resigned his seat as a deputy for the arrondissement of Carmaux, and after a long discussion, the company accepting the offer of arbitration—with M. Loubet as arbitrator—the debate ended without having expressed its opinion by a vote of any kind on the Carmaux troubles. Indirectly, however, it led to very important results. It brought to the

front the important question of State intervention in labour disputes, and the outcome of the Carmaux affair showed the impossibility of being able to enforce any decision which did not obtain the co-operation of those concerned. The apologists of the Bill which had been introduced suggested no plan by which recalcitrant workmen could be forced against their will to their mines or their factories, should the tribunal decide in opposition to their views. This common-sense view, however, had no influence upon the Chamber of Deputies, who accepted the Bill (Oct. 22), and the opinion gained ground that that body was only to be trusted to vote laws of special interest and immediate application ; as, for instance, when it rejected (Oct. 27) by 323 to 197 the demand for a general amnesty proposed by the extreme Left.

It was on this occasion that M. Basly's interpellation on the disturbances among the miners on the Belgian frontier came up for discussion. The Socialist deputy insisted that the Government should take measures to ensure to French miners the right to priority of employment, irrespective of the difference of wages they might demand. M. Viette, the Minister of Public Works, distinctly refused to support this proposal, on the ground that it was not the duty of the Government to persecute foreigners.

Although the request for a general amnesty had been refused to the Carmaux miners, who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, the Government had promised to exercise liberally its right of commuting their sentences, and before many days had passed all the rioters were released. Their return from Alby to their homes was a triumphal procession, and they were hailed as heroes. The cause of order was thus again brought into contempt, as it had been throughout the time the strikers held the town against the authority of the Government.

In Parliament, matters were not strengthening its position. The Senate endorsed the views of the Commission on the Colonial forces, in opposition to the wishes of the Ministry ; and the Chamber, after passing a law prohibiting women from work immediately after childbirth, and granting them compensation, refused to accept the modification proposed by the Minister of Finance, to exempt agricultural labourers from the operation of the law, although it freed the communes from the necessity of paying an indemnity.

The Budget for 1893 was at length brought forward by M. Rouvier, who explained that its turning-point was a general reform of the tax upon alcoholic drinks, and he urged the Chamber to adopt formally the law on this subject before discussing its financial effects. By unforeseen circumstances this debate had to be postponed, and when it was at length passed, it was in such a mutilated form that a deficit of ninety millions had been created in the Budget. The Anarchists, who for some months had been

tranquil, once more asserted themselves in their usual fashion. A dynamite bomb, intended for the Paris office of the Carmaux Company, was found in the ante-chamber, and at once carried to the neighbouring police station. There it suddenly exploded, causing the death of five officers, and doing an enormous amount of damage. No trace of the perpetrators of the crime could be found, and the Government, somewhat weakly, endeavoured to take advantage of the panic to bring forward a fresh law restricting the liberty of the press. The Opposition, however, declined to recognise the pressing need for the Bill, asserting that there were already enough laws on the subject, if only the Government knew how to apply them. It was consequently not for some time that the Committee sent back the Bill for discussion, and from its amended form the chief features of the Ministerial measure had disappeared. But little attention was given to the matter when it came up for discussion (Nov. 19), for already the interest in the Panama affairs, which was to be absorbing for many months, was coming to the front.

After much hesitation and repeated delays, the Minister of Justice had decided that there was sufficient *primâ facie* evidence against the directors of the Panama Canal Company to justify his taking steps against Messrs. Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps, Fontaine, and Cottu, who were consequently summoned to appear before the Court of Appeal to answer charges of fraud and violation of the law governing public companies. Almost simultaneously the matter was brought before the Chamber by M. Pontois, a private member, who proposed a resolution suspending the privilege accorded to high dignitaries of the Légion d'Honneur of being tried by a special jurisdiction. The proposer, however, lost sight of the fact that as his law could not have retrospective power, its application to the case under view was impossible. But in the same sitting (Nov. 19) interpellations referring to the subject had been put forward, of which the most pressing was one referring to the charge made in certain newspapers that M. Floquet, when Prime Minister, had obtained 300,000 francs from the Panama Company, to subvention certain journals during the Boulangist crisis. By general desire the debate was postponed until the next day but one (Nov. 21) which was destined to be one of the most momentous of the year, and in the Parliamentary history of France.

A deputy of the Right, M. Delahaye, was the first to ascend the tribune to demand the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, asserting that on the passing of the Bill in 1888 authorising the Panama Lottery Loan three millions of francs had been distributed among upwards of a hundred members of Parliament. In reply to the interruption to give their names he retorted: "There are a hundred persons here who are acquainted with them, for the Chamber is divided into two parts, those who have handled the Panama money and those who have not." The President was the next to invite M. Delahaye to lay aside the

vague charges behind which he sheltered himself. "Personal accusations," said M. Floquet, "are less cowardly than a wholesale slander." In reply the President of the Council, although acquainted with the fact that M. Delahaye had seven times been convicted of defamation and libel, declared that in presence of so serious a charge made from the tribune, it was the duty of the Government to avoid all imputation of shirking an inquiry. Upon this the Chamber voted with practical unanimity the appointment of a Committee of 33 members with full power to investigate the charges made from the tribune in connection with the Panama affairs.

At the outset a bitter altercation arose as to the manner in which this Committee should be nominated, but it was eventually decided to select the names by *scrutin de liste* at a public sitting. There was, however, still some difficulty in constituting the body, for the Right claimed to be represented to the extent of one third, whilst the various factions of the Left delegated six representatives to arrange for their share in the inquiry. The sudden death of Baron de Reinach at this moment was the signal for an outburst of distrust on the part of the public. The deceased financier was well known to have had intimate relations with the leading members of the Panama Company, and his death under suspicious circumstances gave occasion to the first trial of strength between the Committee of Inquiry and the Government. The former on its formal constitution had at once claimed to exercise the powers accorded by law to judicial officers, and insisted that the case for the prosecution (*le dossier*) should be communicated to it, and it expressed in strong language its surprise that the law had not at once placed seals upon Baron de Reinach's papers as soon as his death had been notified.

The first actual struggle, however, was over the dead body of M. de Reinach, which M. Henri Brisson, the chairman of the Committee, insisted upon having exhumed in order to ascertain the cause of death. To this the Ministry declined to consent, and in reply for a vote of confidence found themselves in a minority of 115 to 293, and immediately afterwards by 374 to 1 vote the Chamber endorsed the application of M. Brisson.

In face of such a rebuff it was impossible for the Cabinet to remain in office, and M. Carnot at once accepted their proffered resignation, and for a week France was left without a Government; M. Brisson, M. Develle, M. Casimir-Périer and M. Bourgeois having in succession failed or declined to form an Administration. The only alternative was to reorganise the Loubet-Ribot Cabinet, and this was achieved by the elimination of M. Roche and M. Ricard, and the succession of M. Ribot to the Presidency of the Council. The new Ministry from the first was badly received by the press, which in its attacks did not spare the President of the Republic for his share in the white-washing of the previous Cabinet. Force, moreover, was given to their objections by the prompt retirement of the Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier (Dec.

13), charged with having received a cheque from the Panama directors, who desired to be free from official prestige and responsibility when replying to the accusations made by his enemies. His place in the Cabinet was taken by M. Tirard, a former Prime Minister ; but the injury done to that body was healed by this prompt action. A general resolution brought forward (Dec. 15) by M. Pourquery de Boisserin conferring judicial powers upon all Parliamentary committees of inquiry was only defeated by the narrow majority of six votes—those of the Ministers themselves—and it was obvious to all that their only chance of retaining office was by following popular opinion instead of leading it. In deference to this policy, orders were issued (Dec. 16) for the immediate arrest of the directors of the Panama Company, and all, with the exception of the aged M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, were imprisoned at Mazas where they were soon joined by M. Eiffel, the well-known contractor.

This step was followed (Dec. 20) by the request of the Government to the Chamber to suspend the Parliamentary immunity of MM. Antonin Proust, Rouvier, Jules Roche, all former Ministers, and MM. Emmanuel Arène and Dugué de la Fauconnerie, deputies. The Senate was similarly asked to suspend its privileges in the cases of MM. Albert Grévy, Leon Renault, Thevenel, and Develle, all former Ministers, and M. Béral. The consent of the Senate was given without any disturbance or display of feeling, but in the Chamber M. Paul Déroulède violently attacked M. Clémenceau, accusing him of being the friend and associate of Dr. Cornelius Herz, an adventurer mixed up in the Panama business ; and M. Jules Roche from the tribune described his former colleagues in the Ministry as “ un tas de canailles.”

Another reputation, that of the President of the Chamber, was not allowed to pass unscathed. M. Floquet, however, in answer to M. Millevoye's attack, declared that neither directly nor indirectly had he personally profited by the Panama Company, but he admitted that in his office of Minister of the Interior he had exercised a certain direction in the distribution of the sums set apart for advertising the scheme.

The closing Parliamentary event of the year, however, although unexciting was peculiarly characteristic of the condition of parties. The Franco-Swiss treaty of Commerce, which should have come on for discussion early in the session, had been postponed from time to time. When at length it was brought forward (Dec. 24) M. Jules Roche, the ex-Minister, rose to speak in its defence, and was answered by his successor in office, M. Siegfried, an earnest Free Trader. The Chamber, however, would not listen to counsels of discretion and forbearance, but rejected the treaty by 334 to 184 votes, and thereby launched the two European Republics upon a tariff war.

In the midst of all this excitement the discussion of the Budget had not been even commenced, so that before separating

on Christmas Eve the Chambers had to make provision for the necessities of the ensuing year by granting the Ministers two months' supply on account.

Abroad France could look with satisfaction on the steady advance of her Colonial policy, which in almost every quarter showed symptoms of gradual development. On the West Coast of Africa the troops had been employed to bring to reason the King of Dahomey, who for a long time had maintained a hostile attitude to French traders. The conduct of the campaign was entrusted to Colonel Dodds, who in every respect showed himself equal to the difficult task. With little loss of life he broke up the military power of the Dahomeyans, occupied their capital, and forced upon them a salutary respect for European civilisation.

II. ITALY.

The dualism of which Italy, in spite of herself, has suffered for some years was more than ever felt during the year 1892. Whilst the King's Government, faithful to the policy of the Triple Alliance, persistently struggled to reconcile its duties as a great power with the pressing necessity of economy, the Pope was occupied in softening the haughty tone which had dominated the pontifical policy since the days of Pius IX. He was so far successful that his intervention in the troubles at Barli and Trano, as well in the negotiations with Spain and Russia, was, if not actually sought, at least accepted in a friendly spirit; whilst in the relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal a relaxation of the long-standing tension was distinctly visible.

The first symptoms of a change were seen in the substitution of Signor Chimirri for Comte L. Ferraris as Minister of Justice. Signor Chimirri had some short time previously been associated with the leaders of the party of reconciliation, the Princes Borghese and Odescalchi, and had taken such a leading part in the negotiations that in the Opposition papers he was usually represented as wearing a biretta.

Many obstacles had, however, to be removed, some of long standing and others the immediate outcome of the existing state of affairs. Foremost amongst these was the restlessness of various classes of the population. The first strike of the year, however, was rather humorous than serious, that of the cab-drivers of Rome, who, like their brethren in Paris, were desirous to attract public notice. On the ground that their business had been greatly damaged by the rapid extension of tramways in the capital, they called upon the municipality to refuse their authorisation to any further extensions; and, pending the reply of that body, they withdrew (Jan. 5) their carriages from the streets. The Syndic of Rome, supported by public opinion, promptly intimated to the strikers that if within three days they did not return to resume their stations their licences would be cancelled

and other drivers found to take their places. As Roman cab-drivers could scarcely be regarded as skilled workmen, they wisely reconsidered their decision, and the storm blew over.

Canon Amalfitano was more obstinate in his quarrel with Cardinal Oreglia, whom he accused of libel and defamation, claiming damages and threatening legal proceedings. The matter attracted more notice than it deserved, because it was altogether contrary to Church discipline, that a canon should inculcate a cardinal-bishop and the sub-deacon of the College of Cardinals. But the charge raised a very important question of principle, which concerned the basis of the Law of Guarantees. Hitherto the cardinals, having been looked upon as indispensable adjuncts of the Holy See, had been regarded as outside the jurisdiction of the Italian Courts as much as the Pope himself. This privilege was due rather to a tacit understanding than to any written law; and the obstinacy of Canon Amalfitano seemed likely in any case to create a precedent detrimental to the interests of the papacy. The Court deferred judgment for some months, but at length in April the cardinal's right to deal with his clergy was recognised, and the canon was condemned to pay the cost of the trial. The fact however remained on record that the Italian Tribunals were competent to take cognisance of charges brought against members of the Sacred College.

The Parliamentary session opened (Jan. 14) stormily, and before the first week was over the Chamber was engaged in a serious struggle between Sr. Crispi and the Marchese di Rudini over the commercial treaty with Germany. Sr. Crispi insisted on limiting its duration to six years; the President of the Council replied by reproaching his predecessor with having committed the country to the Triple Alliance before coming to terms with France on commercial matters, and he twitted Sr. Crispi with having sent the Italian fleet to Toulon to salute the President of the Republic, but had not received a similar mark of politeness in return. Sr. Crispi retorted in violent terms, but the Chamber by 174 to 49 votes refused to support his motion. A few days later the treaty was ratified by 177 to 66, the vote being taken by ballot, and subsequently (Jan. 24) adjourned the further consideration of a Treaty of Commerce with Spain. The commercial situation was thus placed on, at least, an intelligible footing, and what was more surprising, the results seemed also financially satisfactory. The application of the maximum tariff by France was, after all, more favourable to many Italian products than the special rates which had been recently levied, and Italian trade was not long in feeling the benefits of the relief thus afforded.

This improvement in commerce could not have arrived more opportunely, for the condition of agricultural affairs was daily becoming more precarious. In the southern provinces the number of estates seized by the Government for the non-payment of taxes and ordered to be sold increased in alarming proportions.

In many instances the sales did not realise the amount of the taxes due, and in this way the State found itself the owner of 54,000 properties for which no purchasers could be found. Meanwhile the stream of emigration was unchecked, notwithstanding the efforts of the United States to arrest the steady flow of Italians towards the Gulf States, and the warnings of the Italian Government as to the unsatisfactory position of the South American Republics. The number of Italians who left their country—many without the intention of ever returning—rose from 217,244 in 1890 to 294,206 in the following year.

Among the better classes there were also symptoms of disorder and discontent. At Naples the students of the University broke into open acts of insubordination (Jan. 23) because one of the professors had chastised a youth who had insulted him, and the disturbance at length became so serious that the Government was forced to interfere to restore order. Another sign of the times was the proposal of a Bill to prevent the sale of works of art to foreigners, it having become manifest that owing to the numerous unfortunate speculations—especially in the purchase of land and in buildings round Rome—many of the old patrician families were brought to the verge of ruin. The remedy, however, was in a sense worse than the disease, for the Bill having become law, every one interested in evading it treated it as meaningless. Amongst such was Prince Sciarra, whom the Government indicted under the new Act, but no result came of the prosecution before the close of the year.

Taking advantage of the fears aroused by the state of affairs, the Socialist deputy, Aquini, moved the reduction of the Customs duty on wheat from five to one and a half lire, but after an exciting debate the proposal was negatived (Jan. 29) by 167 to 49 votes. As a sort of compensation, the Chamber, on the same day, recognised the eligibility of women to the councils of *prud'hommes*, or arbitration. The Ministry had merely advocated their right to vote for the nomination of representatives, but the committee had recommended a further recognition of their status, and this was adopted by the Chamber. The condition of the unemployed workmen furnished material for an interpellation by Sr. Barzilai, who declared the state of things to be critical. He was followed by Count Antonelli, who described in graphic language the swarms of idlers by whom the streets of Rome were infested, but he would not decide whether they were really working men out of employ, or the remnants of the professional beggars formerly attracted to the city and nourished at the expense of the Catholic world. Signor Nicotera attributed much of the distress to the bankrupt condition of the municipality, which had been forced to suspend indefinitely the vast building enterprises upon which it had entered without forethought or knowledge. He suggested as the only practical remedy, that the workmen from distant provinces and foreign countries should be sent back

wherever possible to their own homes. At the same time he promised that the Italian Consuls abroad should endeavour to find work for such as were willing to expatriate themselves for a while. This advice was in no way palatable to those who were to profit by it, and an open-air meeting was summoned (Feb. 14) in the Coliseum to protest against the indifference of the authorities. Happily the public peace was not disturbed, but the Ministry, finding their proposals unfavourably received, endeavoured to provide work for some on fresh railway works.

The extreme Left at once seized the opportunity of attacking the policy of the Ministry. Signor Perone came forward (Feb. 6) with a motion for a committee to report how far reductions might be effected in the Army Estimates without weakening the national defences. The proposal was supported by Signor Imbriani, who seriously urged that it was more important for the country to look to her eastern than to her western frontiers for the coming danger. The War Minister, General Pelloux, whilst declining to follow the speakers into the comparative dangers of the next campaign, easily persuaded the Chamber to negative the motion.

The real, and perhaps only, subject of first importance which came before Parliament was the financial situation. Nearly the whole of the month of March was occupied by the discussion of the Budget, but whilst all the speakers recognised the existence of a deficit and the need of covering it, there was great divergence of opinion as to its amount, and the methods to be adopted. Signor Sonnino took the most hopeful view of the situation when he estimated the excess of expenditure over revenue at nineteen millions of lire—but others placed it at twice that amount. At length Signor Luzzatti, the Minister of the Treasury, gave the official version of affairs (March 14) and showed that the economies effected by the Government had already reduced the expenditure by 135½ millions. The chief cause of the deficit now arose from the falling off of the revenue, and chiefly of the Customs. On the other hand, an excellent harvest had made Italy almost independent of her neighbours for corn, whilst at the same time the home industries had so much improved that taxes could be levied upon foreign products with less hardship to the consumers. And above all there were symptoms of a salutary reaction throughout the country against the lavish expenditure of former times. If, contrary to their hopes, the falling off in the revenue continued, the Government would not hesitate to impose fresh taxes to cover the deficit.

The two extreme parties in the Chamber at once joined hands in denouncing the very idea of any fresh tax. A member of the Right, Signor Privetti, declared the administration as being the most costly and most complicated in Europe; and in this, but from a different point of view, he was supported by Signor Bonghi and Signor Villa, as well as by the Lombard deputy, Signor Cavallotti, who made up in violence what was

wanting in argument. In reply, the President of the Council explained the position in which he found the finances on his accession to office, and maintained that had he followed in the footsteps of his predecessors the actual deficit of the year would have been 150 millions instead of about 25 millions. He declared that the task of reducing expenditure had been rendered more easy by the pacific policy his Cabinet had fostered. The Chamber, whilst unwilling to censure Signor di Rudini, was at all events decided not to express its confidence too explicitly—for in the order of the day, accepted by the Government, and voted by a majority of 104, the word “confidence” found no place.

Throughout these debates the moderation displayed by the older members of the extreme Left had been the subject of general remark; and several of them, like Signori Cavalotti, Canzio, Ferarri, &c., were violently attacked and denounced as traitors at the Republican Congress then sitting in Rome. The Government had allowed this Congress to be held, and the orators to develop their most ferocious theories without interruption. To the Anarchists, however, a very different measure was meted out. Cipriani and several of his companions were arrested, and their prosecution was conducted with more than usual vigour. The tribunal found them guilty of forming an association of more than five members, having for its aims disobedience to the law and the apology of crime. The trial, which lasted over several days, was repeatedly interrupted by the noisy conduct of the Anarchists, who from time to time in consequence of their interruption had to be removed from the court whilst the witnesses were under examination. Finally (March 24) Cipriani was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, Palla to eight months, and fifty others to terms varying from one month to one year. Ten only were acquitted.

The Ministry, if not strong in itself, was again able to show the weakness of its adversaries by passing a Bill by 175 to 20 for the completion of all strategic railways before 1898—the Opposition finding no better way of expressing its objections than by quitting the Chamber. In like manner, the Cabinet sustained without damage repeated interpellations on the Austrian occupation of the Island of Pelagosa, and the grievance of Italian fishermen on the Dalmatian coast, whilst the annual debate on Italian policy in Africa seemed actually to strengthen its position. At last four interpellations on the Abyssinian question were brought forward on the same day (April 1), Signor Lucifero leading the attack, demanding explanations about the treaty of Ucciali, and asking whether it was true that the European powers were in the habit of treating directly with King Menelik. Comte Antonelli, referring to the recent murder of Captan Bettini in the province of Asmara, complained of the insecure position of Europeans in the colony; whilst Signor Martini went still further, declaring that life and pro-

perty were not safe in Massowah itself. Last of all Signor A. Damiani, who had been Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Crispi Cabinet, attacked the whole Colonial policy of the Government. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in replying to these criticisms, maintained that the situation abroad had been forced upon them by their predecessors, and that had they then been in power the African expedition would never have been undertaken. Under the circumstances, however, it was too late now to withdraw ; but the policy of the Government would be to do no more than maintain the existing state of affairs in Abyssinia.

Having thus weathered the storm of the session, it was the more astonishing that the Cabinet should give symptoms of foundering in the calm of the recess. Many things, however, had combined to weaken its authority. The financial situation, notwithstanding the hopeful tone of its apologists, was pregnant with trouble and discord. The important reform which Signor di Rudini laid before the Council of State was but half appreciated by his colleagues. His aim was to decentralise the Administrative Government, and with this object he proposed to increase considerably the powers of the prefects and governors (*intendenti*), and to arrange with each for a fixed sum to provide the salaries of their subordinates. Doubtless a considerable saving of expense might in this way have been effected, but suddenly it appeared that the War Minister required a supplementary credit of thirteen millions, and his colleague at the Admiralty showed the necessity of additional six millions to his Estimates. To these demands the President of Council, supported by the Secretary of the Treasury, replied that if the new expenditure was necessary it must be covered by savings to a like amount in the two Departments. They, moreover, insisted that the Budget for the years 1892-3 should show important reductions in expenditure in order that an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure might be once more established. Notwithstanding the efforts of all concerned, the Ministry found itself forced when the Chambers reassembled to declare that, without further taxation, the deficiency could not be met.

The Minister of Finance, Signor Colombo, seized this moment to separate from his colleagues. He refused to undertake the revision of the succession duty, as proposed by the President of the Council, or to impose a tax upon lucifer matches. He resigned, but, as he explained to the Chamber, in a friendly spirit, still his withdrawal nevertheless entailed that of the Cabinet. This resignation, however, never appeared in the official gazette, for at the express desire of the King the outgoing Ministers resumed their portfolios, Signor Luzzatti accepting that of Finance.

May-day, which had come to be regarded with suspicion and anxiety by the custodians of public peace, passed off at Rome

without disturbance, thanks chiefly to the incessant rain and the precaution of arresting over-night a score or two of the leading Anarchists. At Ancona, Bologna, and Ravenna there were slight demonstrations, but nothing serious happened.

In the Chambers, which had resumed (May 4) their sittings, the proceedings opened with a general attack on the Ministerial policy, which Signor Imbriani, the leader of the extreme Left, described as sacrificing Italy to the Triple Alliance and the African policy. He was followed by Signor Giolitti, the leader of the Piedmontese group, who distinctly refused to support the Government request for full powers to reorganise the provincial administration of the country. Such a demand might have been reasonable if made by Government within fifteen days of its accession to office; but after fifteen months of power it was meaningless. The attitude of Signor Giolitti and his friends decided the fate of the Ministry, and by 193 to 185 votes—and eight abstentions—the vote of confidence moved by Signor Grimaldi was rejected.

The Marchese di Rudini at once resigned. An interregnum of eleven days ensued during which the King conferred with the leading politicians of all parties, rejecting one after the other the various coalitions suggested; and at length hesitated between Signor Saraco and Signor Giolitti. The former, however, insisted as a preliminary upon a radical reduction of expenditure amounting to 250 millions, and finally (May 10) Signor Giolitti was officially charged with the formation of a Cabinet. His advent was at first hailed as Signor Crispi's revenge, for the new President of the Council had been Secretary of the Treasury and afterwards Minister of Finance in the Crispi Cabinet. He had at that time been charged with having alienated 250 millions from the Pension Fund, and with having forced the credit institutions to assist financially the building societies in Rome. On the other hand, the Marchese di Rudini on quitting office could point to having reduced the annual Budget by 135 millions, and in concert with Signor Luzzatti to having prepared the way for better times. The Cabinet was ultimately constituted: Signor Giolitti, President of the Council and Home Minister; Signor Brin, Foreign Affairs; Signor Bonacci, Justice and Public Worship; Signor Grimaldi, Treasury and *ad interim* Finance; Vice-Admiral Pacoret de Saint-Bon, Marine; General L. Pelloux, War; Signor Genala, Public Works; Signor Lacava, Commerce and Agriculture; and Signor Finocchiaro-Apule, Posts and Telegraphs; Signor Ellena was subsequently appointed Finance Minister. With the exception of the Minister of Marine, all the Ministers were deputies, the greater number of them representing Piedmontese and Sicilian constituencies.

The selection of the Under Secretaries of State was rendered somewhat difficult by the insistence of Signor Crispi and Signor Zanardelli, the protectors of the new Cabinet, to have men devoted to their policy installed in these posts, especially as the

Ministry of the Interior, and Signor Giolitti found it necessary to comply with their wishes. His next act was to issue a circular to all the provincial governors enjoining upon them the maintenance of public order and the strict observance of the law, and at the same time to scrupulously respect the personal liberty of all citizens.

On presenting themselves to the Chambers (May 25) the Ministers explained their short and simple programme, which was to bring the debates on the Budget to a speedy conclusion before the recess. But from the first moment a coalition between the Right and extreme Left threatened to reopen the crisis. The vote of confidence required by the new Government was given by so slight a majority that Signor Giolitti at once placed his resignation in the King's hands. His Majesty, however, declined to accept the vote of the Chamber as conclusive, and promised Signor Giolitti his assent to a dissolution. The Premier, satisfied with this promise, consented to retain office, and asked the Chamber to vote provisionally six months' supplies, in order that the Parliament might have time to examine and to carefully discuss the financial situation. The Opposition, however, was not readily disposed to fall in with the views of the Ministry, and in divers ways showed its hostility, whilst avoiding the danger of a direct refusal. The election of the President of the Chamber furnished one opportunity, for it was known that Signor Biancheri, the outgoing President, was not altogether sympathetic to the new Cabinet. He was, however, re-elected by 312 out of 333 votes. In like manner the numerous vacancies on the Budget Commission caused by the nomination of so many of its members to seats in the Cabinet were filled by candidates who received the support of the Opposition.

The vote on account met with obstacles on all sides. Signor di Rudini and his friends wished to limit the vote to the requirements of two months—in order to hurry on the general elections—and but for the sudden disruption of the extreme Left party, this amendment might have been carried. But at the last moment Signor Barzillai, with seventeen others, formed an independent group, which voted with the Ministerialists. By this unexpected turn, the vote on account was passed (June 10) by 251 to 189 votes, and the Bill embodying the reduction by 256 to 72. After this it was felt useless to prolong the contest, and the formal business having been hurried through, the session was brought to a close (June 15) in the midst of a lively scene provoked by Signor Imbriani. At the moment of separating this deputy expressed in forcible words his small regret at the dissolution of a Chamber which had proved itself to be the unfaithful guardian of popular rights; and he went on to say that the meeting of the Sovereigns at Berlin was the ratification of disgraceful policy, having for its aim the destruction of liberty.

No time was lost by the electoral committees in organising

their respective parties in view of the approaching campaign. Signori Cavalotti, Canzio, Imbriani, and Hector Ferrari, speaking on behalf of the Radicals, addressed appeals to the various local associations, urging upon them the necessity of union against the common enemy. But this appeal was met by a vote of the Workmen's Congress assembled at Palermo, in favour of a federation of Socialist committees.

Before the dissolution was actually pronounced Signor Giolitti decided to make some overtures to other groups than those represented in his Cabinet. The continued indisposition of Signor Ellena rendered him unable to remain Minister of Finance, and it was consequently offered to Signor Sonnino, who on several occasions had made incisive criticisms of the Budgets of former Ministries. The overtures, however, were not successful, and after some further delay Signor Grimaldi was definitely appointed, retaining at the same time his former place of Secretary of the Treasury. Another preliminary to a general election was a revision of the prefects—high functionaries who played an important part in an appeal to the people. Never since the establishment of the Italian monarchy had so complete a shuffling of these important officials been seen—but seldom had the Government passed so suddenly from the Right to the Left. Out of sixty-nine prefects no less than forty-six were either dismissed or transferred, whilst those who were left untouched were believed to be favourably disposed towards the new Government. Signor Giolitti by his tactics on the vote on account had earned the reputation of being an astute politician; his action with regard to these provincial functionaries showed him to be also a statesman of energy and determination.

The summer and autumn months in Italy as elsewhere had become the congress season, and meetings were held in various places to discuss numberless questions. One of the most interesting was the Syndics' Congress held at Ancona during the month of August, at which an elaborate scheme of communal self-government was discussed, with intimate knowledge of the wants and feelings of the people. The majority of the speakers were strongly in favour of independent communal budgets, the State handing over to each district or town the receipts of the octroi. On the question of religious equality or neutrality it was more difficult to arrive at an understanding, for whilst one group urged the suppression of the expenses of public worship from the communal budgets, another group was equally anxious to keep the clergy in dependence on the State, or its delegates, the Communal Councils.

The Government meanwhile was waiting the favourable moment for formally dissolving the Chamber; but before doing so it decided to wait until after the municipal elections, in case anything might be gathered from their results; but beyond the usual disputes between the Republicans and Monarchists they gave rise to few noteworthy incidents. Here and there revolver

shots were interchanged, and collisions took place between the police and the populace; but it was difficult to ascertain what principles were at stake beyond those which to famishing men unable to obtain work seemed paramount. The chances of the Ministry, however, were more immediately effected by the decision arrived at by a clerical congress held in Rome (Oct.), at which it was determined, after much discussion, to advise the clerical party as a body to take no part in the general election. This voluntary withdrawal of a powerful party from the political conflict simplified the position, leaving face to face only three parties, each with equally well-defined views—the Ministerialists, the extreme Right, and the extreme Left.

The Government, allied with the Crispi group, rested upon Piedmont and Sicily for its main support, and made it its policy to bring over to its side the most turbulent part of the country, the zone of vine-growers between Bari and Tarento. With this object it announced the intention of abandoning the proposed extra tax on alcohol; it obtained from Austria-Hungary a free passage of Italian wines through Trieste and Fiume—where hitherto they had been stopped on various pretexts—and, best of all, it hit upon an ingenious expedient for opening the French markets to the wines of Pozzuoli. A line of ships, subventioned by the Government, conveyed to Bordeaux and Havre several cargoes of wine at a reduced freight, enabling them to compete on the former terms with French wines, notwithstanding the increased Customs duty. Last of all, the new Italian ambassador to Paris, Signor Ressmann, was able to restore the relations of the two Governments to a more friendly footing, and to pave the way for more amicable commercial relations.

In certain more direct measures which preceded the elections, the Government could not be reproached with having wasted its strength or its opportunities. Official pressure was skilfully brought to bear in every available way, as, for instance, when a Secretary-General, too highly connected to be summarily dismissed, found himself removed six times in a month because he seemed indifferent to the success of the official candidate. Here and there the police found it advisable to place under restraint a few prominent characters, but this only happened in Palermo and a few other large cities where the Socialist element was exceptionally strong. As usual, too, a large body of senators was created, many being selected from among those deputies whose seats were considered safe, and had been promised beforehand to supporters of the Government. In Italy, as in Spain, the result of an appeal to the ballot-boxes can be generally foreseen, and the present election was no exception to the rule. A large Ministerial majority was returned (Nov. 6) and the extreme Left, which the Government especially wished to weaken, found its chief leaders left without seats. Amongst these were Signori Cavallotti, Ettore Ferrari, Canzio, and Andrea Corte, and above all Signor Bonghi at Conegliano; whilst Crispi had been

triumphantly returned at Palermo, Luzzatti at Padua, and Chimorri at Catanzaro.

The decision of the Clerical Congress showed its effect most in Rome and the surrounding districts, where scarcely more than a quarter of the electors came forward to vote. This general abstention was further attributable to the existing state of the electoral law, which required that every elector—even though provided with a proper voting paper—must be personally identified by the scrutineers, or his identity certified by witnesses. In consequence of these abstentions second ballotings had to be held in no less than 162 cases, but the results did not improve the position of the Opposition.

On the eve of the opening of the Chamber (Nov. 23) a decree appeared in the official gazette augmenting the Customs duties on raw sugar, and making immediate use of the new tax upon official salaries and pensions. The King, in his speech from the throne, insisted strongly upon the necessity of establishing an equilibrium in the national income and expenditure. He promised that Bills would be brought forward for the reorganisation of University teaching, for the recasting of the code of military training, and for the creation of land banks to assist the agricultural population.

In the evening, after hearing the royal speech, the members of the majority—numbering, with some of the Crispi group, 256—assembled according to custom at the Consulta, under the presidency of Signor Giolitti, and it was then decided that the understanding between the new Administration and Signor Crispi should be publicly ratified by the choice of Signor Zanardelli as President of the Chamber.

On the following day the election took place, but not before the Opposition had shown its strength by depositing 172 blank papers against the 276 votes recorded for Signor Zanardelli. At the same time Signor Sonnino, followed by a certain number of members of the Centre, abstained from voting on the ground that the Government was leaning for support too much upon the Left.

It was the intention of the Opposition to attack the Ministry in the first instance on the use it had made of its influence in the elections, but the Premier managed to persuade the majority to postpone all such recriminatory debates until after the Budget had been brought forward. Upon this becoming known the electors of Covato, in the province of Bari, commenced legal proceedings against the Royal Commissioner, the local authorities, and the members of the Official Candidate's Committee, for illegal practices, in attempting to prevent the election of Signor Imbriani. The suit promised to reveal some extraordinary proceedings, and to show to what extent the courts were independent of official influence. No steps, however, were taken to bring the case to trial before the close of the year.

The death of Admiral Saint-Bon, the Minister of Marine, and one of Victor Emmanuel's most active lieutenants in the "risorgimento," gave the Premier the opportunity of gratifying the Senate, which had reasonable grounds of complaint in having no representatives in the Cabinet. The senator, Vice-Admiral Racchia, was therefore selected for the post, but the nomination altogether failed to effect the desired result, for the Senate continued to preserve a hostile attitude to the Cabinet in consequence of its having forced a batch of new members upon the Upper House on the eve of the elections. A motion was further brought forward to the effect that the number of senators should be limited to 300, and that in future those named by the King should be taken from a list drawn up by the various bodies having a right to be represented in the Senate. The quarrel grew more acute when that body refused to ratify the nomination of Signor Zuccaro. The King took umbrage at this extreme exercise of senatorial privilege, and declined to receive the deputation from that body, which was to present the address in answer to the royal speech.

In the Lower Chamber the debates on the address were prolonged for ten days, various amendments being proposed and discussed at length. Signor Barzillai wished to introduce a reference to the law of divorce, and subsequently reviewed the foreign policy of the country, urging the Ministry to cut itself free from the Triple Alliance; and Signor Socci dwelt upon the contradiction between the promise contained in the speech, of public works for the unemployed, and the Ministerial decrees reducing all public works to a minimum. No direct issue, however, was raised, and Signor Gallo, the reporter of the committee, having answered the various objections raised (Dec. 5) the address was agreed to.

Without delay the Budget was taken up and the debate continued from day to day. From the first it was evident that the position of the Ministry was precarious, and on the formal withdrawal of Signor Crispi from their side it became critical. The Budget debates were at once interrupted, and attention was directed to matters upon which differences of opinion were less marked. The suppression of brigandage in Sicily was a difficulty with which successive Cabinets had attempted to deal, with only spasmodic success—as might have been expected when Signor Nicotera, a former Minister of the Interior, in reply to the charge of having fostered brigandage in Sicily, by suppressing the mounted patrols, answered his assailant that these mounted soldiery, like all good Sicilians, undertook to advise the brigands where to strike, sharing with them the plunder carried off.

The Ministry, judging the moment opportune, thereupon challenged a vote of confidence (Dec. 18) on its general policy, which they obtained by 292 to 82 votes, Signor Crispi and his friends leaving the House without voting. This unexpected

success was followed by the introduction of measures empowering the Banks of Issue to prolong their privileges for three months. A short debate followed, in the course of which Signor Colajaroni, from the extreme Left, insisted upon an inquiry into the constitution and procedure of these banks. He asserted that the Banca Romana had been guilty of such irregularities that Italy was threatened, like France, with its *Panamino*. The Government warmly defended the privileged banks, and was supported by both Signor Crispi and the Marchese di Rudini, both of whom would be responsible, having been aware of the abuses and taken no steps to repress them. Notwithstanding this support, the Government was forced to promise that an official inquiry should be instituted, and on this understanding the privileges of the banks were prolonged for three months. Meanwhile the Budget had not been discussed and accepted, but the Chamber having voted a further two months' supply on account, in addition to the six months' already granted to the Ministry, formally adjourned for the holidays, having succeeded only in causing a general feeling of insecurity and distrust.

CHAPTER II.

I. GERMANY.

THE history of Germany for the year 1892 is full of incidents of great political interest, not only to the Germans but to the world at large. It shows how the nation, while gradually emancipating itself from the thralldom of traditions of paternal Government maintained by the prestige of popular heroes like the late Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, still retained those fractional party divisions which in past times had made it the helpless tool of a strong Government, and now incapacitated it for a Representative Ministry such as is possessed by other Constitutional States.

The first great struggle between the people and the Government was on the Prussian Education Bill. As this Bill would restore to the clergy some of the influence over national education of which it was deprived at the time of the Culturkampf, the National Liberals, hitherto the steadiest of the supporters of the Government, entered into a combination with the Radicals to defeat it. Liberals of all shades united in an energetic resistance to clerical interference in education; public meetings were held all over the country, at which violent speeches were made against the Bill, and ultimately the Government was forced to yield. Count Caprivi, who had assumed a defiant attitude in Parliament and had declared that the conflict was one between Christianity and Atheism, and that he would "swim against the stream," remained in office as

Chancellor of the Empire, but resigned the Premiership of the Prussian Cabinet, which was transferred to Count Eulenburg (March 25), while Count Zedlitz, Minister of Education and author of the unfortunate Bill, was succeeded by Dr. Bosse. While the agitation against the Bill was at its height, the German Emperor, in his annual speech at the banquet of the Diet of Brandenburg (Feb. 24), made some remarks which were universally construed as an appeal in favour of the Bill. He said that he regretted it had become the custom to grumble at and find fault with all that the Government does: "For the most trivial reasons men's minds are disturbed in this way, and their pleasure in life, and in the life and prosperity of our great German Fatherland, is embittered. This grumbling and cavilling gives rise to the idea that our country is the most unhappy in the world, and the worst governed, and that to live in it is to be miserable. That this is not the case we, of course, all know; but would it not be better if these dissatisfied grumblers were to shake the dust of Germany off their shoes and fly with all possible speed from our wretched and deplorable surroundings? By so doing they would benefit themselves and do us a great favour. The assured knowledge that your sympathy loyally attends me in my work inspires me with fresh strength to persevere in my task and to advance along the path marked out for me by heaven. To this are added the sense of responsibility to our Supreme Lord above, and my unshakeable conviction that He, our former ally at Rossbach and Dennewitz, will not leave me in the lurch. He has taken such infinite pains with our ancient Brandenburg and our House that we cannot suppose He has done this for no purpose. No; on the contrary, men of Brandenburg, we have a great future before us, and I am leading you towards days of glory! Do not let your trust in the future be weakened, or your delight in co-operating with me be dashed by complaints and the dissatisfied chatter of parties. Watchwords alone are not enough, and to this incessant cavilling at the new policy and the men who are carrying it out I return the firm and unqualified reply: 'My course is the right one, and it will be persevered in.'"

This speech was somewhat freely commented upon by the German press, with the result that actions for *lèse majesté* were brought against the *Cologne Gazette*, the *Frankfort Gazette*, and other leading papers. No penalty, however, was administered beyond the confiscation of the numbers in which the offending articles appeared.

An interesting debate on the changes in the Ministry took place on March 27, when Count Caprivi made the following characteristic remarks on the suggestion of Herr Richter, the Radical leader, that both the Prussian and the Imperial Ministers should be responsible to Parliament:—

"If even Prince Bismarck, with his enormous strength and past, found the increased responsibility which the Prussian

Premiership involved a burden heavy to bear, it would be immodest in any other man even to imagine that he would not suffer under it. The cares of the Prussian Premiership, the constant pressure of responsibility for things which were on the whole foreign to me, and with which I had no legal right directly to interfere, have hitherto formed my heaviest burden. The separation, however, is also advantageous to the Empire, as the Chancellor need no longer be involved in every Prussian crisis. It is said the Premier may stand more aloof, but this cannot be defined by regulations, but depends solely on the individual. My view of the duties of the Premier is that, when a Minister brings in a Bill and the Cabinet consents to it, he is the first who must seek that Minister. This was very easy for me, because there was no Bill which forced me asunder from my own conviction.

“The apprehension that the Empire may suffer from the separation of the two supreme offices is unfounded; on the contrary, the severance will lend the affairs of the Empire a desirable stability. It is good neither for the Foreign nor for the Home policy of the Empire, if the fall of the Chancellor is always the ultimate prospect when difficulties arise in Prussia; nor does it further the public interest if the Chancellor's position so frequently seems uncertain. Even Herr Richter will not seriously think of Parliamentary Government. I believe that, thank God, we are still far from that. I regard independent Imperial Ministries as quite out of the question for the present, and the Allied Governments do not think them desirable. The best way is to wait and see what shape things will take. In my opinion Germany stands too firm to be shaken by the question whether the Chancellor does or does not surrender some of his political offices which he thinks unimportant. Germany will get over this, and will not lose, but gain by it.”

Another important matter which came before the Prussian Parliament was the restoration to the Duke of Cumberland of the property of his late father, King George of Hanover, which was confiscated on March 2, 1868. The amount derived from this property, known as the Guelph fund, was about 2,000,000*l.*, and the interest on it had been applied to checking the agitation in favour of the restoration of Hanover as an independent kingdom. The preamble of the Bill, which was laid before the Prussian Chamber on March 15, stated that “the condition of the province of Hanover is now so settled that special means for preventing agitations against Prussia are no longer necessary.” Under the Bill the whole of the capital of the fund would still remain in the hands of the Prussian Government, the revenue only being made payable to the Duke and his successors. The Bill was passed in April.

The damage to the prestige of the Government produced, not only in Prussia but in the whole of Germany, by its conduct in

the matter of the Prussian Education Bill, was considerably increased by the provocative attitude of Prince Bismarck. In June the Prince proceeded to Vienna for his son's marriage to the Countess Hoyos, and was received with enthusiastic demonstrations at Berlin, Dresden and other German towns where he stopped on his way, and also by the German students in the Austrian capital. In an interview with one of the publishers of the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna the Prince sharply criticised the action of Count Caprivi in the matter of the negotiations for a commercial treaty with Austria, which, he said, would have been much more advantageous to Germany if her negotiators had been more firm and competent. He also strongly blamed the present attitude of Germany towards Russia, which he represented as having deprived Germany of all influence at St. Petersburg. "When I was in office," he remarked, "I had influence with the Russian ambassador at Berlin; and in the last conversation I had with the Emperor of Russia before my dismissal he said to me: 'I believe and trust you, but are you sure that you will remain in office?' I looked at him with astonishment, and replied: 'Certainly, your Majesty; I am quite sure I shall remain a Minister all my life;' for I had no suspicion that a change was coming, while the Czar himself seems to have been better informed on this point. This personal authority and confidence have hitherto been wanting in my successor, and the fact of the loss of this influence over Russian policy explains the change which has taken place in the political situation of Europe since my dismissal. The concessions to the Poles have also weakened Russia's confidence in Germany and diminished our influence."

This interview was followed by various others, and by articles in the ex-Chancellor's organ, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, all of which pursued the same tendency of exalting the policy adopted by Prince Bismarck while in office, and depreciating that of his successor. Thus in conversation with a representative of the *Neuste Nachrichten* at Munich the Prince said:—

"Revenge is not my object or intention, and is, indeed, far from my thoughts. On whom should I take vengeance? Least of all on my successor, who has never done me any harm. I am not at all revengeful. If I raise my voice from time to time, I do so for the good of the Fatherland. So far as my experience and authority go, and I seem still to possess some authority, judging by the noise and ado created by what I say all over the world, I only desire to influence and correct—this expression is not presumptuous, I think—those actions of the present Government which I do not deem conducive to the prosperous development of the Fatherland. The commercial treaties are at variance with our interests. They injure, for instance, the cattle and cheese industries, as well as the wine districts and the paper manufacture. The anxiety with which the treaties

were hidden from public criticism was, in my opinion, a great mistake. I should, as usual, have published the draft and gathered the opinions of experts first. The reproach that I opposed the authority of Parliament more than anybody else is not correct. I think, at all events, I never violated external form."

After repeating his well-known statement that at the time of his conflict with the Prussian Landtag his only object was to strengthen the Monarchy, he continued : " That is no longer necessary now, as the Constitution justly distributes the mutual prerogatives. I regard Parliament and the press as necessary correctives of the Government. Particularism increases as confidence in the central authority in Berlin diminishes, but it will never assume a form dangerous in any way to the existence of the Empire."

Speaking of Russo-German relations, he said he concluded the Austro-German Alliance in consequence of extremely maladroit Imperial letters from St. Petersburg to Berlin, and as a Defensive Alliance. Its object was only the mutual security of Germany and Austria against attacks, and Germany's good relations to Russia could continue, as the latter knew, owing to the purely defensive character of the Alliance : " I repeat my assurance that I enjoyed the confidence of the Emperor Alexander III. in the highest degree. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria reminded me in our conversation in Munich of the forged letters which he was said to have exchanged with the Countess of Flanders. In 1889 my oral assurances alone, that the letters were not genuine, was sufficient for the Czar. I have got into disfavour with the Emperor William, and do not yet know why. One cannot speak of reconciliation, as the Emperor has not fallen into disfavour with me. If his Majesty's disfavour ceased, our old relations would be renewed. I am sure that there were intrigues at work. The Emperor could certainly have been his own Chancellor. The retirement from my office would not have pained me, but the form in which it happened pains me deeply."

Speaking on the same subject to Dr. Blum, the Prince made some interesting revelations as to the events of 1875 : " In the spring of 1875," he said, " France was so weak that, according to official assurances, the French generals frankly declared that they would not fight, so that the world might appreciate the wantonness of a German attack. I have always considered it wicked to force on a war without provocation. That I have acted on this principle was proved on the occasion of the Luxemburg difficulty in 1867. . . . In opposition to this view of mine, the German General Staff, with the esteemed Von Moltke at its head, was of opinion in 1875 that France was bent on making war against us one day, and ought to be anticipated before she was ready. Moltke and Radowitz, who had inherited all the qualities of his father, and acquired another, the greatest pos-

sible drawback in a diplomatist—the habit of giving his tongue the rein after a third glass of wine—openly declared at table that we ought to make war on France. I had no thoughts of war. I was fully occupied by the *Culturkampf*, then at its height, and I insisted that the Emperor should warn the General Staff not to meddle with the affairs of the Foreign Office or with foreign policy. I ended by succeeding in this, though by roundabout means.

“When Radowitz was sent to St. Petersburg he was instructed to tell the *Charge d’Affaires*—our Ambassador, Prince Reuss, being then on leave—and our Military Attaché, General von Werder, that they were no longer to allow themselves to be used by Prince Gortchakoff as media for telegraphing to me, at the expense of Prussia, all the improper questions which the Russian Chancellor thought fit to ask me. Gortchakoff had a lump sum in the Russian Budget for official telegrams. What he saved of it went into his own pocket, and consequently he made unlimited use of our Ambassador and military representative. I therefore instructed Radowitz to tell these gentlemen that when Gortchakoff proposed things like that again they must refer him to the Russian Ambassador in Berlin, through whom alone he should address all questions. Radowitz was also to express to the Czar the pleasure felt by the King and myself at the prospect of seeing him one day in Berlin. . . . Gortchakoff was not then a personal enemy of mine, as he was after the Congress of Berlin, but only maliciously jealous. On the 10th of May, 1875, the Czar complained to me of the dishonesty of Gortchakoff, who knew perfectly well that he had no idea of making war, but nevertheless posed as if Europe owed to him alone the preservation of peace. The Czar then said: ‘You know that vanity has completely turned his head.’” At the same interview Prince Bismarck denied having suggested the famous “War in Sight” article in the *Post*, which, on the contrary, he at once disavowed, or the clumsy Notes which then emanated from Berlin, and for which he was not even responsible. The Prince added that, thanks to the Czar’s unbounded confidence in him, he brought about the League of the Three Emperors as a common and most effective means of defence against revolution. “Strictly speaking, I regarded this alliance as even stronger, by nature and necessity, than the present Triple Alliance, which, it is true, can be dissolved only against the will and conviction of politicians in the three allied nations.” He also said that German hatred of the Russians is mainly fostered by Jews and Poles, as well as by Nihilists, Frenchmen, and Englishmen. “The English would like to see us fighting with Russia, and thus be relieved of their Indian anxieties for ever.”

The Prince added the following remarks on the cession of Heligoland: “Zanzibar was already half German when we handed it over to the English. German commerce had already

quite cut out English commerce. The most important town and the most important port had become quite German in five or ten years. As to Heligoland, it is, in my opinion, rather a burden and a source of weakness than a support for strengthening Germany in the event of a war with France. The French Navy, superior to ours in number and strength, could not maintain itself hitherto in the North Sea and the Baltic, simply because it had no coaling station, and therefore always had to steam back to Cherbourg. So long as Heligoland was English, that is, in the hands of a neutral Power, this coal depôt was utterly closed against it. In future the French fleet need only silence the few batteries of Heligoland, which no art can make strong enough against the destructive force of modern guns, and then the coal depôt of the North Sea is, for the purpose of further attacks of the French fleet on our coasts, in the hands of the French."

In July the Prince made the following remarks on the principal Ministers, in a conversation at Friedrichsruh with Count Adolph Westarp: "When the Emperor ascended the throne one of my colleagues, who perhaps hoped to become my successor, said: 'Your Majesty, if Frederick the Great had found at his accession a Minister of the greatness of Prince Bismarck, and had kept him in office, he would never have acquired the title of *the Great*.' I do not yet know what was the final and immediate cause of my dismissal. It would be very interesting to me to learn it. It is the misfortune of our time that the leading Ministers are not in the right place. Caprivi would, doubtless, have been an excellent Minister of War or Chief of the General Staff, since the Army places confidence in him. He now directs our policy. Herr von Marschall, the former Public Prosecutor, whom I had in my mind's eye for the German Portfolio of Justice, is Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Do you know what is called at Berlin *Ministre Étranger—aux Affaires*? Count Zedlitz, probably good at home affairs, is plunged as a *homo novus* into the midst of the difficult question of the Elementary Schools, which the Emperor himself had profoundly studied for six months."

These remarks naturally produced great irritation in official circles in Berlin, and the following statement, which the Prince made in October to the editor of the *Zukunft*, was equally unpalatable at Vienna: "It may, after all, be a matter of indifference to purely German interests if some day Russia should put the keys of the Dardanelles in her pocket, guarantee to the Sultan his seraglio and his personal safety, and then wait to see whether Europe would declare war."

At the end of the same month he created a great turmoil in the European press by the following statement as to the origin of the war of 1870, which was generally understood to mean that he had purposely precipitated that war by publishing a garbled account of the famous interview between the Emperor

William and M. de Benedetti at Ems: "I shall go to Parliament only if it is absolutely necessary. Berlin is a garrison city, and I should have, in obedience to my conscience, to stand alone in the King's uniform in opposition to his Majesty's Government. That is an extremely disagreeable *rôle* for me to play, and I shrink from it as I used to shrink when I stood on the spring-board in the days when I bathed in the open air. Besides, the press would mutilate all that I said. It is so easy, you know, completely to alter the meaning of a speech, without forgery, but by simple omission. I once tried this myself, as editor of the Ems telegram with which the Social Democrats have gone catching crabs these twenty years past. The King sent it to me with the order to publish it either in whole or in part, and after I had edited it to my taste, by cancelling and condensation, Moltke, who was with me, exclaimed: 'A few minutes ago it was a *chamade*; now it is a *fanfare*.'"

The following explanation of the Prince's attitude before the Franco-German War, and of his views as to the present policy of France, was afterwards made by him to M. de Houx, of the *Matin*, in December:—

"It never entered my head that the choice of the Hohenzollern Prince for the Spanish throne could offend Napoleon III. The former's father was the French Emperor's friend. His grandfather, through the Murats, was allied with the Bonaparte family. I imagined, on the contrary, that the proximity would please the Imperial Government. For us Germans it was of very little importance to have at Madrid a King of our nation. We shall never be able to say, as did Louis XIV.: 'There are no more Pyrenees.' Between Germany and Spain there is something else than mountains, there is France. From Spain we can look for nothing but commercial exchange, and in all my relations with the country I had no other end than to find a market for our national products."

M. de Houx then recalled the unhappy trip of Alfonso XII. to Berlin and the deplorable scenes accompanying his return into Paris.

"Yes, I remember," said Prince Bismarck, "and that very thing made me think that it was less the King of Spain who was hissed at Paris than the Prussian officer. But really France made quite a mistake. I never imagined that in case of war between us Spain could bring to bear on your frontiers a big enough diversion to interest us. You can guard the Pyrenees wall without difficulty. Two divisions are quite enough for this. I do not understand your fright. You do not really know how strong you are there, and M. de Freycinet, the cleverest War Minister that you have ever had, will not contradict me. So I was as far as possible from imagining that the acceptance of the Hohenzollern Prince could become a pretext for war by France."

"On July 6, 1870, I was here at Varzin, quiet as in Arcadia

itself. The report of the sitting of the *Corps Législatif* was sent to me. I imagined I saw, owing to the slightness of the motive invoked, that there was a real *parti pris* in France for war. I shook from head to foot. I hastened to find my King. I showed him the gravity of the situation, the need of getting up the armaments, and the evident desire of the Imperial Government to seek a quarrel. I was annoyed for two reasons. In the first place, I did not like Count Benedetti's negotiating at Ems directly with the King, my master. Then I received some irritating news from Paris. Our Ambassador then was Baron Werther, an ominous man, for he was at Vienna in 1866 and at Paris in 1870. He attracted the lightning, but not quite in good lightning-rod fashion. I learned that he had accepted the text of a letter, the signature of which there was an attempt to ascribe to my King. It was my opinion that all concessions compatible with honour had been made, and that the period of war was still remote, although we were ready. As I have said, I had never thought this motive sufficient to declare war. But, after all, there was no reason why we should yield to a threat. We knew we were strong enough to be masters of our fate. I immediately recalled Baron Werther. This has been regarded as a rupture of diplomatic relations. Not at all. I recalled him because in certain negotiations at St. Cloud he took a stand which did not please me, and which was humiliating for my country.

“During this time M. Benedetti was instructed, as you know, to ask the King to countersign for the future the renunciation of the Hohenzollern Prince. The King opposed this with the refusal that everybody knows, and the incident was put into a telegram, rather long and rather obscure, which was communicated to me before being sent to the other Governments. This is the telegram of which I changed the wording, as was my right as Minister of Foreign Affairs, abridging it, rendering it more categorical and clear, but in no wise altering the sense, or introducing a word which was not true. I no longer recall the exact language of the telegram, but it received the King's assent, I being in perfect agreement with him on the occasion. I have the conscience, therefore, of having to the best of my ability safeguarded the dignity of my Sovereign and that of my country. Were not the debates of the *Corps Législatif* and the popular demonstrations in Paris and throughout France threats and provocations? Could we in these conditions subscribe to imperative dictation? Do you think that war would have been avoided and that the instigators of your Emperor would not have declared it if I had let a telegram pass which, while saying the same thing, was couched in less sure and precise language? Do you think the fate of the world hung on a matter of editing?”

On the question of the conditions of peace, Prince Bismarck said that the President of the Swiss Confederation intervened

with a demand for Mulhouse, over which Switzerland claimed historic rights, and also the incorporation of Alsace-Lorraine into the Swiss Confederation: "Thus would have been constituted between France and Germany a large neutral zone, formed by a Swiss canton and Belgium. I could not agree to this. If we ever wanted to come to blows, we could not meet at sea. There we shall always be behind you."

On the Franco-Russian *entente*, Prince Bismarck said: "You remember what Russia did in November 1870. While we were busy together, she denounced the treaty of 1856. If it ever happens, which I do not believe, that you declare war against us, do not imagine that Russia's first care will be to hurry south. I am speaking not only of her armies, which are moved slowly, but of her diplomacy. It is all the same to us; we have nothing to do in the Mediterranean. On the contrary, it would be useful to us to have the lateral pressure taken off, to have Russia busy in the south, and meet the English there. For you that would not so much matter. The Black Sea and the Straits do not much interest you, and as for your interest in the Levant, you ought to prefer meeting the Russians rather than the English. Thus, in case of conflict, there is no reason why we should care what Russia does in the Balkans. They will have *carte blanche*. The Russian Army is full of valour. The Czar Nicholas, I believe, said to our King: 'Ah, if our troops were commanded by your officers and non-commissioned officers, Russia would long ago have been at Cadiz,' but this was pure Muscovite gasconade."

Prince Bismarck then touched on the question of French Colonial policy: "You have at your door, without needing to cross isthmuses or oceans, Indies which may become richer than the English Indies. In West Africa, putting aside Morocco, you have an immense empire to take. There I have never opposed you. I did not turn you away from Tunis. I would never have tried to upset your plan of uniting your northern possessions to those of Senegal and the Congo. Why not have made this your chief policy? Admit that it is not I who incited France to go to Tonquin, at the other end of the world, where you find yourself in hostility with the Siamese and the English, and where you will also have under your feet three hundred millions of venomous serpents. Germany is not jealous of your Colonial extension, and will applaud all your success in Africa. For us, we are content with what we have in Europe. And it is only by commerce that we wish to enrich ourselves throughout the world."

The German Parliament was occupied with military questions during the greater part of the session of 1892. The first of these which came under consideration was that of the rifles supplied to the German Army, nearly half-a-million in number, by the Jewish firm of Löwe & Co., which an anti-Semitic agitator, Herr Ahlwardt, had alleged were worthless, in conse-

quence of which Messrs. Löwe brought an action for libel against him in May. In December he was found guilty of the charge of libel and sentenced to five months' imprisonment, notwithstanding which he was elected to the Reichsrath as member for Auernswalde by a large majority. In reply to a question addressed to him in the Reichsrath on the subject, Count Caprivi stated that the Löwe rifles, like all those supplied to the German Army, were perfectly good as regards both design and manufacture, and fulfilled all the demands of modern warfare. The result of Herr Ahlwardt's election was a great anti-Semitic agitation, in which members of various parties—notably the Conservative—in the Reichsrath took part, and steps were taken for the formation of a "National" party composed of the opponents of the Government, with a somewhat indefinite programme, of which anti-Semitism and bimetallism were the principal features.

In February there was a debate in the House on the charges of cruelty which had been made against non-commissioned officers. A proposal for extending and developing the right of complaint accorded to the soldiers was rejected by a small majority, but it was resolved that the Bavarian system of absolute publicity with regard to the proceedings of courts martial should be adopted in the German Army. The agitation had arisen at the beginning of the month from the publication in a Socialist journal of some reports of gross bullying and other ill-treatment practised by certain sergeants in the Twelfth Army Corps, followed by the stringent order issued to his officers by Prince George of Saxony, calling on them to suppress these practices, and remarking that Socialism, which is a national danger in Germany, was strengthened by such scandals.

On March 4 a motion was introduced advocating negotiations with the object of making the inviolability of private property at sea in time of war a principle of international law, and Count Caprivi, in an interesting speech on the subject, said that all the dictates of humanity were on the side of the proposal, but its practicability was more than doubtful. If fresh international agreements were made they would be even less satisfactory than that of 1856. The development of the means of naval warfare had altered the whole situation. Naval battles now-a-days seldom decided the issue of wars, and would be still less decisive in future. The victor could bring pressure to bear on the enemy only by landing troops on a large scale and destroying commerce, and Powers that waged naval wars with countries which were not their immediate neighbours would not easily forego that right.

There was no essential difference, he added, in this respect between war by sea and war on land. "If vessels, laden possibly with provisions, tried to run a blockade, they were captured, and, similarly, if during the siege of Paris a special train had attempted to enter that city, the Germans would have detained

it. Most of the great Naval Powers counted on the possibility of using merchant ships in time of war. In England the Admiralty kept a list in which merchant vessels were entered provided they fulfilled certain conditions. A volunteer fleet of cruisers existed in Russia. All these ships remained private vessels in the meantime, but an enemy would not let them go scot free; on the contrary, efforts would be made from the beginning of the war to seize or destroy them."

During the summer it was reported that the Government proposed to reduce the period of service in the infantry from three years (or rather, as it generally was in practice, two years and six months) to two. This was a change which had long been advocated by the Clericals and the Radicals, but had always been strongly opposed by the Conservatives and the chief officers of the Army. But it soon appeared that the real object of introducing it was to obtain a leverage for increasing the strength of the Army. Under the Bill the reduction of the period of service was not to be made by law, but by administrative decree, and was therefore liable to be reversed at any time by the Government without asking the consent of Parliament. On the other hand, the peace strength of the Army was to be increased by 84,000 men, and a corresponding increase was to be effected in the annual contingent of recruits. The arguments in favour of the Bill were stated as usual in the preamble. It began by pointing out that the political military situation had undergone a change to Germany's disadvantage, and that this fact necessitated the adoption of thorough-going measures. The preponderance hitherto enjoyed by Germany, owing to her system of universal military service, had disappeared, and the country had been outstripped by its neighbours. In France a law had been enacted on July 15, 1889, by which the system of universal military service had been raised to a high pitch of perfection, and Russia, on her part, was just as unremittingly working in this direction. The French Army, with twenty-five classes of recruits, comprised 4,053,000 men, and Russia had an Army of 4,556,000 men.

In the face of these facts, "the only way in which Germany can guard her security and independence is by utilising to the full her national defensive power, and to this end all men capable of bearing arms must be included in the service. Not until then will Germany be in a position to await an attack with tranquillity. The new organisation must be carried out within the existing military framework, but more men must be trained. This can only be effected by a shortening of the term of active service. In principle the three years' service prescribed by the Constitution will be retained, but in fact there will be a shorter service for infantry. At the same time, under the clauses of paragraph 18 of the Military Penal Code, men may be kept with the colours until their third year has expired. It is computed that with 235,000 recruits annually, inclusive of one

year's volunteers, and with allowance of 25 per cent. for waste, Germany will, in twenty-four years, have an Army of 4,400,000 men, thus surpassing to some extent France, who has reached the limit of her capacity, and remaining only slightly behind Russia."

The Septennate (that is the system of fixing the strength of the Army every seven years) was to be abolished, and a quinquennial period substituted for it. After declaring that a comparison between the figures given for the German, French, and Russian Armies does not enable an absolutely correct idea of their relative strength to be formed, and that the determining fact is the strength of the individual classes of recruits, the preamble concludes as follows: "The position in which we are now placed is this, that an opponent, in order to establish, as far as possible, numerical equality with us, must at the outset have recourse to the enrolment of considerably older classes of recruits."

As regards the technical details dealt with in the Bill the peace effective, numbering 492,068 men, comprises privates, corporals, and chief corporals, but does not include officers or non-commissioned officers. The infantry was to be divided into 711 battalions, the cavalry into 477 squadrons, the field artillery into 494 batteries, the foot artillery into 37 battalions, the pioneer corps into 24 battalions, the railway detachment into 7, and the Army service corps into 24 battalions. A fourth battalion would be added to each regiment of infantry.

With respect to the cost, a capital expenditure of 66,800,000 marks would be required, of which 61,000,000 marks would fall on the financial year 1893-94. The continuous expenditure would ultimately be 64,000,000 marks per annum, though for the first year 56,400,000 marks would suffice. The increase of the establishment under the new Bill would be 2,138 officers, 234 military surgeons, 209 gunmakers and armourers, 23 veterinary surgeons, 1 saddler, 11,857 non-commissioned officers, 72,073 privates, and 6,130 service horses. In order to provide the necessary funds for the proposed augmentation of the Army, Bills were introduced on December 6 for an increase of the beer and spirit duties and for doubling the tax on Stock Exchange transactions.

The publication of the Army Bill and the Financial Bills accompanying it was followed by a storm of opposition in the Liberal and Clerical press. The reduction of the period of military service was generally approved, except by the Conservative organs, but there was a consensus of opinion that the price to be paid for it was too heavy. Prince Bismarck, in an interview with Dr. Hans Blum, strongly condemned the Bill, chiefly on the ground that the measure is uncalled for. He also gave it as his opinion that the great increase in the peace strength of the French and Russian Armies was not a sufficient reason for the Bill. The Prince added: "We are to be made

so strong that we shall be able to fight along two fronts at once. Why not along three? It is very unlikely that we will have a double-fronted war, for Russia would by no means consider it a *casus belli* if France were to make war upon us wantonly. In the extremely remote event of Russia attacking us single-handed, France would probably look on at first to see how matters went, and then either join in the game or stay out. In a future war the victor will be he who wins the first two or three battles. More than two or three hundred thousand men cannot be led and kept in hand at one time or placed on one battlefield. Everything, therefore, depends, as hitherto, on good leadership and superior tactics, and these are things that are not guaranteed by an enormous increase of the Armies. With good leadership we can operate successfully, even along two fronts, with our present Army. Count Caprivi himself has spoken convincingly against the 'passion for numbers'; why, then, is numerical superiority suddenly expected to ensure victory? I cannot at all see why the danger of war should seem more imminent now than in 1888. On the contrary, I believe that war will certainly not break out within two or three years. Russia will not complete her military preparations before then, and neither the present French Government nor Russia wishes for war. A Monarchy in France would be more dangerous to peace with Germany than the Republic, and the Czar is personally bent on peace. In Russia, only the press, the Poles, and the Jews are trying to provoke war."

The most effective attack upon the Bill, however, was made during the debate on the Budget, by Herr Richter, the leader of the Radicals. The Bill cannot, he said, be justified by any pressing necessity, for it will not carry into effect the proposed augmentation of the Army for twenty-four years to come.

"The assertion," he continued, "that the men of 1870 sacrificed their blood, and that we will not even sacrifice our money, is absolutely false. Since 1870 twelve milliards have been sacrificed for the Army and Navy, an expenditure rendered possible only by increasing the duties and taxes by four hundred and sixty-seven millions. The War Office had four of the five milliards of the French War indemnity. We have paid for new rifles, new guns and new fortresses three separate times. The increase of the Russian cavalry on our Eastern frontier is counterbalanced by the presence of our great masses of infantry, whose small-bore rifles will not let the cavalry get very far, not to mention that our mobilisation there is not a matter of days but of hours. In answer to the Chancellor's statement last year that there are not fifty officers in the whole Army who know the full strength of our Army, I may say that there are not five deputies who do, for even the confidential communications given in our committees contain but few statements of our strength. In case of war, not only foreign countries, but also our own countrymen, will be amazed to see what

preparations the War Office has made. In 1870-71 the principle of universal military service was by no means universally enforced, and we had not the allies that we have now. The Prussian reorganisation scheme, increasing the Army by 65,000 men, was hardly ten years old, and therefore did not comprise all the grades liable to service. Nevertheless, the old Prussian provinces alone sent 634,000 men into the field. The other provinces and the other German States were not far behind. All this has now been changed. When, in 1888, Prince Bismarck gave his reasons in this House for the Bill for the increase of the Landsturm, he called the Landwehr an Army of *triarii*, and extolled their gigantic stature and their value in the defence of the Fatherland. Now Count Caprivi describes them as old men, as married men of sedentary habits, and as a doubtful element in the Army. Apparently, then, we ought to forbid officers and non-commissioned officers to marry. Yet France and Russia have imitated our Landwehr in another form.

“ The Chancellor’s further remark that the base of the pyramid is not broad enough is also incorrect. 135,000 recruits were raised in 1873, and 189,000 in 1890, so that the base has been made broader by a third, while the population has increased only one-sixth. Our Army on a war footing exceeds in strength anything that Scharnhorst planned. Again, the Chancellor does not take the supplementary reserves into account, on the ground of their short term of service, whereas many Frenchmen serve only six, and numbers of Russians only nine months. The constant increase in the number of our recruits, owing to the growth of the population, is an important factor in the rejuvenescence of the Army, on which so much stress is laid, so that in this respect as well the new Bill is superfluous. The Chancellor spoke the other day, for the first time in public, of the fourth battalions and the two reserve battalions behind them. This shows you the great difference between our strength now and in 1870. In 1870 we had no reserve battalions. On the contrary, the Line was immediately followed by the Landwehr, of which, however, we could send only one-half into the field, as its reorganisation was not then complete. The Chancellor says, indeed, that the reserve battalions really consist of Landwehr men. This is not the case. Each line battalion is now able to give a large part of its ‘supplement’ to the reserve, corresponding to the *régiments mixtes* of the French Army, though our system is greatly superior to theirs. I should not have mentioned this had the Chancellor not done so himself. Moreover, sixty-nine new line battalions, with all their equipment, have been added since 1871. In the war of 1870-71, the highest total of the German Army was 1,900,000 ; since then it must have increased, not to mention the millions of the Armies of our Allies. Napoleon I. said, when the numerical strength of his opponents was

reckoned up to him, 'That's more soldiers than are necessary to fetch the devil from hell.' " These arguments, and others to the like effect, produced a great impression on the German nation, and the unsatisfactory condition of the German and Prussian Treasuries, coupled with the agricultural distress, convinced many who would otherwise have been disposed to support the Government that the moment was inopportune for increasing the taxes and withdrawing a larger number of able-bodied men from the fields for service in the Army. This feeling was strongly expressed during the discussion of the Bills in committee, and at the end of the year the chances of their passing appeared very small.

Labour questions were a fruitful political topic in Germany during the year. The publication of Mr. Chamberlain's Pension Scheme gave rise to an exhaustive criticism of the law on this subject in Germany (see "Annual Register," 1889, p. 297), which came into operation on January 1, 1891, and had thus afforded some experience as to its working. The universal opinion was that this law is by no means regarded as a success by those whom it is intended to benefit, although it works under much better conditions than any which can be created in England under its existing political and social system. In Germany the exigencies of compulsory military service require that a man should be registered from the day of his birth to that of his death. The Government must be able to lay hands upon him at any time. A man can accomplish no civil act without producing his papers of identity. He cannot set up in business, nor buy land, nor obtain a situation, nor marry, nor get out of any scrape with the judicial authorities, nor leave the country, without satisfying the police as to who he is, where he was born, who were his parents, and so forth. A man who begs in the streets may be challenged by any passer-by to furnish proof of his identity, and if he cannot do this the police may arrest him and detain him in custody until all his antecedents are fully revealed.

German workmen grumble at the obligation of having to stick stamps on their insurance cards every week, and employers of labour who have several scores or hundreds of men in their pay also think it a nuisance that they should be compelled to enforce the stamp sticking and themselves to contribute as many stamps as their men have subscribed. In great factories extra clerks have had to be employed solely to attend to this stamp sticking and to keep the books relating thereto. Then men are apt to lose their cards, or they fall into arrears through illness or being on strike or going abroad, and all these irregularities involve long visits to a registration office, with vexatious interrogatories. Even the workman who simply changes his place of residence has to submit himself to some form of official cross-examination. The State meanwhile has to employ a host of clerks and to build huge offices for the

transaction of the insurance business. Taking the number of men and women who are compelled to insure themselves, roughly speaking, at ten millions annually, and supposing each to fill up four cards a year, the number of cards in the possession of Government sixty-nine years hence, when the first pensions will fall due, will amount to 2,760,000,000. And these figures take no account of the probable increase of population. Warehouses must be provided for the storing of these cards, and they must be rendered fireproof. Moreover, as the destruction of a single warehouse would cause inextricable confusion, it will become necessary to keep duplicate registers of the cards under separate roofs.

Finally, the amount of capital accumulated in the hands of the Government during the next seventy years will be stupendous, and, once the first pensions become payable, the Government will, if all goes well, have to disburse about one hundred millions sterling a year, in order that seventy years hence a number of old men may draw pensions of from 9*l.* to 13*l.* a year.

In February Berlin was the scene of a disturbance unparalleled in the history of that city. Several thousands of workmen out of employment held a meeting at Friedrichshain, and thence marched to Berlin, where they stopped before the Imperial Palace, demanding bread. The police drew their sabres and attempted to disperse them, but were met with a determined resistance, and it was not until several persons had been injured on both sides that the square was cleared. Other disturbances occurred in various parts of the city, and were renewed on the following days. On the 26th the Emperor rode into the midst of the crowd, and the courage he thus displayed produced a very favourable impression. The leaders of the riot were arrested, and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, ranging from two months to four years. Similar riots, though not on so large a scale, took place at Hamburg, Brunswick, Dantzic, Hanover, Leipzig, and other large towns.

In October the "Independent Socialists," a new party composed of men who had seceded from the Social Democratic party, issued a programme, of which the following was the most striking passage: "In their efforts to improve their situation, the workmen should not strengthen the State, the political weapon of the ruling classes, but aim at its enfeeblement and complete abolition. They must, therefore, reject State Socialism in all its forms. They can bring about a satisfactory improvement of their position only by capturing the means of production, and by making every effort to abolish capitalist society, the domination of the classes, and the State, chiefly by great economic movements *en masse*, such as strikes, boycotts, refusal to enter into legal obligations, &c.

"In their struggle against capital, they must express their opposition on principle to all the institutions of modern society,

the Church, the School, the Army, the Bureaucracy, Parliamentary Government, &c. In order to prosecute this struggle with effect the Independent Socialists declare themselves at one with the Revolutionary Socialistic movement in all countries."

The Socialist Congress met at Berlin on November 14, and passed a resolution much to the same effect as the passage from the Independent Socialists' manifesto above quoted. It declared that Social Democracy had nothing in common with State Socialism ; the former was Revolutionary, the latter Conservative, and the two were irreconcilably antagonistic to each other. The report on the work done by the Social Democratic party stated that an energetic campaign had been prosecuted in Rhineland, Thuringia, Silesia, Westphalia, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, East Prussia, Baden, and other provinces. The meetings held in the various centres were organised by the Executive in Berlin, and were addressed by Messrs. Bebel, Liebknecht, Auer, Singer, and other prominent members of the party. A new departure had also been made in the form of an agitation among the peasantry in rural districts, an enormous number of tracts, bearing especially on agricultural questions, being distributed. The agitators reported that their success among the agricultural population had surpassed their most sanguine expectations. Numerous Socialist Committees were established, and to this agitation the report attributed the successes scored by Socialist candidates in many local and municipal elections. In the Saxon Diet four new seats were won by the party, the votes recorded being increased from 15,000 to 34,000. In the Berlin municipal election, again, the Socialists secured in 1890 as many as 15,791 votes, as compared with 5,597 recorded in 1884. In the local Diets of Altenburg, Reuss, Gotha, and Meiningen Socialist candidates were elected for the first time. In the Reichstag bye-elections one seat was gained, the total representation of the party being thus increased to thirty-six, while the Socialist votes recorded were in nearly every case double those recorded at the general elections.

In colonial affairs the only incident of importance was the defeat, in June, of the German force under Baron von Bülow at Kilima-Njaro and Fort Marang. The whole district was evacuated, and no steps were taken to retrieve the defeat. As regards foreign policy the conciliatory attitude of Germany towards the Powers was maintained, and steps were taken for improving the relations with Russia, which had become somewhat strained under the new regime. A meeting took place in June between the German Emperor and the Czar at Kiel, the chief object of which appears to have been to facilitate negotiations between Russia and Germany for a commercial treaty, the agriculturists in the former country having greatly suffered from the differential tariff against Russian corn established by the European Customs' League. No change, however, was effected by this meeting in the relative position of the European

Powers, and as if to show that Russia still adhered to her *rap-prochement* with France, the Grand Duke Constantine paid a visit to President Carnot at the same time as the Russian and German Emperors were meeting at Kiel. Another visit—that of the King of Italy to Berlin after the German Emperor's return from Kiel—was marked by a cordiality on both sides which faithfully reflected the relations between the two States as fellow-members of the Triple Alliance.

II. RUSSIA.

Famine and the cholera paralysed the action of Russia both at home and abroad in 1892 as in 1891. The harvest was as bad as it had been in the preceding year, and notwithstanding the benevolence of private individuals, the villages were full of sufferers from starvation, cholera, and typhus. As was stated by Count Bobrinsky, Marshal of the nobility in the Government of Toula, "the rich had become poor, and the poor had become beggars." A correspondent of a Russian paper, writing from the famine districts in February, accounted for the prevalent distress to a great extent by the defective rural organisation of the Empire. Government doctors were distributed in a proportion of one to each district (often as large as Yorkshire), and could not reach a patient till five days after being called. The supply of medicines was totally insufficient, and prescriptions had to be made up one-fifth the required strength. Much of the misery may be traced, according to the views of this correspondent, to the increase of population, and as an instance he related how in one village there were in 1880 forty families among whom the communal land was distributed; while in 1882 there were sixty families, and now eighty, all of whom have gradually acquired portions of lands. It needs no argument to prove that the land which was sufficient in 1880 means starvation in 1890. Rather than quit his village, the peasant insists on having his portion, and this is the result.

Another contributive cause is the extent to which village autonomy was being carried. The *starshina*, elected by the peasants to the post of elder, received from 600 to 1,000 roubles a year, a salary greater than is generally paid to men of University education. He was usually unable to read or write, and was at the mercy of the village *pisarz* or clerk, who presented anything he pleased for signature or seal. The sub-elders also received comparatively large pay, and had literally nothing to do. These *starshinas* often drove in carriages and sledges, while the villagers were starving. To complete the picture, we have the *koolaks*, or usurers. The clique composed of the *starshina*, the *pisarz*, and the *koolaks*, with a few inferior employees, was all-powerful.

Another picture drawn from the province of Ekaterinoslav shows the fatal tendency of the economic conditions of country

life in Russia. In 1888 the nobility of this province had lands mortgaged up to 6,500,000 roubles in the local bank alone. "We are no longer nobles, or landed proprietors," one of them remarked lately; "we are the slaves of the banks and *koolaks*." Besides its debts, the nobility lost in the last five years to other classes some 2,500,000 acres. The principal buyers were naturalised Germans; so much so that the Zemstvo of Ekaterinoslav petitioned the Governor to forbid any German to buy more than twenty-five acres. Other Zemstvos, on the contrary, were glad to see the Germans enter their districts. But usury was the most powerful cause of the prevalent distress. According to a communication published by the Economical Society of St. Petersburg, the rural population was paying 200,000,000 roubles per annum interest to the *koolaks*. This is about equivalent to the interest annually paid on the National Debt. In fact, the usurers had discounted the State revenues, and gradually sucked the peasantry so dry that the latter were refusing to have anything more to do with them. Hitherto, when a Commune could not pay its taxes the *koolak* paid, and took the crops of the population for several years in advance as repayment. Now, however, by a long process of this exhaustive drain upon them, the peasantry had been reduced to such utter ruin that even the *koolaks* would no longer lend. Thus there was little or no prospect of the enormous arrears being paid, nor would it be possible to collect taxes unless steps could be taken to prevent the *koolak* from recommencing his operations when the peasants recover from their destitution.

The cholera broke out in Russia about the beginning of June, and was most destructive in the south-eastern districts, where the ignorant and terrified populace began a series of riots which had to be put down by the troops after much bloodshed. At Astrakhan several doctors were killed and houses wrecked; in Taschkend a Russian colonel was beaten to death in the street; and Kavalinsk, in the province of Saratoff, was given over for three days to the violence of the mob. The most serious, however, of the riots in Russia was that which broke out in May at Lodz, a manufacturing town in the Government at Warsaw, as the accompaniment of a strike for an increase of wages. The riot lasted three days, and upwards of 200 people were killed. The general distress in the country, combined with the repressive measures taken by the Government towards members of other nationality or religion than the Russian, also gave a stimulus to revolutionary agitation. About the commencement of the year St. Petersburg was flooded with revolutionary leaflets, and a number of quiet arrests followed. The printing office, however, of the Anarchists (*Narodvoltsy*, as they called themselves) has hitherto defied discovery, in spite of an offer of 100,000 roubles for information which might put the police on its track.

One of these leaflets was an address to the youth of Russia, describing the object of the agitation as follows: "The soil on which we must work is the popular discontent, the distress of the nation, and the disorganisation of the Government. The arms for the revolution are propaganda, agitation, and, when necessary, terrorism. Its object is a reform of the State, which is, perhaps, much nearer than is generally believed."

The second, addressed to the peasantry, laid the blame of the famine not so much on the bad harvest as on the bad Administration, and warned the peasants that they need not look for relief from the Government or the Czar. "The Government," it says, "would never give a penny to the starving were it not for the fear that the famine would kill their patience and lead them to revolt and massacre the Zemsky Natchalniks and other servants of the Czar who help him to flay his people. The hungry are wrong if they think the Czar will ever do anything for them. The money they receive, which they call the gift of the Czar, is in reality given by the Zemstvos, who have bound themselves to pay it all back. Soon the Stanovoyes and Ispravniks will begin visiting the villages, scourging and imprisoning all who refuse to pay, and, if the inhabitants are not ruined already, when they arrive they will finish them off. The people do not understand that all their grievances come from the close bonds between the Czar and the nobility. Our Czar is the Czar of the nobility; he is not the Czar of the moujiks."

The writer then goes on to say that there are many enlightened men who pity the woes of the masses, but if one of them attempts to speak he is at once sent to Siberia, or otherwise disappears. Consequently, the friends of the peasants have determined to teach them by letters how to be happy and free.

There was also considerable agitation in Poland during the year in consequence of an ukase issued in May imposing fines of 300 roubles, with imprisonment for three months, on all teachers and students in schools established without the special permission of the Government. Religious persecution added to the general discontent. In March upwards of 100,000 Buddhists in Siberia were forced to join the Russian Church, and in December a Lutheran pastor, named Brenner, aged fifty, was condemned by the Court at Riga to the loss of his priestly office and status, and to three months' imprisonment, for having administered the Sacrament to a member of the orthodox Church according to the Protestant ritual.

The expenditure for the relief of the distress caused by the famine, and the impossibility of recovering the arrears of taxes from the starving peasantry, caused serious disturbance in the finances of the country.

The Imperial Budget for 1892, issued at the beginning of the year, estimated the ordinary revenue at 886,500,000 roubles,

against 900,000,000 roubles during the past year, and the extraordinary revenue at 4,500,000 roubles, as compared with 13,500,000 in 1891. Thus, the total estimated receipts for 1892 fell short of those of the preceding financial year by 23,000,000 roubles, the total revenue for the two years respectively being 891,000,000 and 914,000,000 roubles, in round numbers.

The ordinary expenditure for the coming year was estimated at 911,500,000 roubles, against an actual outlay of about 898,000,000 roubles in 1891, and the extraordinary expenditure at 53,500,000 roubles against 63,500,000. The total expenditure was 965,000,000 roubles for 1892, as compared with 961,500,000 in 1891.

The estimates of the Ministry of War amounted to 228,900,000 roubles, against 229,000,000 last year, a decrease of 100,000 roubles.

The total deficit, in round numbers, was estimated at 74,000,000 roubles.

As regards the means to be adopted for meeting the deficit, the clause of the Budget relating to this point stated that the sum of 74,268,375 roubles would be drawn from the available cash reserve at the Imperial Treasury replenished from the receipts of the three per cent. gold loan of 1891.

The Navy Estimates amounted to 47,800,000 roubles, as against 44,800,000 roubles for the previous year, an increase of 3,000,000 roubles.

In the Extraordinary Estimates, a sum of 33,400,000 roubles was allotted to the construction of railways and harbours, as against 42,900,000 assigned for that purpose in the previous year, and 21,100,000 roubles to war material, as against 20,000,000 spent for that purpose in 1891.

An attempt was made to obtain a loan in Germany, but it failed, and in September M. Vischnegradzky, the Minister of Finance, resigned on the ground of ill-health, though the real reason of his resignation was believed to be the failure of his financial policy. By practically closing the Empire to foreign imports, he provoked retaliatory measures on the part of other countries, thereby crippling Russian trade without obtaining a sufficient development of Russian industry to compensate for the losses thereby occasioned, which were enormously increased by the famine. The deficit for the first half of the year turned out to be 180,000,000 roubles, or 100,000,000 more than had been estimated. The amount of direct taxes collected from the peasants during the first eight months of the year was 28,594,000 roubles, being 31·7 per cent. of the estimate for the whole year, which was 114,724,000 roubles. The receipts of direct taxes from other classes of the population during the same period amounted to 7,516,000 roubles, or 38·2 per cent. of the year's estimate of 19,664,000 roubles.

M. Vischnegradzky was succeeded as Minister of Finance by M. Witte, a financier of great reputation for ability and skill,

and not so wedded to Protectionist theories as his predecessor. It was hoped that this change of Ministers might lead to a resumption of the negotiations with Germany for a commercial treaty, which had come to a deadlock owing to the refusal of M. Vischnegradzky to make any reduction in the Customs duties on German goods; but nothing was done in the matter up to the end of the year.

The increase of the Black Sea fleet which had been determined on in the previous year was pushed forward with great energy. In the spring two new ironclads were added to it, making six in all—the *Sinope*, the *Chesma*, the *Catherine II.*, the *Twelve Apostles*, the *Three Saints*, and the *George Pobiedonoscheff*. All these vessels are armed with heavy guns. There are also in this fleet twelve gunboats, two steel torpedo rams, fifty-one torpedo boats, and twenty cruisers. At St. Petersburg a new cruiser, the *Rurik*, was launched in November. Its registered tonnage is 11,933 tons, and it can carry 13,250 tons. Its armour plates are ten inches thick. Its equipment consists of four guns of eight inches, sixteen of four inches, six of twelve centimetres, sixteen Hotchkiss guns, two torpedo boats, two steam launches, and nine rowing boats. Its length is 435 feet, and breadth 65 feet.

According to the official *Journal*, the *Rurik* is the biggest cruiser afloat, and the largest war-ship in the world; but two others had already been commenced of 11,700 and 12,000 tons respectively. The *Journal* added that, in view of the systematic opposition of England to the Russian advance, a full development of a force of cruisers to act against the British commercial fleet had become an object of primary importance.

In Central Asia Russia was also very active. In the province of Syr Daria forty-seven Russian villages had been built; these were supplied with churches, schools, and hospitals, and were inhabited by nearly 23,000 people, many of whom possessed cattle, fields of wheat, mills, fruit trees, and cotton plants. On June 14 Colonel Yonoff left New Marghilan, the capital of Ferghana, for the Pamirs with a staff of four officers and a force of artillery, infantry, and Cossacks, which constituted three-fourths of the Russian troops quartered in the province of Ferghana, and it was joined before starting by a number of volunteers, painters, naturalists, geologists, and others intent on scientific research. The infantry formed the advanced guard of the expeditionary force.

Terrific storms and heavy rain made the roads impassable and drenched the soldiers to the skin. The expedition established telegraphic communication on the entire route as it went along, but in one of the storms a number of posts were blown down, while a shell was struck by lightning and burst, happily without wounding any one.

The appointment of the celebrated traveller Gromtchévski as chief of the province of Ferghana in August seemed to show

that the real object of the expedition was to annex the Pamirs, as Osch, which is the centre of the province, and is within striking distance of the Pamirs, was now made the seat of government instead of Marghilan; but, according to the official *Turkestan Gazette*, the object was merely to prevent the Afghans and Chinese from dividing the country between them "in accordance with the plan of Indian defence, or rather attack, against Russia framed by General Macgregor in 1884." On July 23 Colonel Yonoff, hearing that the Afghans were posted at Soma Tash, which, according to the *Gazette*, "is beyond doubt on Russian territory," attacked them, and after a short fight, in which there were killed and wounded on both sides, the Afghans retired. Subsequently Colonel Yonoff met two British officers, Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Davison, who at his request had to retrace their steps to the Chinese frontier, on the ground that the Alichur Pamir and the adjoining districts were Russian territory. The matter was the subject of negotiation with China and England during the greater part of the year, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. Meanwhile the officers concerned in the expedition were officially thanked for their services by the Governor-General of Turkestan.

In Europe, though Russia showed her usual activity in seeking to attain the objects of her policy, her attitude towards the Triple Alliance was more friendly than it had been for many years past. With regard to Bulgaria she remained as hostile as ever, and the ill-feeling between the two countries was considerably exacerbated by the publication by the Bulgarian Government of a mass of secret papers which showed that M. Hitrovo, the late Russian Minister at Bucharest, had furnished funds for a conspiracy to assassinate Prince Ferdinand, and had even recommended the use of dynamite for that purpose. The cordial reception of M. Stambuloff by the Sultan in August caused much irritation at St. Petersburg, and a note was addressed to the Porte on the subject in September. The reply was polite, but cold. It affirmed that the Porte has always respected the Treaty of Berlin, and will continue to do so, and that M. Stambuloff's reception had no political character. An attempt was made in November to obtain further concessions from the Porte as to the passage of Russian war material and ammunition through the Dardanelles in continuation of the negotiations of the previous year (see "Annual Register," 1891, p. 326) but without success. An understanding was, however, arrived at on the old question of the war indemnity, according to the terms of which Russia will desist from further opposing the tobacco monopoly, on condition that Turkey pays the balance of the indemnity due to Russian subjects, amounting to 160,000 liras. This sum is to be provided out of the proceeds of the new Capitalisation Loan. In consideration of the above payment Russia was to forego her claim

to an immediate settlement of the arrears of the war indemnity, which could continue to be met by the existing annuity of 100,000 liras, the Porte undertaking to pay it with greater regularity than heretofore.

The desire of Russia to enter into more friendly relations with the two other Empires of the Continent was manifested by the visits of the Czar to Kiel in June and of the Czarevitch to Vienna in November.

The visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to President Carnot at Nancy at the same time as the German Emperor and the Czar were meeting each other at Kiel was doubtless intended to show that the meeting had no unfriendly motive with regard to France; but the article published a month after by the *Figaro* under the title “Alliance ou Flirt?” demanding that some definite agreement should be arrived at between France and Russia, did not elicit any response from St. Petersburg. A significant announcement, however, came from Russia in the midst of the generally pacific symptoms which accompanied the close of the year. It was to the effect that the contingent of recruits for the Russian Army raised in 1892 amounted to 994,258 men, of whom 262,400 were enlisted under the colours and the rest passed to the reserve. This means that Russia enlists for her Army nearly a million recruits every year, all available for active service in case of need.

CHAPTER III.

I. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

HUNGARY has this year taken the lion's share of Austrian politics. After the deadlock caused by the Obstructionists in 1891, a dissolution had become inevitable; the session was accordingly closed by the Emperor-King in a highly pacific speech on January 4, and preparations were at once made for the general election. The elections were, as usual, accompanied by riots and bloodshed, and some of the successful candidates complained that the expenditure for treating, &c., was unprecedentedly high. The result was not quite satisfactory for the Ministry, though it still had a large majority in the House. The number of its supporters amounted to 230, against 110 Radicals and 65 members of the “National” party, led by Count Apponyi; but the two Opposition parties came back stronger than before, and a number of young nobles who were returned for constituencies formerly held by the *bourgeoisie* introduced a dangerous element of discord in the Ministerial party.

One striking feature of the elections was the tendency of the voters to bind over the candidates to vote in a certain way on

certain questions, as, for instance, the status of children of mixed marriages. These wholly unconstitutional mandates were imposed upon members of all parties, chiefly at the instigation of the lower Roman Catholic clergy, who never before threw themselves so generally and so successfully into electoral agitation. The priests went, crucifix in hand, from one elector to the other, directing them how to vote, and forcing candidates to sign pledges. What is more remarkable is that the lower clergy usually supported Opposition candidates in districts where the bishops, like the new Archbishop of Kalocsa and the new Primate, sympathised with the Government nominee; and in nearly all these cases the revolt of the lower clergy against their superiors was successful.

Another feature was that the great body of the State officials canvassed for and voted with the Opposition. Dr. Falk, editor of the *Pester Lloyd*, for instance, was defeated at Arad chiefly by the vote of the State railway employees.

The new Hungarian Parliament was opened by the Emperor-King on February 21. Special interest was lent to the occasion by the circumstance, referred to in the speech from the throne, that it was just twenty-five years since the revival of the Hungarian Constitution and the settlement with Austria, on the lines laid down by Francis Deák, whereby Dualism was established.

The King was enabled to state in the speech that progress was everywhere noticeable in Hungary, that the finances were consolidated, and the balance between revenue and expenditure firmly established, and that the whole energies of the nation could now be directed upon a number of great reforms, which should be effected so long as peace endures, in order that the country might weather the storm in times of stress. The Royal Address went on to refer to the passage in the last speech on the friendly relations existing with all foreign Powers, and added that that condition of things continued unchanged. Among the reforms announced, the place of honour was given to the currency proposals, concerning which the speech said that Hungary and the whole Monarchy had suffered for many decades under the disadvantage of an unregulated currency, but that the increased financial strength of the country now made it possible, in view of the improved state of the international markets, to pave the way for a reform in this matter. Allusion was also made to the relations between Church and State, and a hope was expressed that they would work together harmoniously, that being "one of the principal guarantees for the just government of the country and the maintenance of religion."

On May 26, the motion in favour of Religious Liberty and Equality, which had been moved by M. Iranyi in the Hungarian Chamber every year for the last twenty-five years, was accepted by the Government, and passed unanimously. It was inter-

puted by Count Csaky, Minister of Public Worship, as binding the Government to introduce Bills at an early date, removing the obstacles to marriages between Jews and Christians, and to the conversion of Christians to the Jewish faith. All creeds would, he said, be declared equal before the law, the registers of marriages, births, and deaths would be taken over by civil functionaries, and, at the same time, the supremacy of the State over all creeds would be maintained and proclaimed.

A Bill legalising marriages between Jews and Christians was introduced by M. Tisza's Government in 1883, but thrown out by the House of Magnates at the instance of the late Primate and the late Cardinal Haynald, who acted under the orders of the Pope and the Holy See. The failure of the Bill led to the reform of the House of Magnates, which, as at present constituted, could not offer the same resistance to the Marriage Bill as before. The promised Bills, moreover, would assure a legal status to the Anglican Church and all the English and American Dissenting creeds, which at present are tolerated in Hungary, like the Jewish faith, but can at any time be interfered with.

The unanimity shown by the House on this occasion, however, was soon to be disturbed, and the strife of parties and nationalities, combined with the opposition to the introduction of compulsory civil marriage, became so formidable as to bring about the postponement of all other reforms on questions affecting the Church. For a moment party quarrels were dropped on the occasion of the celebration (June 7) of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Francis Joseph as King of Hungary, but they soon broke out again. On July 17 a series of anti-Hungarian meetings was held in several towns of Roumania to protest against the treatment of the Roumanians in Transylvania, and speeches were delivered of such violence that an ill-informed listener might have imagined an immediate war with the Dual Monarchy to be inevitable. The first toast, for instance, was proposed by M. Orescu, Rector of the University, who expressed a hope that the Roumanian Crown Prince, on his accession, would be King of all the Roumanians. Another speaker, M. Gradisteanu, assured his brethren beyond the western frontier that old and young, in palace and in hut, stood by them, and that the Roumanians were ready for any sacrifices for their Transylvanian fellow-countrymen.

On the same day that this meeting was held a debate arose in the Hungarian Diet on the Roumanian question, arising from an interpellation by Count Apponyi. The Hungarian Premier agreed with the leader of the Moderate Opposition that the attitude of the Roumanians was not without danger, and that the agitators should be severely dealt with. But at the same time the Minister was obliged to add that, as far as Roumania itself was concerned, Hungary relied upon the good-

will of the Roumanian Government, which had given satisfactory assurances.

Further dissensions were caused by the proposal to confer the freedom of the city of Buda-Pesth on Kossuth on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday (September 18). This proposal was strenuously opposed in the Municipal Council by the Moderate Liberals, but it was carried by a majority of 120 to 40. On the day of the celebration a procession, composed of several thousand persons, many of whom carried tricolour flags, commenced to parade the streets to the music of eight bands playing patriotic airs. A few old flags used in the War of Independence in 1848 were also displayed, one of which bore Kossuth's likeness. The procession eventually made its way to the Town Park, where a popular meeting was held, and several members of the Independence party delivered addresses, which were received with loud applause. Several poets also recited verses glorifying Kossuth, and celebrating his exploits. A congratulatory telegram was sent to Kossuth, and another to the large colony of Hungarians in Ohio, who arranged a Kossuth celebration at Cleveland.

The Hungarian Budget for 1893 was issued on October 1. It estimated the total revenue at 485,279,643 florins, and the total expenditure at 485,265,596 florins, leaving a surplus of 14,047 florins, or 678 florins less than that shown in the last Budget.

The only interesting features in the Ministerial statement which accompanied the Budget were the announcement that the resumption of payments in specie might, perhaps, be expected about January 1, 1894; and that the plans for the regulation of the Iron Gates on the Lower Danube had been so altered as to allow the passage of middle-sized sea-going vessels. The projected canal was to be made deeper by one metre, at a cost of 1,500,000 florins.

The Ministerial crisis which had long been brewing finally broke out in October. The first incident which shook the position of the Ministry was the proposal that a wreath should be placed on the monument in honour of General Hentzi and the 300 Austrian soldiers who were killed with him by the Hungarian insurgents during the siege of Buda-Pesth in the revolution of 1848.

The chief feature in the case was that the projected honours would denote the final reconciliation between the past and the present in Austria and Hungary, and would constitute a recognition by the Austrian authorities of the insurgents of 1849 as legitimate belligerents, with all the moral consequences of such recognition. Prince Lobkowitz, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Common Austro-Hungarian Army in Hungary, was to have deposited a wreath on the new Honved Monument, and veteran Honveds were to have placed a wreath on the Hentzi Monument. The Radicals, however, sharply criticised

the scheme in the House, and simultaneously decried it in the country as shameful and unpatriotic, using Kossuth's name in order to bring pressure to bear upon the Honved Veteran Associations, ninety in number.

In Hungary the terrorism exercised by stigmatising anything as unpatriotic is enormous. Seeing this danger for themselves, the members of the Central Committee of the Honved Associations held a meeting on Friday night, and after a stormy debate a resolution was passed declaring that the Committee of the Honved Monument had overstepped its powers by formally taking the initiative in the programme. It was at the same time resolved to postpone the unveiling ceremony from All Souls' Day to the anniversary of the Storming of Buda in May. This resolution placed not only the Ministry, which had made itself responsible for the reconciliation scheme, but also the Army, which had accepted the *rôle* assigned to it in the programme, in a ridiculous position. The postponement was agreed to by the House, but Count Szapary was violently attacked for making a proposal which had proved so unpalatable to public feeling, and the Emperor-King, who had attached much importance to the scheme, left Buda-Pesth immediately after, some time before the date when it was originally arranged that his stay in the Hungarian capital should terminate.

A far more serious matter was the disagreement in the Cabinet on the so-called politico-religious questions. These were three in number. The first was the registration of the births of the children of mixed marriages. According to the law of 1868 the male children are baptised in the faith of the father and the female children in that of the mother. The birth of a child born of a mixed marriage, if baptised by a Catholic priest, was inscribed in the Catholic Church register, and at the same time the priest was called upon to communicate the registration to the Protestant pastor of the locality. On the other hand, if the child were baptised by the minister of another faith, the latter was bound to communicate the registration to the local Catholic priest. This arrangement the Catholic Church refused to carry out, and all attempts to reduce the clergy to submission or to effect a compromise had proved fruitless.

The second question was the free practice of all religions, and the recognition of the Jewish faith. According to the Hungarian law the different faiths are divided into two categories—the "tolerated" and the "received." Hitherto the Jewish religion had only been "tolerated," and it was now proposed that it should be placed on a par with other religions.

The third and most difficult question was that of civil marriage. A speech delivered in September by the Calvinistic Bishop Pap, in which he accused the Hungarian Primate of fomenting a conflict between the Roman Catholic Church and the Hun-

garian Government, and encouraging the militant lower clergy to steal Protestant souls by baptising as Catholics the children of mixed marriages, who, by law, ought to be brought up as Protestants, aroused the Catholic clergy throughout the country. It was intended to initiate a regular *Culturkampf* by attacking the Protestants from the pulpit, and the Prince Primate Vaszary, Archbishop of Gran, determined to head the movement in order to control it. In an interview with two newspaper representatives, he complained bitterly that religious strife, which had been absent from Hungary for over a century, had again been kindled by the provocative speech of the Protestant Bishop, and he issued a Pastoral Letter admonishing the clergy to be patient and moderate, to abstain from giving vent to their feelings in order to avoid a great danger to the nation, and to trust in him, the Primate, who would not fail to safeguard the interests both of the Church and of the country.

The Primate also had an interview with the Minister of Public Worship, upon whom pressure was brought to bear to introduce a Bill abolishing the law of 1868. The Protestants claimed that it was the natural right of the parents to decide themselves what shall be the religion of their offspring; and they urged that past experience had shown that the liberty of the parents had been destroyed, partly by the written pledges demanded by the Catholic clergy before the marriage ceremony, and partly by the influence of the confessional, so that the abolition of the law of 1868 would mean that all the children of mixed marriages would be claimed by the Roman Catholic Church. As there are over 3,000,000 Protestants in Hungary, and mixed marriages are very common, the question was a very difficult one for all concerned, especially the Government. The ex-Premier Koloman Tisza, being now "in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility," attempted to solve it by demanding the immediate introduction of obligatory civil marriage, and was supported in this demand by a number of his colleagues of the Ministerial party. But it was known that the Emperor-King, the majority of the Upper House, and the people of the country districts, were strongly opposed to such a measure, and Count Szapary, as a noble and a Catholic, was not prepared to face the obloquy to which he would be exposed if he introduced it. He accordingly resigned (Nov. 10) and Dr. Wekerle, the Minister of Finance, a man of great ability and firmness, who, like Koloman Tisza, was a *bourgeois* and a Protestant, was appointed Premier in his stead, the other Ministers remaining at their posts. Obligatory civil marriage was now placed at the head of the Government programme; but the whole agitation on this subject was an artificial one. No one in Hungary really wanted civil marriage to be introduced except the Radical and free-thinking doctrinaires of the capital and the larger towns, and by the end of the year no attempt

had been made by the Government even to draw up a Bill on the subject.

In the western half of the Monarchy the conflict between the Czechs and the Germans continued with increased bitterness, and for a time turned the Government majority into a minority. The Young Czech party, whose position in Bohemia is analogous to that of the Anti-Parnellites in Ireland, are notoriously enemies of the Triple Alliance, in place of which they would prefer the alliance of Austria with Russia and France. They sent delegates to Nancy, to proclaim the fraternisation of the Czech nation with France and Russia, and in a conversation with an alleged diplomatist of the Court of Rome, published by the *Gaulois*, allusion was made to the eventual neutrality of Bohemia in the event of a war between Austria and Germany on one side and France and Russia on the other. The suspicions of Czech loyalty appeared to a certain extent warranted by the draft address to the Crown introduced by the Young Czech party in the Bohemian Diet. This document embodied the hopes and wishes of a party representing a population of 3,000,000 out of the 5,000,000 in Bohemia, the other 2,000,000 being Germans. It denied the validity of the existing Constitution of Austria, and claimed the restitution of the State rights of Bohemia, with a separate and independent Legislature for the Bohemian Kingdom, including the Provinces of Bohemia proper, Moravia, and Silesia, which formerly belonged to it. It recognised the Sovereign only in the capacity of heir to the Bohemian Crown, and demanded the coronation of the Emperor in Prague as King of Bohemia. In a word, it claimed complete Home Rule for Bohemia in place of the local autonomy which is possessed by all the provinces of Austria.

So far there was no novelty in the matter, as the Czechs had always demanded a separate existence for their country. The address, however, contained one passage which clearly conveyed a threat that Austrian interests would fare badly if Home Rule were not fully granted in accordance with the Czech demands. The passage was as follows :—

“The continuance of the present quarrel between the nationalities in Bohemia is not in the interest of the dynasty, and in the present disturbed times, and under the existing strained relations in Europe, it is still less in the interest of the security and future of the State.”

Meanwhile nothing was done to bring into force the compromise between German and Czechish pretensions which had been agreed upon in 1890, but had been suspended in consequence of the opposition of the Young Czechs (see “*Annual Register*,” 1890, pp. 324 and 325), and the Germans daily grew more impatient. On November 24 they held a meeting under their chief, Herr von Plener, to decide whether they should continue on friendly terms with Count Taaffe’s Government, and whether Count Kuenburg, the representative of the party

within the Ministry, who had been barely a year in office, should resign his post at once.

All this ill-feeling was caused by two speeches made in the Reichsrath. Prince Karl Schwarzenberg, the representative of the Feudal party in Bohemia, asked the Government when the vacant post of Minister for Bohemia was to be filled up. Count Taaffe replied that the appointment would be made at the proper time. Prince Schwarzenberg then attacked the system of Dualism and the compact with Hungary, and predicted that the time would soon come when the growth of Radicalism in that country would prompt the highest factor in the State to revise the various forms of government in the Monarchy. Then, he added, would be the opportunity to federalise the Empire, and to restore Home Rule to Bohemia.

This speech, which wound up with an invitation to the former components of Count Taaffe's majority to rally round him again, and make him independent of the German party, naturally caused uneasiness on the German benches, and it was hoped that Count Taaffe would repudiate the attack on Hungary and the system of Dualism. Instead of this, the Premier made some remarks intended to be humorous—for instance, that a statesman must only concern himself with the moment, leaving it to Providence to help him further. The allusion to the Bohemian Minister was couched in the same vein, and was understood to convey a hint that if the Young Czechs were prepared for a fresh compromise on the Bohemian question, one of them would be appointed to the vacant post. The result of the meeting was that the German Liberals separated themselves from the Poles and the Conservatives, thereby placing the Government in a minority. Count Kuenburg resigned, and the party, in order to express their want of confidence in Count Taaffe, voted against the Secret Service Fund. This, however, had no effect on the position of the Ministry, as the Secret Service Fund (which only amounts to 4,000*l.* a year) is not in Austria regarded as a Cabinet question, and opposition to it has never yet upset a Government there. The vote was rejected by 167 against 146, or a majority for the Opposition of 21. The division took place on party lines, the Poles, the Feudal Conservatives, the Old Czechs, the Italians, the Ruthenians, the Clericals, and the Anti-Semites voting for the Government, while the German Liberals, the German Nationalists, the Young Czechs, the Croats, and one Democrat went into the lobby against it.

The number of parties just mentioned gives some idea of the variety of possible combinations by which a majority in the Reichsrath can be formed. The Young Czechs, for instance, whose forty votes helped Herr von Plener to his victory, are among the most bitter enemies of the present foreign policy of Austria, which is, however, warmly supported by the German Liberals, as well as by the parties which voted with the Govern-

ment. Nothing but a negative programme, like that on which the present Reichsrath was elected, could have kept together for two years a majority in which the German Liberals were able to figure. For the previous eleven years of Count Taaffe's rule the Cartel majority had consisted of all the parties opposed to the Germans, who, on every important division, even on a question relating to foreign matters, named the price of their vote, and usually obtained it in the form of concessions to their nationality or provincial autonomy.

After the vote on the Secret Service Fund, Count Taaffe again approached the German Liberals with the object of bringing about a *modus vivendi*, but the negotiations had not closed at the end of the year. Meanwhile the current business of the State was carried on with little or no opposition in the Reichsrath. The accounts for 1891 showed a net surplus of revenue over expenditure of 14,000,000 florins, the previous year having resulted in a net surplus of 22,000,000 florins. Even larger surpluses had been realised during the past two years in Hungary, so that each part of the Dual Monarchy disposed of balances in its Treasury of about 200,000,000 florins. The estimates for 1893 were equally favourable. They anticipated a total expenditure of 608,684,794 florins, being an increase of 22,376,181 florins as compared with the preceding year, and the total receipts at 609,572,085 florins, an increase of 23,617,959 florins, leaving an estimated surplus of 887,291 florins, which was 655,308 florins larger than that of 1892. The Minister pointed out that the present surplus would have been another million larger but for the fact that a sum of 3,000,000 florins had been assigned from the current revenue of 1893 for the redemption of the State debt, whereas in 1892 only 2,000,000 had been set aside for that purpose.

In the Budget for the common expenses of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy submitted to the delegations in October, the total expenditure was estimated at 143,821,887 florins, or 4,679,001 florins more than last year. This included 3,533,500 florins for the Foreign Office, 123,501,828 florins for the Army, and 11,977,680 florins for the Navy. The increase in the expenditure for the Army was estimated at 4,236,562 florins, and for the Navy at 450,000 florins. This increase was mainly caused by the strength of the Army having been raised to 2,255,141 men and by the cost of a new armed cruiser.

The Finance Departments in both halves of the Monarchy were busily engaged throughout the year in taking steps for the reform of the currency. It appears from the information collected by them that the public debts of the Empire amounted to 5,542,000,000 florins, of which 1,298,000,000 were payable in gold, 1,555,000,000 in silver, and 2,690,000,000 in paper, and that the debts of provincial bodies, communities, railways, and other corporations amounted to 4,300,000,000 florins, of which 1,216,000,000 were payable in gold and 546,000,000 in silver—making in all

9,841,000,000 florins, of which 2,514,000,000 florins, or 251,000,000*l.* sterling, were payable in gold. The two Governments also tried to ascertain how much of the Austro-Hungarian State funds was placed abroad. The result of the inquiry was that of the four per cent. Austrian Gold Rente 71 per cent. was held abroad, mostly in France and Germany, and 29 per cent. in Austria-Hungary. Of Austrian Paper Rente there was only 33 per cent. abroad, but of Austrian Silver Rente 67 per cent., mostly in Germany. Hungary had placed abroad 81 per cent. of her public funds payable in gold, and 3½ per cent. of such funds payable either in silver or notes. The actual stock of gold coins in possession of both Governments at the end of 1889 was about 12,000,000 florins, but had since considerably increased. At the beginning of 1892 not less than 10,000,000 florins in gold were in the possession of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, the two Ministers of Finance, other public funds, bankers, railway companies, &c., although one very seldom met with a gold coin in the country.

After much consideration it was resolved by the two Governments to adopt a gold standard instead of the silver one which had hitherto been in existence, and Bills on the subject were accordingly introduced in the Hungarian Parliament and the Reichsrath in May. Under these Bills, which were passed simultaneously in the Parliaments at Vienna and Buda-Pesth on July 19, the new coins are to be of gold, silver, nickel, and bronze. There are to be gold coins of twenty kronen, worth twenty-one francs, or about seventeen marks, besides gold ten kronen pieces, and new silver pieces worth one krone, equivalent to one franc five centimes, or eighty-five German pfennige, or ten English pence, also half-kronen silver pieces, while the small change is to consist of nickel pieces of twenty and ten hellers. Each krone is to be worth 100 hellers. Finally, the bronze coinage is to consist of one and two heller pieces. All the new coins are to continue, for a time, conjointly in circulation with the old gulden and kreuzers.

The new silver coins are to be struck to the value of 200,000,000 kronen, and the Austrian Minister of Finance is empowered to procure, by way of loan, the sum of 18,300,456*l.* sterling in gold. The Hungarian Minister of Finance, who was already in possession of gold bills and specie for 4,500,000*l.* sterling, was empowered to raise an additional sum of 3,666,000*l.* in gold. The two Ministers would, therefore, have to secure upwards of 22,000,000*l.* sterling in gold before the State notes, amounting to 312,000,000 florins, can be withdrawn. The Austro-Hungarian Bank would also have to convert its gold bills into gold, and it was estimated that bullion to the extent of at least 10,000,000*l.* would thus have to be procured at a later period to satisfy the requirements of the Empire, thereby necessitating an absorption within the next four to six years of gold to the value of about 40,000,000*l.* sterling, of which at least

10,000,000*l.* to 15,000,000*l.* would be required within the next two years.

Labour questions caused much anxiety this year at Vienna as in other European capitals. The distress among the unemployed was so great in February and March that it was determined to undertake a series of public works, but the knowledge that this was to be done attracted crowds from the villages and fields who had no means of subsistence. Bread was collected by the leaders of the Social Democratic Labour party from the bakers of the capital, partly as a gift and partly at reduced prices, with money subscribed by the general public. The total number of persons who received relief from November 15, 1891, to March 1, 1892, was 620,000. May-day passed off quietly, but in December Herr Friedländer, editor of the Anarchist paper *die Zukunft*, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour for publishing in August an article recommending workmen to murder unjust employers and obnoxious officials. In July the Austrian authorities published throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina a notification to the effect that the institution of the *robot* would be abolished at the end of the year. Hitherto, under the old Turkish law, all men between sixteen and sixty had had to work six days every year on the public roads without payment, and owners of oxen and cart-horses had to place them gratis at the disposal of the Government for a like period, being obliged, at the same time, to provide them with fodder and shelter. The cattle *robot* weighed very hardly upon the peasants, for the animals are often their sole fortune, and they generally received them back in bad condition. The Turkish Government could not dispense with this *corvée*, as there were no other means of laying down and repairing the streets and roads. The Austrian Administration, however, had so far improved the financial condition of the country as to be in a position to pay for their public works, as in other civilised countries.

This measure, although the most popular, is only a small part of the benefits which the Bosnians had of late received from the Austrian Government. One institution recently introduced by M. de Kallay was prompted by the consideration that a well-organised credit system is the basis of sound economical development in a country where the overwhelming majority of the population is small farmers, who consume the greater part of what they produce. This was the establishment of local Savings Banks, or, rather, *Crédits Fonciers*, in all the districts of the occupied provinces, two-thirds of the funds being furnished by the State and one-third by the peasants of each district. These banks, under the management of the State and the municipal authorities, provided the peasant with loans for agricultural purposes at a rate not exceeding four per cent.

A modern form of criminal procedure had also been intro-

duced into New Austria, as the occupied provinces are generally called in Vienna, and, though the Government did not go so far as to apply the jury system, yet the laity were granted full scope in Bosnian jurisdiction. The future Courts of Justice were to consist not only of learned judges, but also of a number of respectable citizens of various creeds, who would assist the judge to arrive at his verdict by instructing him in local customs and views, as well as by giving their opinions. Thus the two countries which only twelve years ago were a half-barbarous satrapy of the Turkish Empire were advancing steadily towards Western civilisation. The rapidity of this progress may be gauged by a few facts from the last Bosnian Budget. No less than about 150 English miles of roads and 214 miles of railways—including a line connecting the interior with the Adriatic—were laid down since 1882, and against forty-two schools with 3,344 scholars in 1882, there were in 1892 228 elementary schools, with 17,560 pupils, besides eleven higher schools, with 742 students.

In foreign affairs Austria-Hungary shared in the general quiet which pervaded the European atmosphere. The most remarkable speech made at the opening of the Austro-Hungarian delegations on October 3 was that of M. Eym, a member of the Young Czech party. He said that while far from feeling the slightest animosity towards Germany or Italy, he must emphatically declare that the Bohemian people were entirely opposed to the Triple Alliance. He regarded the Eastern policy of Austria, which tended steadily to further accentuate the opposition of the Monarchy to Russia, with fear and apprehension. He asked whether the Treaty of Alliance with Germany, as published, contained every point of the agreement arrived at between these two Powers, or whether there were other clauses giving to Austria guarantees of protection, or support even beyond the confines of the Empire, in the event of the country being compelled to take the offensive in defence of its supposed interests in the Balkan Peninsula. If such clauses existed, he asked whether the Government intended to publish them, and under what conditions. He further desired to know whether there was an identical treaty with Italy, and if so, whether it was a separate treaty, or whether there was a single treaty between Austria, Germany, and Italy.

Count Kalnoky's customary statement was characterised throughout by its entirely peaceful character. Referring to Austria's foreign relations, the Count said that the relations between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg were "very friendly," while those between the Austrian and Russian Governments were "normally friendly." The Minister then went on to state that the Vienna Cabinet had received the most binding assurances from all Courts and all Governments that no one contemplated a war of aggression.

Describing the general situation, Count Kalnoky said : “ East and west, military preparations continue, which compel Austria-Hungary to keep pace with them, but to this state of things public opinion is accustomed, and sees nothing abnormal in it.”

The distinction drawn by the Minister between the Courts and the Governments of St. Petersburg and Vienna respectively was significant, and it accurately denoted the relations of the two Empires with regard to each other.

The reigning families of Russia and Austria-Hungary were on “ very friendly ” terms so far as they were personally concerned, but the antagonism between the policies pursued by their respective Ministers prevented the relations between the two Governments from being more than “ normally friendly.” Bulgaria was a bone of contention, which precluded the possibility of their being in such intimate relations as those which were maintained by the members of the Triple Alliance, and that Alliance, which was directed against Russia as much as against France, was in itself a bar to any possible *rapprochement* between Austria-Hungary and Russia.

The representatives of all the nationalities in the delegations declared themselves satisfied with Count Kalnoky’s policy and repudiated that advocated by M. Eym, upon which Count Kalnoky replied that he much regretted M. Eym’s speech, “ because it was intended to sow amongst the Austrians mistrust of their allies.” “ The Deputy in question,” he continued, “ advocated better relations with Russia, but there is no one in the delegation who would not desire better, nay, the very best possible relations with Russia, and if Herr Eym’s declaration should have the effect of being the starting-point for Russia in bringing about such relations with this country, I and everybody else would be highly gratified. The Triple Alliance, it must be repeated again and again, is purely defensive and peaceful, and no attack upon other countries will come from Austria. The Alliance is not only backed and recognised by an overwhelming majority of the population of this Monarchy, but the whole of Europe regards it as a league of peace, and I intend to cultivate and defend it out of the fullest conviction of its benefits, a conviction in which I am strengthened by the approval of my policy in both delegations. During the course of many years the Alliance has had no point against any one, and, as regards Austria’s Eastern policy, it is the most peaceful that could be conceived. We do not want to interfere in the matter of the Balkan States. We desire for each of them an independent development in the political and economical sphere. This, it will be admitted, is the most benevolent policy towards the Balkan countries that could be imagined, but we do not go so far, and cannot go to such length as to declare that we leave the Balkan Peninsula to whomever wants to have it.”

As regarded the relations of the Monarchy to Russia, Count Kalnoky refuted the insinuation that they might be affected by

the negotiations for a Commercial Convention opened between Berlin and St. Petersburg, and declared that the important relations between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna had never been anything but excellent, that they were at the present time friendly and normal, and that they had lately undergone no kind of change.

As to the Commercial Treaty with Servia, the speaker did not suppose that the change in the Servian Ministry would cause its rejection, since it was above all necessary for Servia itself. The Servian Government had not yet applied for an extension of the period fixed for the ratification of the agreement, but should such a step be taken, he (Count Kalnoky) possessed Parliamentary authorisation to prolong that period if necessary until June 1893.

Respecting the general situation, Count Kalnoky was in the pleasant position of not having to discuss any important question which had arisen since last year, but, besides that, he had not much to say that would be of interest. Since the last meetings of the delegations the general situation had not undergone any noteworthy change. There were still the same opposite currents in the system of the European States, but a greater calm had come over public opinion. Warlike preparations continued indeed on all sides without cessation, and as this was the case both east and west, so, too, was it in Central Europe. But people were becoming accustomed to this chronic evil, so much the more as it did not prevent Governments entering upon great economic schemes calculated upon a long duration of peace. There was no doubt that the conclusion of commercial treaties also exercised a favourable influence upon public opinion.

In several States, Count Kalnoky continued, there had been important changes in Cabinets and individuals, but they would probably not result in any essential changes in the position or in the foreign policy of the countries to which he referred, since the grouping of the Powers was based upon the deepest political motives and interests, and was not to be disturbed.

The last change of Ministry in Roumania had made no alteration in the direction of that country's policy, or its friendly relations with Austria-Hungary. The overthrow of the Radical Government in Servia was inevitable and highly desirable in the interests of that country's stability, development, and internal relations. He could only hope that Servia would soon overcome the recent crisis, which, however, was a perfectly internal matter. The new Servian Ministers would have to be very insincere if, in spite of their decided declarations, they should aim at other than friendly relations with Austria-Hungary.

In Italy too, Count Kalnoky said, new statesmen had come to the head of the Government without there having been any change in the friendly and cordial relations of that Power with Austria-Hungary.

Finally, there had been an important change of Government and parties in England; but there, too, the foreign policy of the country was established on the basis of imperial interests, and in its main features and objects could not be alone dependent on statesmen forming part of the Government of the day. Recent years had shown, in spite of repeated changes of Ministry, a beneficent continuity in England's foreign policy, and in view of the approval which Lord Salisbury's direction of affairs had universally been accorded by public opinion in England, it was scarcely to be assumed that the country's policy would undergo any material change in the immediate future.

Turning again to Eastern affairs, Count Kalnoky said that the situation in that part of Europe had recently remained stable, whilst in some of the small States a constant and progressive consolidation was to be noticed. Austria-Hungary did not wish to establish herself, or to obtain any privileged position, in the East, but was merely desirous that each of the different races should develop independently and progress economically, in the spirit and under the protection of existing treaties. In Roumania this was what had taken place in a high degree; while in Bulgaria, too, progress was being made rapidly and on a sound basis. Count Kalnoky expressed the hope that Servia would in its own interest strive after and obtain equal success with its two neighbours.

Count Kalnoky summed up his criticism of the general situation with the words:—

“Our relations with all the Powers are satisfactory. The constellation of Europe is growing more and more peaceful. There is now no especial cause for misgivings, since the Powers, although they do not discontinue their military preparations, meet each other with the assurance that they wish decidedly for peace, and have no thoughts of aggression.”

At the close of Count Kalnoky's speech the committee adopted, with only one dissentient vote, a resolution to include in its report an expression of the perfect confidence with which it accepted the Minister's statement, and which it placed in his policy, steadfastly directed as it was towards the maintenance of peace.

The visit of the German Emperor to Vienna in October, and his cordial reception there, once more accentuated the intimate relations which exist between Austria and Germany, but the appearance of the Czarevitch at Vienna in November seemed to show that Russia also was disposed to make friendly overtures to the Austrian Government. The publication shortly after this visit of a despatch, dated May 29, 1877, and addressed by Count Andrassy to Count Beust, then the Austria-Hungarian Ambassador in London, was a very clear indication of Austria's policy in the East, and might have been intended as an announcement to Russia and to Europe of the conditions on which alone Austria could come to an understanding with Russia.

The conditions laid down in the despatch are, first, that no one Christian Power should assume the exclusive Protectorate over the Christian nations of the Balkan Peninsula; secondly, that the definite results of the war should not be fixed without the interference of the guaranteeing Powers, or the settlement of the Christian nations on the Balkan Peninsula be imposed at the dictation of any one single Power; third, that Russia should not acquire any territory on the right bank of the Danube; fourth, that Roumania should not be annexed by Russia, or become a dependency of that Power; fifth, that no secundogeniture, whether Russian or Austrian, should be established in the Balkan countries; sixth, that Constantinople should not be taken possession of by Russia; seventh, that a great Slav State should not be set up out of the different nationalities in the Balkan Peninsula, where the maximum to be conceded would be the establishment of several independent countries, each under its native chief.

Another interesting portion of the despatch is that in which Count Andrassy draws a parallel between the consequences of an eventual conflict between England and Russia, and those of a war between Austria and Russia. In order the better to appreciate the comparison it must be remembered that Russia and Austria have, up to the present time, never been in direct conflict with each other, while not infrequently they have been close allies against others. "England and Russia," says Count Andrassy, "are really the whale and the shark, who, after having shown each other their teeth, must withdraw into their natural element, whereas Austria and Russia are near neighbours, who, if they are not at war, must be fully at peace. War, however, between these two nations could not be brought to an end in one campaign. Every succeeding generation would inherit from its predecessor the struggle which could hardly be terminated in any other way than by the destruction of one or other of the two States. They must needs, therefore, well consider whether the reasons for a conflict are of a sufficiently imperative nature to stake everything on it."

With England Austria remained on the same friendly footing as in past years. Her diplomacy has supported English interests wherever they have been threatened, notably on the Nile; and the Croats, the Servians, and the Roumanians took the opportunity of the accession of Mr. Gladstone to office to send him addresses of congratulation.

II. TURKEY AND THE MINOR STATES OF EASTERN EUROPE.

Bulgaria continued during the present year to maintain its place as the most important as well as the most interesting of the countries of Eastern Europe. The rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Bulgaria, consequent on the

expulsion of M. Chadourne (see "Annual Register," 1891, pp. 330, 331), came to a satisfactory conclusion at the end of January, when a note was despatched by M. Grecoff, the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Government, expressing regret that the decree for the expulsion of M. Chadourne had not been notified in writing to the French Consulate, and undertaking in future to communicate in writing to the Consulate any decree of expulsion which might be issued against a French citizen. This note was accepted as satisfactory by France, and diplomatic relations were resumed. The Bulgarian Government, however, knowing that it was surrounded by enemies both at home and abroad, did not relax its vigilance. Finding that a number of Bulgarian refugees in Servia were engaged in a conspiracy against the lives of Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambuloff, it drew the attention of the Powers to the matter, and strong representations on the subject were made at Belgrade by Germany, Austria, and Italy. In February the wives of MM. Karaveloff (the ex-Minister), Oroschakoff, and Georgeoff, who had been confined to their houses since November, were tried on a charge of having signed and handed to the Belgian Consul a memorandum to the representatives of the European Powers accusing Bulgarian public functionaries of having tortured their fathers, husbands, and brothers while in prison under suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of M. Beltcheff. The accused were all acquitted, and at once released. Shortly after the news came to Sofia of the assassination of Dr. Vulcovitch, the able and popular representative of Bulgaria at Constantinople. Dr. Vulcovitch was returning to his house after paying some diplomatic visits when he was suddenly attacked by a man behind him who plunged a dagger into his left side. The police made a careful search for the assassin, and early in March a Bulgarian of Macedonia named Christo was arrested, who gave evidence showing that the instigator of the crime was Shishmanoff, a Bulgarian in the employment of the Russian Post Office at Constantinople and an agent of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Committee, who hired two Russians to do the deed. Shishmanoff was arrested, but on the urgent representations of the Russian Embassy was sent back to Russia. The Bulgarian Government addressed a strong protest to the Porte against this proceeding in a note dated April 12. In this note M. Stambuloff pointed out that the Russian Embassy had no ground for intervention, as Shishmanoff was an Ottoman subject. Even if he was a person under Russian protection, or, indeed, even a Russian subject, the intervention of the Embassy was illegal, and contrary to the Capitulations, since foreign subjects or persons under foreign protection, who may be implicated in crimes, are answerable to the Ottoman tribunals.

The note next adverted to a letter addressed in July 1891 to M. Stambuloff by the Bulgarian conspirators at Odessa, who

therein informed the Premier that as the murder of M. Beltcheff had been duly accomplished, it was their intention to prepare new attacks on the persons of the Ministers. This letter was brought to the knowledge of the Russian authorities, notwithstanding which the latter allowed the conspirators to remain in the Imperial Army, and continued to pay them pensions. Moreover, Stantchef, though his extradition had been granted by the Porte for his complicity in the murder of M. Beltcheff, had been actually received by M. de Giers, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

All the Bulgarian refugees were furnished with Russian passports, although they were not Russian subjects, and even certain brigand chiefs, who were natives of Turkey and Ottoman subjects, had been found in the possession of Russian passports executed in regular form. The note concluded as follows:—

“After having preserved order and tranquillity, kept its internal engagements, and satisfied, in particular, the demands of Russia for payment of the cost of the occupation, and also with regard to the alleged Russian Anarchists who fled to Bulgaria; after having, in fine, fulfilled its duties to all foreign States, the Bulgarian Government considers that it has deserved the confidence of the Porte and gained sufficient title to the solicitude of the Suzerain Power to induce the latter to take into its own hands the defence of the interests of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Government cannot doubt that the Porte will demand the extradition of the men who devised the murder of Dr. Vulcovitch—namely, Nicholas and Naum Tufektchieff and Shishmanoff. Further, it begs the Porte to prohibit the stay of Bulgarian refugees in the vilayets of Turkey in Europe, and appeals to the Ottoman Government to recognise the rights of the Principality by giving, from the international standpoint, its sanction, in conformity with Article 3 of the Treaty of Berlin, to the lawful order of things existing in Bulgaria.”

No answer was returned to this note, and probably none was expected, as the only result of a demand by the Porte for the extradition of Shishmanoff could be to produce ill-feeling between it and Russia. In the case, however, of the arrest by an official of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople of a Bulgarian subject named Kushleff on his way from Odessa, where it was feared he had made some discoveries which would compromise high Russian officials, the Turkish Government caused him to be set at liberty and allowed to proceed on his journey home.

Prince Ferdinand went to England in June, and his cordial reception there produced a very favourable impression in Bulgaria. The semi-official *Svoboda* (Liberty) said that the Bulgarian people have always felt particular respect for the British nation and its Government, and have based upon the latter a large share of their hopes of a peaceful development of Bulgarian affairs. England's policy in the East had always been above reproach, particularly in regard to the Balkan Peninsula, and

she had always defended the independence of the small Balkan nations. The *Bulgaria* added that the kindly reception extended to the Prince by the Queen, and the strongly sympathetic welcome given him by the British nation, had produced at Sofia and throughout the country a general feeling of joy and of gratitude to England, that the honours lavished upon the elect of the nation proved that the British people and Government fully appreciated the services which the Prince had rendered to the cause of the monarchical principle in Bulgaria, as well as to the cause of order and peace in general.

The long impending trial by court martial of the persons accused of complicity in the murder of M. Beltcheff (see "Annual Register," 1891, p. 329) began at the end of June, and ended on July 18. Five of the accused were condemned to death, and eight, including the ex-Minister Karaveloff, to various periods of imprisonment. The remaining six were acquitted. Shortly after the *Svoboda* reproduced eight communications exchanged between the Russian Legation at Bucharest and the Asiatic Department of the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg. From these documents it seems that not one single movement was undertaken against Prince Ferdinand that was not directed, paid for, and instigated by Russia. They further show that in 1887 the late Major Panitza had an interview with the First Secretary of the Russian Legation at Bucharest, when the conditions were discussed on which Panitza and his fellow-conspirators would undertake to create a revolution, and force the Prince to leave the country. Major Panitza proposed that, in the event of success, the Government of Bulgaria should be vested in a mixed Ministry, controlled by a Russian Commissioner, until the arrival of a new Prince to be elected by the Sobranje. The possible choice of Prince Alexander of Battenberg was not to be excluded from this agreement. Major Panitza was also willing that the office of Minister of War and the command of the Bulgarian brigades should be handed over to Russian representatives.

The Imperial Government, however, was not disposed to accept these conditions. It desired a Russophil Ministry, acting under the direct orders of the Czar, who would have his personal representative on the spot. The question of the election of a new Prince was to be set aside, as the Sobranje would choose the candidate put forward by the Emperor's "lieutenant." The Army was to be strengthened by the incorporation of Russian *corps d'armée* equal in numbers to the Bulgarian forces.

These proposals were rejected by Major Panitza, and the Asiatic Department thereupon organised the Nabokoff Expedition, as to the success of which M. de Nelidoff was thoroughly confident.

A further series of documents was published on July 27. These showed that MM. Dragan Zankoff and Peter Stantchoff

had made proposals for the "removal" of Prince Ferdinand with the aid of a Revolutionary Military Committee, and that they each received from M. Hitrovo, the Russian Diplomatic Representative at Bucharest, 10,000 francs to get the Prince assassinated. They demanded more money, upon which the Asiatic Department replied that 50,000 francs would be sent to M. Zankoff at Belgrade through a Russian mission.

On August 11, M. Stambuloff, at the request of the Sultan, paid a visit to Constantinople. He was received with extraordinary honours. Though the French and Russian Ambassadors attempted to induce the Sultan not to receive him, he had an audience of his Majesty, and was afterwards invited by him to an official dinner at the palace. On his return to Sofia, a military escort accompanied him to the station, the Sultan sent his private secretary to bid him farewell, and military honours were rendered to him at every station in Ottoman territory through which the train conveying him passed. Shortly after the first Bulgarian exhibition was opened with great ceremony by the Prince, who in his speech remarked on the great commercial and industrial development which had taken place of late years in the country.

A sharp controversy arose between the Bulgarian and the Greek Governments in September in consequence of a decree forbidding any grants to be made for primary schools where instruction is given in languages other than the Bulgarian. This decree chiefly affected the Greek schools in Eastern Roumelia, but as the number of pupils in these schools was only about 4,500, the grievance was not a very substantial one. The Greek Government, however, regarded the decree as an attempt to suppress the Greek nationality in Bulgaria, and protested to the Powers against it, on the ground that it was a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, which guarantees to all the nations in Eastern Roumelia the free exercise of their language. The Bulgarian Government, on the other hand, held that as compulsory public education in the Bulgarian language had been introduced by the national assembly for all Bulgarian subjects, an exception could not be made for the small number of Greeks in Eastern Roumelia, the latter province having moreover been united to Bulgaria since the Treaty of Berlin, which could not have contemplated the state of things now existing. An attempt was made by the Powers to effect a compromise, but at the end of the year the dispute still remained unsettled.

In December it was announced that various changes would be proposed by the Bulgarian Government in the Constitution of that country. The most important was the repeal of that article in the Constitution which prescribes that if the Sovereign belongs to another than the orthodox creed, his children should, nevertheless, be brought up in the Greek orthodox faith. The article was copied from the much older Roumanian Constitution,

in which it was inserted at the time of the election of the Catholic Prince Charles of Hohenzollern. It was borrowed from the Greek Constitution, and later still it was inserted in the Constitution of Servia, so that it is to be found in the Constitution of all the Balkan States. This compromise with the orthodox religion of these States arose from their having mostly had to call foreign Princes to their several thrones.

The existing article in the Constitution as to the creed of the Sovereign's offspring had for some time been a difficulty with Prince Ferdinand, who had twice been on a European tour to look out for a wife. Once he was reported as being nearly engaged to one of the Princesses of Bavaria, then to a daughter of the Comte de Paris, and recently to one of the daughters of the Duke of Parma—all of whom were Catholics. M. Stambuloff, rightly interpreting the wish of his countrymen, had long urged the Prince to marry as soon as possible; but the latter insisted upon his children being in that case brought up as Catholics, as all the eligible Princesses, like those of the House of Parma, were staunch Catholics, to whom the article in question in the Bulgarian Constitution would be not less repugnant than to himself.

The proposal was laid before the Sobranje, or National Assembly, on December 13, when M. Stambuloff announced that a compromise had been effected by which, though Prince Ferdinand's son would be a Catholic, all the future Princes of Bulgaria should belong to the orthodox faith. The matter was then referred to a Select Committee of the House, whose report was deferred until the following year.

Owing, it was said, to a demand by Russia for immediate payment of the arrears of the sum due to her by Bulgaria for the expenses of the Army of Occupation in 1879, a loan of 140,000,000 was contracted by the Bulgarian Government with the Austrian Länderbank. The amount of Bulgaria's debt on this account was fixed by a special Treaty between Russia and Bulgaria—ratified on the 16-28th of June 1883, and signed by M. de Giers and M. Zankoff—at 10,618,250 roubles, payable in six monthly instalments of 400,000 roubles.

The following amounts were accordingly paid by Bulgaria: September 1883, 400,000 roubles; January-July 1884, 800,000; January-July 1885, 800,000; or, in all, up to 1886, 2,000,000 roubles. Subsequently, in 1890, on the demand of Baron von Wangenheim, the German Envoy at Sofia, to whom the care of Russian interests had been entrusted, a further sum of 3,600,000 roubles was paid over by the Bulgarian Government, leaving still to be paid 5,018,250 roubles. Two millions of this amount were now due, and should, under the Treaty of 1883, have been paid to the account of the Russian Government in the National Bank.

The Bulgarian Government, however, did not admit that the whole of this sum was lawfully payable to Russia, as there

were still several accounts in existence which Russia had omitted to settle. Thus the Russian troops quartered throughout Bulgaria and Roumelia in 1875 were provisioned by a system of requisitions of such a nature that the Russian Government paid nothing for their support. The value of the bonds given during this period by the Russian military authorities, and also of the legacies of deceased Bulgarians in Roumania, whose wills should have been executed by the Russian Legation at Bucharest, amounted, according to the semi-official *Svoboda*, to nearly 12,000,000 francs. The figures may be a little exaggerated, but there seems no doubt that Bulgaria was in a position to present to Russia a contra-account of considerable proportions.

In Servia the abdication of King Milan left the field open for intriguers both at home and abroad. Leaflets bearing the signature of Prince Karageorgievitch, son-in-law of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, and inviting the Servian people to reinstate the Karageorgievitch dynasty, were largely circulated in the country, and the agitation on the Pretender's behalf was said to be supported by ample funds derived from the property of the wealthy Russian Princess Demidoff, the wife of Prince Arsenyi, the Pretender's younger brother. The Servian Ministry was reconstructed so as to exclude every element not representing the Radical party, but though M. Pasitch, the Premier, wished the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to be given to M. Giaja, a declared opponent of Austria, his efforts with this view were foiled by the principal Regent, M. Ristitch. The antagonism between the Regency and the Cabinet became still more critical when the death of General Protitch, the third Regent, rendered it necessary to appoint some one to fill his place. The Radicals were bent on giving the appointment to a member of their own party, and it soon became generally known that their candidate was no less a person than the Premier, M. Pasitch, who went on a canvassing tour in the country, the result of which, however, was to show that his former popularity had considerably diminished. The Regency and the Liberals and Progressists advocated the candidature of General Bogitchevitch, M. Ristitch's brother-in-law and cousin of the ex-King Milan, and on August 15 the Pasitch Ministry, finding that it had no prospect of carrying its candidate, resigned. A new Cabinet, composed of members of the Liberal party (of which M. Ristitch had all along been a strong adherent) was then formed under M. Avakumovitch. The main points in their programme were the adoption of a policy of neutrality in foreign affairs and financial and administrative reform. That such reforms were urgently necessary was generally admitted, and it was the reckless maladministration of the finances by M. Pasitch which was the chief cause of his unpopularity. The statement of revenue for the first six months of 1892 showed a deficit of nearly 4,000,000 francs; there was hardly any money left in the exchequer, and no banker was to be found for the

issue of a new loan, although cash was urgently required to meet the most necessary payments. Brigandage, too, was on the increase, and there was reason to believe that a secret understanding existed between the Radicals and the brigands. But though the Radicals were thoroughly disorganised, they still had a majority in the National Assembly, and it was therefore necessary to proceed at the first convenient opportunity to a general election. The Skouptchina was accordingly adjourned till March 1893, and the new Government took the usual steps to secure a majority by dismissing most of the officials of the Administration and filling their places with members of their own party. The result was shown in a victory gained by them in the polling on December 6 for a Mayor at Belgrade, at which the Liberal candidate was elected in preference to the Radical one by a majority of 162 to 54. This caused great bitterness in the Radical party, whose attitude at the end of the year became so menacing that a revolution seemed to be imminent. In the neighbouring principality of Montenegro, too, "Russia's only friend," serious disturbances were brewing in consequence of the despotic conduct of the reigning Prince, whose tyranny was so intolerable that the people appealed to Russia for protection.

The general election in Roumania, for which preparations were being made at the end of 1891, resulted in a victory for the Carp-Catargi Ministry (see "Annual Register," 1891, p. 332), the new Chamber being composed of 151 Ministerialists and 32 members of the Opposition. The Government having thus obtained a solid majority, the Parliamentary session went off without any notable incident. The King proceeded to London in June, on the invitation of the Queen of England, and during his absence there was a considerable agitation among the Roumanian irredentists, who got up several stormy meetings to protest against the treatment by the Hungarian Government of the Roumanians in Transylvania. The Roumanian Government, however, wisely declined to interfere, and ultimately the matter dropped. The King afterwards visited the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, where he was very warmly received. The chief object of his visit was believed to be to make arrangements for Roumania joining the Central European Customs' League.

The Roumanian trade returns show that in 1891 the imports from Germany amounted to 139,000,000 francs, from England 115,000,000, and from Austria 71,000,000; whilst in exports England came first with 144,000,000 francs; Belgium second with 41,000,000; Germany third with 31,000,000; and Austria fourth with 23,000,000. The trade with England had developed materially since the Austro-Roumanian Tariff War, and the Commercial League was naturally anxious to regain some portion of it, and to have the commercial alliance run parallel with the unwritten political alliance which binds Roumania to the policy of the Triple Alliance. No arrangement, however, was effected in this respect by the end of the year.

The relations of Roumania with the other Powers were on the whole satisfactory. An unfortunate dispute broke out with Greece with regard to the contested will of the brothers Zappa, whose estates, though situated in Roumania, Greece claimed for herself, on the ground that they were bequeathed for the promotion of Greek agriculture and manufactures, and diplomatic relations were in consequence broken off between the two countries. But with England the relations of Roumania were most cordial; a treaty of commerce was concluded, and the announcement of the betrothal of the Crown Prince Ferdinand to Princess Marie of Edinburgh was a theme of universal congratulation. Much attention, too, was drawn by the circumstance that when a grant of money to the Crown Prince was proposed in the Chamber, the Foreign Minister, M. Lahovary, dwelt ostentatiously on the sympathy felt by the Roumanian Government for the Powers forming the Triple Alliance.

In Greece a Cabinet crisis broke out at the beginning of March. A series of personal conflicts had been going on between the King and the Premier, M. Delyannis, which seriously damaged the prestige of the Government, and if continued must have proved disastrous to the country, and the Premier having, in connection with a proposal to introduce some new and highly unpopular taxes, indiscreetly accused the King of an intention to break the law, the latter dismissed the whole Cabinet, though M. Delyannis refused to resign and his supporters were in a majority in the Chamber. A new Ministry was formed under M. Constantopoulo, the Chamber was dissolved, and the elections were fixed for May 15. The change of Ministry was followed by a military revolt, which, however, was speedily quelled by the general in command of the Athens district. Retrenchment and reform were the chief points of the programme of the new Cabinet, but it was generally recognised to be merely a stopgap pending the return to power of M. Tricoupis in the event of his obtaining a majority at the general election. Meanwhile M. Delyannis, after protesting in the Chamber against his dismissal, obtained a vote of confidence from his supporters and then went on a tour in the provinces to agitate against the new Government, but he was coldly received by the people. The result of the elections was a great triumph for M. Tricoupis. All the members of the Delyannis Cabinet were defeated, and M. Tricoupis' supporters were returned by enormous majorities. The verdict of the country was unmistakable: the Constantopoulo Ministry resigned, and on June 22 M. Tricoupis again became Prime Minister. He promised to devote all his efforts to the regulation of the finances, to the reduction of the expenditure, to the reorganisation of the services, and to remedying the state of the currency and of public credit. The new Cabinet entered upon its difficult task with commendable energy and sincerity of purpose, but none of the proposed reforms had at

the end of the year been in a sufficiently advanced state to be submitted to the Chamber. The Budget, however, was laid before the Chamber by the Premier on Nov. 30. He stated that the financial difficulties of the nation had been exaggerated, and the country was certainly in a convalescent condition. The crisis was simply one of currency. The Treasury held the sum of 11,000,000 drachmas in gold for the coupons due on January 1, and was fully able to meet the charges on the new loan destined for the withdrawal of the paper currency. British and French delegates had been sent to investigate the present position of Greek finance, but this mission was entirely of a friendly character, and in no way foreshadowed a foreign administration of the public debt. The special features of the new Budget were economies and reforms. The military expenditure was to be reduced by 1,000,000 drachmas, and that on account of public works by 3,700,000 drachmas; while, on the side of the receipts, the Customs were expected to yield an increase of 1,200,000 drachmas, and sundry taxes 1,480,000 drachmas. The revised current export duties were expected to produce 8,500,000 drachmas in gold, to be employed either in meeting the charges of the new loan or those already existing. The withdrawal of the surplus paper currency would be spread over a period of three to five years. The Government believed that these measures would be adequate to meet present necessities, and would thus create a high idea of the determination of the country to honour its engagements. Both the Chamber and the people were unanimous in refusing to impose sacrifices on the country's foreign creditors. The policy of sacrifice, which was the leading principle of the Budget, would stand forth to the honour of the present Administration. The Premier concluded by declaring himself fully convinced that the nation would to a man applaud the proposed measure. The Budget statement made the receipts and expenditure balance at 110,491,453 drachmas.

The celebration of the silver wedding of King George and Queen Olga of Greece on October 27 gave an opportunity both to the Greek nation to show their loyalty to their Sovereign, and to the reigning families allied to him by birth or marriage to express their sympathy by sending representatives to the ceremony. England, Germany, Russia, and Denmark were conspicuous among the States which offered their congratulations to the King and Queen, and the only circumstance which disturbed the general harmony was the rupture of diplomatic relations between Greece and Roumania on account of the unfortunate Zappa affair. The dispute turned on the terms of a will made jointly some twenty years ago by two brothers named Zappa, Greek merchants residing in Roumania, by which the whole of a very large fortune accumulated by them in trade was bequeathed for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures in Greece. The property was, however, not to be utilised for

this purpose until after the death of a relative who was to have a life interest in it.

On the death of this relative early in 1892 the Roumanian Government seized the property on the ground that foreigners were debarred by the Roumanian law from disposing of real estate, of which the fortune chiefly consisted. It was contended by the Greek Government, however, that, as the will was made when Roumania was still an integral portion of the Ottoman Empire, the law subsequently enacted could not apply; while Roumania refused to agree either to an amicable settlement on the terms proposed by Greece or to arbitration, and insisted that the case should be decided by the Roumanian Courts. Greece appealed to the Powers, but they refused to interfere; and the matter had not been settled at the end of the year.

In Turkey the most important question of the year was the attempt of Russia to obtain further concessions as to the passage of Russian ships through the Dardanelles. During the autumn General Brialmont, the celebrated Belgian engineer, had been examining the defences of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and preparing a scheme for strengthening them. This naturally produced anxiety in Russia, where, moreover, considerable dissatisfaction had been caused by the demonstrative reception of M. Stambuloff by the Sultan. Russia accordingly took the opportunity of negotiations having been opened for a commercial treaty with Turkey to propose that all Russian vessels flying the commercial flag and proceeding from one Russian port to another should have the right of free passage through the straits. To this Turkey objected, as being contrary to the international treaties which regulate navigation in the straits; and England supported the objection, at the same time making an official declaration to the effect that whatever might be conceded to Russian vessels, she would demand the same for English vessels. The matter then dropped, and both on this question and on that of the reception of M. Stambuloff the Porte may be said to have scored a victory. It was equally successful on the question of the Sinai Peninsula, which it revived when it became necessary to grant a firman to the new Khedive of Egypt. Under the wording of that firman the Sinai Peninsula is not included in the territories under the authority of the Khedive, and is consequently claimed as an immediate possession of the Ottoman Empire.

CHAPTER IV.

MINOR STATES OF EUROPE.

I. BELGIUM.

THE important matter of the revision of the Constitution which had occupied public attention during the previous year had at the close of 1892 still failed to find its solution. The question was, however, now presented upon a wider scale, and instead of proposing only the revision of the Art. 47 (which recognised the universally condemned principle of a property qualification for the exercise of the franchise) the Government proposed the revision of other articles of the Constitution, some relating to the right of voting, others to certain questions concerning an eventual succession to the throne, others, lastly, to the question of popular referendum, which the Government wished to see accorded to the King, conjointly with the right of veto, the only remnant of the royal prerogative. This extension of the constitutional revision was adopted almost unanimously by both Chambers, the question of the referendum alone being so vigorously opposed by M. Woeste that the project was abandoned by the Government at the close of the year. It should, however, be remarked that throughout the protracted discussion on the proposed revision of Art. 47, the most important of the code, the commission elected by the Chambers only examined projects of revision brought forward by unofficial members, the Government wholly abstaining from any declaration of their own proposals. The various projects thus proposed by individual initiative dealt exclusively with the questions of universal suffrage, domicile, and intellectual capacity.

The elections that took place in June assumed this year a quite exceptional importance. On account of the vote of the Chambers of the previous year deciding the necessity of the revision of certain articles of the Constitution, it therefore became necessary to dissolve the Chambers, in totality instead of by halves. Moreover, the electorate of the new Chambers differed considerably from that of the former ones, the census of the population in 1890 showing an increase of population of about 550,000 inhabitants since 1880. According to the Belgian Constitution one representative is given to every 40,000, and one senator to every 80,000 inhabitants, consequently the Legislative Chambers, which had hitherto been composed of 138 representatives and 69 senators, were in proportion to the new basis, and would for the next decennial period include 152 representatives and 76 senators. At the time of the dissolution, the Chamber of Representatives numbered 94 Clericals or Conser-

vatives and 44 Liberals, or a Catholic majority of 50, while the Senate numbered 48 Clericals against 21 Liberals, or a Catholic majority of 27.

The question of the revision of the Constitution was recognised as the chief plank in the electoral platform of both parties, and the contest was keenly maintained throughout. In view, moreover, of the condition that a revision to be valid would have to be voted by two-thirds of the members of the Chambers, both sides were stimulated to more than ordinary exertion. For if the Catholics succeeded in electing a sufficient majority of members of their opinion, they would be free to effect the revision in accordance with their own views, and in this case the Liberal party was fully aware that such a revision would amount, in fact, to the definite exclusion of the Liberals from the management of public affairs. The importance of the interests at stake was not ignored by either party; and in many districts no change was shown in the allegiance of the electors to their former representatives. The most important incident of the struggle was the overthrow of the so-called Independent Brussels group and the election in its stead of an entirely Liberal list. It will not have been forgotten that owing to dissensions between the various factions of the Liberal party Brussels had for eight years been represented by Catholics disguised under the name of Independents. This year, thanks to their united action, the Liberals were able to return all their candidates by a majority of more than 3,000 votes.

The overthrow of the Catholic list at Brussels was alone sufficient to give the Liberals full assurance that the revision would not be made, as the Catholics had foretold, without them or against them. The Liberal minority, indeed, although still a minority, was nevertheless sufficiently strong to merit being reckoned with, for after several second ballotings the strength of parties in the new Legislative Chambers was 92 Catholics and 60 Liberals in the Chamber of Representatives, and 46 Catholics and 30 Liberals in the Senate, neither side obtaining the necessary two-thirds majority in either House.

One of the noteworthy features of the electoral contest at Brussels was the election, at the head of the poll, of Lieut.-General Brialmont, the celebrated military engineer, whom the Government had pensioned shortly after the completion of the fortifications of the Meuse, and who had been most violently attacked in the Chambers by several members of the Catholic party. The increase of expenses necessitated by the fortifications were bitterly discussed in the Chambers, and the Minister of War, Lieut.-General Pontus, had not hesitated to shift upon General Brialmont the responsibility of the pecuniary miscalculations. The conduct of the War Minister in this affair had created a rather painful impression throughout the country. Nor was his position improved by the fact that a Liberal deputy having, on several occasions, demanded the production of

a certain letter written by General Brialmont, General Pontus invariably replied that no such letter existed. Subsequently it was proved, and the Minister of War was obliged to admit that this letter did exist, and moreover that in it General Brialmont had informed the Minister that he (General Brialmont) was sacrificing his reputation as military engineer in accepting the sums the Minister had declared before the Chambers to be the approximate cost of the fortifications. The Minister's attitude towards General Brialmont appeared all the more extraordinary for when a few years before the renowned engineer had attained the limit of age, General Pontus himself addressed a report to the King, requesting General Brialmont to be kept in active service, on account of the immense services he had rendered and was likely to render to the country in future.

The King took the occasion of the first commission of Prince Albert, son of the Comte de Flandre and heir-expectant to the throne, to refer to the military situation of Belgium. "The Army," he said, "is a noble institution; in our country it has a double importance, and we must put it in a condition to fulfil not only our duties towards ourselves, but also to discharge our international obligations." Public opinion at once interpreted these words as a reference to the question of personal service, to which the King was believed to attach great importance, but which the Government had not dared to bring forward.

The opening of the new Parliamentary session took place in November, and, for the first time for many years, there was a speech from the King. The Government, from real or pretended fear, deemed it necessary on this occasion to call out the whole garrison of Brussels; and this extraordinary display of precautions, altogether contrary to custom, aroused a general expression of disapproval in Brussels and throughout the country. During the entire way of the King from his palace to the Legislative Chambers the streets were thronged with large crowds, respectfully but loudly expressing their desire for universal suffrage, and, from this point of view, the day wore a very significant aspect. As to the King's speech itself, it was universally considered colourless, containing no reference to the reforms which the Government had lately proclaimed indispensable, and merely mentioning the fact that a considerable extension of the franchise would to be one of the questions examined by the Chambers.

In common with other countries, Belgium was not entirely free from Socialist demonstrations. The great manifestation of the 1st of May generally passed off throughout the country in the greatest quiet and calm, except at Liège, where it was marked by several dynamite explosions, which happily had no worse results than the destruction of valuable works of art and other property. The authors of these crimes were captured, and avowed themselves members of the Anarchist party. Amongst them was a former officer of the Army.

Towards the close of the year a strike broke out in the
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coaling district near Liège, ending in a collision between the strikers and the local forces, in which two lives were lost. Although the alleged cause of the strike was a newly established law which the workmen considered contrary to their interests, it was clear that this riot, like the struggles of the preceding years, was less due to material causes than to the state of popular feeling arising from the increasing bitterness with which the workmen regard the privileges of the dominant class—from which they neither hoped nor expected to receive benefits or even fair treatment and consideration.

Highly deplorable events very nearly brought about a diplomatic conflict between France and Belgium. In the French coaling district of Lens, the Belgians, who were working in large numbers, were attacked and severely ill-treated by the French workmen. The Belgian Government requested its Ambassador at Paris to protest against this violation alike of common right and of the liberty of labour. The question was at the same time brought before the French Chamber by a deputy belonging to the working class, who requested the French Government to protect its citizens against foreigners working at lower wages. The French Minister of Public Works found means of putting an end to the difficulty by declaring, amidst general applause, that the Government, whilst recognising its duty to protect French labour, distinctly refused to harass foreign workmen.

A slight Ministerial change was caused by the death of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince de Chimay, who, after a protracted interval, was replaced by Count de Mérode-Westerloo, a former deputy of Brussels, but at the time occupying no seat in Parliament.

The International Monetary Conference convened at the invitation of the Government of the United States, and accepted by all the most important States, met at Brussels (Nov. 22), twenty delegates being present. M. Montefiore Levi, senator and delegate of Belgium, was chosen President, and Mr. Edwin H. Terrell (United States) Vice-President.

The plan for international bimetallism put forward by the United States was :—

1. That the re-establishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver, and the continued use of both as coined money of full debt-paying power, would be productive of important benefits to the world.

2. That these ends can be accomplished by removing the legal restrictions which now exist on the coinage of silver into full legal tender money, and restoring by international agreement the parity of value between the metals which existed prior to 1873, at such a ratio as may be decided upon by the Conference.

3. That the essential provisions of such an international agreement should be :—

- (a) Unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into money of full debt-paying power.
- (b) Fixing the ratio in coinage between the two metals.
- (c) Establishing a uniform charge (if any) to the public for the manufacture of gold and silver coins.

At the same time the United States delegates desired that other plans for the enlarged use of silver should be considered ; and Senator Allison (United States) opened the proceedings by proposing a resolution to this effect. Sir Rivers Wilson (Great Britain) at once declared his adhesion to the resolution, reserving full liberty of opinion on any particular schemes which might be brought forward to give effect to it. The majority of the delegates took up an attitude of reserve, but M. Tirard (France), speaking for the Latin Union, expressed his disappointment that the programme of the United States did not contain more formal proposals, and although he did not oppose the resolution, it was felt that the States of the Latin Union were disposed to criticism rather than to cordial co-operation with the objects of the Conference. Senator Allison under these circumstances did not press for a vote, and the resolution was allowed to drop. A sub-committee was then appointed for the examination of the various proposals which were submitted, including an important scheme suggested by M. A. de Rothschild, which was as follows :—

“ The American Government are purchasers of silver to the amount of 54,000,000 ounces yearly, and I would suggest that on condition that these purchases were continued the different European Powers should continue to make certain yearly purchases, say to the extent of 5,000,000 (sterling) annually ; such purchases to be continued over a period of five years, at a price not exceeding 43 pence per ounce standard, but if silver should rise above that price, the purchase for the time being should be immediately suspended.”

Many criticisms were offered on this proposal, the most important being that provision would have to be made for the monetary use of the silver bought, and with this and other modifications it was submitted to the Conference, together with M. Moritz Levy's plan, which was :—

1. The withdrawal from circulation within a period of . . . of gold coins containing a weight of less than 5·806 grammes of fine gold (20).

2. The withdrawal of notes of less value than 20 francs, an exception being made of notes representing a deposit of silver.

A large majority of the Committee were in favour of M. Levy's plan, but it was felt that its effects, though beneficial, would be trifling. Sir C. Fremantle (Great Britain) declared that he would only support it if it were joined with a scheme such as that of M. de Rothschild, as it would entail considerable inconvenience for Great Britain. The representative of the Latin Union, whilst recommending the plan for discussion

by the Conference, declared that if the scheme were adopted by the latter body, they would be unable to recommend it to their Governments, and this rider was carried by seven to six votes.

When the Conference next met, it was evident how important was M. Tirard's objection that it was illogical to postpone the discussion of the bimetallic proposal till after the subsidiary suggestion had been considered. The position of the Conference at the opening of the fifth sitting was this: The Committee had recommended the Conference to consider M. de Rothschild's scheme, but had, by a majority including all the members of the Latin Union, declared that, were it accepted, they would not recommend its adoption. M. Boissevain (Netherlands) declared that there were insurmountable objections on the part of his Government; General Strachey (India) was unable to support it; M. Allard (Belgium) found it insufficient; and Mr. Bertram Currie (Great Britain) spoke strongly against any attempts to artificially raise the price of silver. In these circumstances, on behalf of the British delegates, Sir C. Rivers Wilson declared that recognising this want of support would prevent them from recommending the plan to their Government; they would refrain from taking part in the discussion, although they did not consider it inconsistent with the monometallistic opinions which they held. Mr. M'Creary (United States) then stated that he did not consider M. de Rothschild's proposal, as it stood, equitable to the United States. In view of these opinions, M. de Rothschild withdrew his plan, and the discussion was then continued on the Levy plan, but though this proposal was viewed with favour it was not considered important enough to attract vigorous support.

The discussion on the general question of bimetallism was then taken up, and extended over three sittings. Its interest mainly lay in the information which it gave as to the opinions entertained in various countries on monetary questions. M. Tirard (France) took occasion to declare that he could not advise his Government to open the French mints to the free coinage of silver unless there was a general agreement on the part of other countries to do so likewise. At length M. Allison (United States) said that after the declarations made in the course of the discussion, he would not press for a vote on the bimetallic proposals.

Although the Conference did not succeed in finding any definite and practical scheme upon which a large number of the delegates could be found to agree, it obtained many valuable opinions upon the monetary question. The representatives of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway declared themselves frankly in favour of monometallism. Switzerland, although a member of the Latin Union, adhered to the same view, and Austria-Hungary was equally explicit in abiding by the gold standard it was in course of adopting. The bimetallists were led by the United States; the Netherlands were prepared to

join a Union, provided Great Britain formed part of it, and Spain and Mexico were ready to adopt the scheme. Russia refrained from expressing any definite opinion, but inclined to a gold standard; Roumania did not consider bimetallism a practical possibility; and Turkey and Portugal expressed no opinion. Of the four States which, with Switzerland, formed the Latin Union, Belgium, Italy, and Greece would not take up an attitude different from France, of which M. Tirard had expressed the views, and the position even of the United States delegates had been materially modified by the results of the Presidential Election, which had taken place, substituting the Democratic for the Republican party in power.

The adjournment of the Conference was moved (Dec. 17) by the Baron de Renzis (Italy), who proposed that it should meet again on July 30, 1893, and expressed the hope that in the interval an equitable agreement might be found which would not in any way infringe the fundamental principles of the monetary policy of the different countries.

II. THE NETHERLANDS.

On the opening of the States General (Sept. 20) by the Queen Regent reference was made to the programme of the Liberal Ministry. It was announced that Bills concerning electoral reform, applying alike to the States General and Provincial Assemblies, would be presented. Professional and trade taxation was to be placed on a new basis, the Army was to be reorganised and the Navy strengthened. A hope was further expressed that time would also be found for discussing several much-needed social reforms.

That these hopes were not altogether unfounded was shown by the prompt way in which Parliament set itself to deal with this extensive programme. It passed resolutions reducing the excise duty on salt, lowering the succession duties, and to make good the deficiency thus created increased the excise on spirits. The proposals submitted by the Government on the basis of an electoral reform, which for some years had occupied public opinion, were this year presented in a form which permitted practical discussion. The Bill, as finally elaborated, was a decisive step in the direction of universal suffrage. Its essential point was the electoral qualification granted to every male Dutch subject on his coming of age, provided he could write and read and was able to support himself or his family. The only exceptions were criminals, those who had not discharged their military service, and private soldiers on active service with the colours. According to the most trustworthy calculations, the new electoral body thus created would include at least 800,000 electors, or about 74 per cent. of the male population.

A further Bill dealing with the reorganisation of the Army

and recognising the principle of democratic reform was also presented by the Government in the course of the Parliamentary session.

In addition to these Radical measures which the Chamber were called upon to discuss, the Van Tienhoven Cabinet was able to introduce and carry an important fiscal reform in the shape of an income tax. Nine times in the space of forty years successive Governments had vainly endeavoured to introduce this form of direct taxation, but whilst the unfair adjustment of public Customs had been recognised on all sides, the selfishness of successive majorities had hitherto always caused the proposed reform to be rejected. The intelligence and energy of Mr. Pierson, the Minister of Finance, at length triumphed, and the proposal was adopted in the Lower House by 62 against 33 votes. A striking feature of the vote was the separation of twelve Ultramontane deputies on this occasion from their political colleagues in order to vote with the Liberals.

Notwithstanding the decidedly Liberal and Democratic character of these measures they did not save the Government from having to contend against the excesses of the Socialist party. Up to the close of the year large bands of the "unemployed" created serious disturbances in various parts of the country, and the Government was compelled in more than one case to despatch troops to restore peace. Socialist meetings were naturally held to protest against the conduct of the Government, which was ready, as the speakers said, to despatch troops, but was unable to take measures for alleviating the lot of the unemployed in the northern provinces. In the course of the month of August riots, originated by the Socialists and ending in bloodshed, had taken place at Rotterdam. Public opinion, which had hitherto slumbered, was at length awakened by the constant advance of Socialist ideas, of which a curious example was afforded by the refusal of several school directors to take part in the children's *fêtes* organised on the occasion of the young Queen's birthday.

The Budget, as laid before the Chambers, showed a total expenditure of 136,240,025 florins, an increase of nearly 6,000,000 over the previous year, chiefly arising from increased expenditure on the Navy (15,697,423 florins) and Public Works (22,346,853 florins). The revenue of the year was estimated to produce 127,926,490 florins, showing a deficit of upwards of 8,000,000 florins, which the Finance Minister proposed to make good by an increased duty on home and foreign spirits, and by the operation of the new income tax.

The Dutch Colonial Budget for 1893, which was presented separately, also showed a deficit of 9,000,000 florins. The revenue was placed at 139,000,000, the coffee crop—its chief source—at 395,000 piculs. The Colonial Minister, however, anticipated a surplus harvest of 100,000 piculs, which he proposed to keep in hand for the following year. Meanwhile

he asked for a credit of 1,500,000 florins for the purpose of developing the coffee plantation, which would be placed under the supervision of a technical commission. A sum of 9,000,000 florins was required for irrigation purposes and for reopening certain harbours and railways in Java. The sugar duties, which had been remitted for three years in order to stimulate the industry, were reimposed on the basis of the three years' export.

The Colonial troops at the beginning of the year were frequently engaged in defending themselves from attacks of the Atchinese. The Dutch Government was on more than one occasion compelled to send reinforcements to Sumatra where the climate and guerilla warfare of their enemies caused a constant drain upon the garrison. An informal blockade along the coast was also enforced in the hope of preventing the Atchinese from obtaining arms and ammunition from the outside.

On two occasions slight misunderstandings arose between Holland and Belgium, traceable to the arbitrary way in which Protectionist measures had seemingly been taken by one or the other country. The real cause, however, was traceable to the precautions rendered necessary first by an outbreak of cattle disease, and afterwards by the cholera scare. Nothing in the whole course of the year in reality disturbed the complete harmony and good understanding uniting the two nations.

A rather curious question was nevertheless pending between the two countries at the close of the year, relative to the rectification of the existing boundaries of Belgium and Holland. This rectification, which was claimed by the Dutch Custom House authorities, was in due course submitted to the examination of an international commission. The decision arrived at was in favour of the views put forward by the Dutch representatives, and in consequence Belgium will have to give up to Holland the town of Bar-le-duc, in exchange for two hamlets of the Dutch town of Bar-le-Nassau. The award of the commission had not been sanctioned by the legislative powers of either country before the close of the year, but pending their decision the Belgian inhabitants, 700 in number, about to become Dutch, addressed an energetic protestation to the Belgian Chambers and King Leopold II., against an arrangement which they regarded as a violation of their sacred rights.

Like several larger countries, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg entered upon the path of electoral reforms. The Chambers voted, in the course of the year, with some amendments, a Bill presented in the previous year by M. de Blockhausen, which lowered the electoral qualification from 30 to 15 francs of direct taxation, thereby nearly doubling the number of electors.

Another noteworthy symptom of the Grand Duchy was its satisfactory financial situation. On a total Budget of 8,000,000 francs, the Minister of Finance was able to announce for 1893 a surplus of 2,000,000.

A slight Ministerial crisis occurring in the course of the year was resolved by the Grand Duke in the simplest possible manner. The Minister of Public Works, M. Thorn, having found it necessary to resign, was not replaced, the Grand Duke deciding that his duties might in future be adequately discharged by the three remaining Ministers.

III. SWITZERLAND.

Within the domain of politics the characteristic feature of the year was the diminishing strength of the Radical party in both the German- and French-speaking cantons. It will be remembered that, at the close of the previous year, the President of the Corporation, M. Welte, had resigned his functions. He had been compelled to take this decision after the rejection, on a referendum, by the majority of 158,449 votes, of a Bill proposed by the Radical party, of which he had throughout been one of the most zealous supporters. The main object of the Bill was the purchase, by the State, of the Central Railway, involving as a natural consequence the nationalisation of all the Swiss railways. The Radical party, already weakened by internal dissensions, had hoped to reconquer public favour by this measure, and the serious defeat which awaited it proved how little hold they retained on public opinion.

In the canton of Ticino peace was at last definitely restored. In March, according to the system of proportional representation, elections were held for the nomination of a "Constituante," with the result that 45 Radical and 50 Conservative deputies were returned. The proceedings everywhere were marked by complete calm, and the precautions taken to prevent a repetition of the violence of preceding years were happily unnecessary. Shortly after these elections, and by a majority of over 7,000 votes in an electoral body of less than 17,000, the people decided in favour of a revision of the Constitution. This large majority was, with reason, taken as a token of the understanding existing between all parties; Liberals as well as Radicals, Conservatives and even Ultramontanes voting in favour of a revision. The new Constitution established proportional representation for the election of the Grand Council and the Legislative Council. With regard to the Council of State or Executive Council, its members, five in number, were to be elected by direct appeal to the people, or, in other words, by universal suffrage. The judiciary authorities will in future be elected directly by the people; and 5,000 signatures will suffice to obtain henceforth the revision of any ordinary law, whereas 7,000 signatures will be necessary to obtain the revision of an article of the Constitution. The new Tessinese Constitution was thus placed upon the most democratic basis, and for the moment may be regarded as the most politically advanced in the whole Swiss Confederation.

In the canton of the Grisons also a revision of the Constitution was agreed to, and the result showed, though slightly, a broader recognition of popular rights.

On the other hand, in the canton of Geneva, where an article of the Constitution stipulates that every fifteen years the people is to be consulted upon the revision of the Constitution, this appeal was made in May, when the principle of a revision was rejected by 6,050 to 4,959 votes.

The right of initiative in political reforms recently conferred upon the people as distinguished from their rulers was not put in motion in regard to any of the higher political questions, such as the election of the Federal Council by the people or the establishment of proportional representation, but it was determined to take a popular vote on the introduction of the Jewish method of killing cattle! More than 20,000 above the required number of votes were cast in favour of a referendum, claiming a revision of the Constitution, with the object of introducing a clause forbidding the Jewish practice. The first vote on this question was not taken before the close of the year, but its rejection by a large majority was anticipated, the general opinion in Switzerland on this matter being that the cry of protection of animals was only a pretext, but that the real aim of the proposal was merely a disguised attempt to associate Switzerland in the anti-Semitic movement going on in neighbouring countries.

The delicate question of extradition again became the object of careful study by the Government, and the National Council decided that extradition should be accorded, even if the culprit alleged political motives, in those cases where the offence for which extradition was demanded constituted a breach of common right. This resolution, however, was not passed without arousing the most violent opposition of all the Swiss workmen's societies, who at once set about obtaining the requisite signatures for an appeal to popular referendum, the new law in their eyes constituting a violation of the right of asylum. As, however, the Socialists proved unable to collect more than 22,000 signatures out of an electoral body of upwards of 700,000, the idea of a popular vote on the subject had to be abandoned. It may be remembered that in 1889 the Socialists had met with a similar defeat upon the question of the maintenance of a special body of political police officers. This year again this latter constitution was violently attacked, but without success, by a Socialist deputy from Zurich. These successive defeats of the extreme section of the workmen's party created throughout the country a feeling of satisfaction, as evidence that Switzerland could not be considered as the refuge of Anarchists or of the more revolutionary Socialists.

The Swiss nation was also able, in the course of the year, to show clearly that she was prepared to make present sacrifices in order to be able in the future to defend her neutrality with energy. The National Council, by 75 against 13 votes, decided

to complete the fortifications of St. Maurice, and, with this object in view, voted a credit of 2,100,000 francs. Moreover, the President of the Confederation, at the opening of the Federal Rifle Meeting (*tir fédéral*), made an important speech which created some sensation, and in which he strongly asserted Switzerland's neutrality and her proud resolution to defend it energetically against any attack, from whatever side it might originate.

As regards the relations of Switzerland with other countries, the removal of the commercial treaties during the year constituted by far the most serious and most interesting chapter. The treaties with Spain, Germany, and Austria-Hungary did not bring about many serious difficulties. Such was not however the case with Italy. This latter country was the only one to profit by the existing treaty, and since the commercial rupture with France in 1887 Italian imports into Switzerland had increased from 80,000,000 to 250,000,000 of francs, whereas Swiss exports to Italy had fallen from 81,000,000 to 55,000,000. This disastrous result for Switzerland was mostly due to the protection accorded by Italy to her various industries. Switzerland claimed reciprocity. The Government was willing to continue to Italian products the privileges they had hitherto enjoyed, but on condition that Swiss products should meet with similar advantages upon entering in Italy. This the Italian Government, under pressure of the Protectionist party, would not admit; whereupon the Federal Council, at the expiration of the old treaty, immediately applied the Swiss general tariff. The Italian delegates thereupon threatened to break off all negotiations, but the threat was not carried into effect. Nevertheless it required great firmness on the part of the Swiss negotiators to maintain their rights, nor was it without long and difficult negotiations that the two countries finally arrived at an understanding and signed a new treaty for twelve years, each country reserving the right of denouncing the treaty after six years. This treaty was voted in Italy by 283 against 44, and in Switzerland the National Council adopted it by 85 against 13 votes.

The commercial negotiations with France were more protracted and more difficult on account of the strongly Protectionist tendencies of the French Chambers. At the close of 1891 France had imposed upon Swiss products duties so high as to make them practically prohibitive. It had been hoped that in the course of the negotiations France would consent to reduce her excessive pretensions; and a temporary convention to that effect was signed (July 23) between the delegates of both countries, by which both countries mutually granted each other the treatment of the most favoured nation. Even this arrangement was only obtained after laborious negotiations, France refusing to lower any duties below those of her minimum tariff, and Switzerland refusing to negotiate upon such a basis. In

short, it was not until Switzerland had formally threatened to apply her general tariff to every product of French origin that the two countries finally settled upon the above agreement. As to the definitive treaty, it was only to be submitted towards the close of the year for ratification by the French Chambers, the pretext for this delay being to enable both Parliaments to carefully study the possibility of reducing certain duties.

The matter seemed thus amicably settled. The temporary settlement was approved unanimously by the Swiss National Council by 104 votes, the framers of the Report on the subject strongly urging its adoption, in order to preserve Switzerland's economical and friendly ties with France. Meanwhile, as the French Chambers had not found time to examine the proposed commercial settlement, the National Council acted upon the basis of this arrangement, and further extended it by a reduction of duties and several other items. It was therefore with surprise and disappointment that Switzerland learned that the French Chamber had by 334 against 184 votes refused even to discuss a Bill granting certain reductions upon the French minimum tariff, thereby rejecting the existing convention and excluding all possibility of arrangement. Switzerland at once took up the gauntlet. The temporary settlement under which France enjoyed in Switzerland the treatment of the most favoured nation was of course at once abandoned, and the Federal Council, excluding French products from the Swiss general tariff, promptly raised, and in some cases considerably, the duties on most of the articles of French exportation. This readiness to embark on a tariff war was not sufficient to appease the indignation aroused in Switzerland, for during the last days of the year the Federal Council received numerous petitions, claiming the imposition of still heavier duties; and the year closed with the outbreak of a commercial conflict between two neighbouring republics, speaking to a great extent the same language, and united by long-standing ties of friendship and friendly dealing.

IV. SPAIN.

Excepting civil and foreign wars there was scarcely a disaster from which Spain altogether escaped during the course of the year. Her boy-King passed through a critical illness, the Conservative Cabinet which had long and creditably administered public affairs was broken up, the Anarchists at every moment gave trouble, adding their forces to the workmen in various industrial centres agitating for higher wages or less work, whilst in the Royal Palace as well as on the Madrid Exchange there were disturbances which disclosed the weakness of the foundations on which the political and financial systems rested. There was, however, another side to the year's history, and on this must be inscribed the Columbus' *fêtes*, the visit of the King

and Queen of Portugal to Madrid, the abundant harvest, and the prompt solution of an unexpected Ministerial crisis. The persistent efforts of the Spanish nation to restore its international credit by the repurchase of the bonds of the External Debt must also be regarded as indicating an important progress in public opinion.

The first act by which the public peace was disturbed was the Anarchist outbreak at Xeres (Jan. 9), where the rioters armed with rifles marched in military style against the Town-hall. The authorities, however, had been forewarned, and the troops were on the alert. The struggle raged throughout the night, the gendarmerie holding their own against their numerous assailants, who when the morning broke were dispersed by the cavalry, and several of them made prisoners. The next day complete tranquillity was restored, and the prisoners were brought before a mixed Commission. It was admitted in evidence that the chief conspirators had hoped to find the city in complete security, the towns-people at the theatre, and the troops asleep. The punishment meted out to the insurgents was exceptionally severe; four of them were condemned to death, and subsequently strangled (although, having been sentenced by a court martial, they should have been shot), whilst others were condemned to long periods of imprisonment.

The Cortes opened (Jan. 11) under somewhat depressing circumstances. The influenza epidemic had penetrated the Palace and Council Chamber, and a partial crisis had deprived the Cabinet of the services of Señor Silvela and Señor Villaverde, two of its most important members. In opening the service the Premier, Don Canovas de Castillo, attempted to explain this modification of his Ministry as the result of concentrating more completely the Conservative groups. He urged all parties in Parliament to assist in defending the interests of national wealth and labour, and appealed to the Opposition to co-operate with the Ministry in the solution of the financial question. He admitted that the annual average of the deficit during the past fifteen years had been 64,000,000 pesetas, which had been met only by the increase of the floating debt and by the alienation of everything which it was possible to convert into cash.

This appeal from the Prime Minister was received in silence; and in reply Señor Sagasta promised the support of his friends to the external but not to the internal policy of the Government. A few days later the Minister of the Interior, on being questioned on the relations of the Government with the Triple Alliance, replied that Spain had received no invitation to enter into the Customs Union of Central Europe, and that in any case the Government had decided to maintain a neutral attitude. In consequence of this assurance the Cortes authorised (Jan. 18) the Government to prolong until June 30 certain existing commercial treaties, and to apply to France the general tariff from Feb. 1. The negotiations between these two coun-

tries had up to this time been altogether without result, each nation reproaching the other with including in its minimum tariff duties which would be absolutely prohibitive ; and as this became more evident, the hostility of Spain to any concessions towards France became general, and there arose a cry to close the Spanish markets against all French goods.

The troubles at Bilbao (Jan. 22) happened somewhat opportunely to attract public attention in another direction. The workmen throughout this district, chiefly pitmen, had struck almost universally in consequence of the refusal of the pit owners to deal with the complaints made by a small body of 800 men. The strike of the men was followed by a lock-out by the masters, and each day the temper of one side or the other gave rise to the danger of an outbreak. General Loma, invested with full powers, at once proclaimed (Jan. 26) a state of siege, and courts martial were charged with the administration of justice. The Ministry, interpellated in the Chambers, declared that it was necessary to act with energy, and that in future, instead of dispersing the Anarchists when met together to propagate their views, the duty of the Government would be to eliminate them. At the same time General Loma persuaded some of the pit owners to take back those men whose attitude had been satisfactory, whilst he summarily removed, *manu militari*, and transferred across the frontier upwards of 300 miners who had no connection with the province. These remedies were found to be sufficient, for a week later (Feb. 14) the strike came to a peaceful conclusion.

The Budget for the year 1892-93 was anticipated with very mingled feelings, and its contents were little calculated to tranquillise the public mind. It showed that the Customs revenue especially had been greatly over-estimated, and it was said in the Cortes and the press that the falling off in the imports was due in a great measure to the exaggerated rigour of the Custom House officials. On the other hand, the expenditure had been under-estimated to an extent which showed either want of nerve or want of foresight on the part of the Finance Minister. In answer to the attacks made upon him, the Prime Minister at once reduced the expenses of his own department by 15 per cent., and invited his colleagues to reduce theirs by 10 per cent. Almost at the same time, to put a stop to rumours which might affect Spanish credit abroad, he added that there was no truth in the report that a proposal to tax the coupons of the External Debt was under consideration, and he assured the Cortes that, notwithstanding the rupture of commercial negotiations with France and other countries, the Customs duties of February were 2,000,000 (*beretas*) in excess of the Budget Estimate.

The stern hand with which the Anarchist manifestations at Xeres had been repressed seemed to have but little effect upon the agitators. Dynamite bombs and other explosives

were constantly being used in churches, directed against public monuments and private houses. The Bishop of Salamanca consequently questioned the Government in the Senate on the spread of Socialism and its intentions for the protection of society. The President of the Council in reply stated that it would be requisite to recast the penal code, because it had not foreseen the commission and repetition of the crimes of which too many cases had recently occurred. He appealed to a union of Church and State as the best means of bringing about a more peaceful state of affairs. The Lower Chamber was equally ready to assist in some scheme, and unanimously adopted (March 4) a resolution demanding the enacting of a fresh law against the authors of explosions. A few days later the Government had an opportunity of displaying its activity, and at a meeting held at Tunquera arrested the chief organisers and speakers, amongst whom was a deputy, Señor Ribot y Valle, a violent orator of the Extreme Left.

The Prime Minister had found considerable difficulty in filling up the vacancies in two Cabinets, notwithstanding his official explanation of their cause. The Ministry of Marine which had remained vacant for some time was at length offered to Admiral Beranger, who, before accepting, insisted upon certain points, to which Señor Canovas was obliged to assent. Amongst these was the maintenance of the Navy Estimates with a contingent of 90,000 men without any reduction. He further insisted upon being provided with funds to provide for the pensions and increased pay of the officers in his service. These concessions in one branch were necessarily followed by similar ones elsewhere; the Minister of the Household proved the impossibility of reducing the Civil List, whilst the Minister of Public Worship was equally well able to show that there was no room for reductions in his department.

It was, therefore, not surprising that some difficulty arose in finding any one willing to accept the portfolio of Finance. Señor Villaverde declined it although strongly pressed upon him, and the responsibilities of the office were assumed collectively by the whole Cabinet. The financial situation had seldom been in a less satisfactory condition, and the persistent rise in the rate of exchange was increasing the difficulties of the Ministry, which by such acts as that authorising the railway companies to raise their fares in order to lessen their losses on exchange, aroused not only a feeling of ill-will against the Ministry, but of distrust throughout the country. This feeling found expression in a debate in the Senate (March 31) on the Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company, when the Minister for the Colonies, Señor Romero Robledo, hotly attacked on all sides, lost his temper completely, and used much violent language towards the Liberal party. A long conference between the President of the Council and the leader of the Opposition resulted in an apology being made by Señor Robledo. The

incident closed, but the mischief done to the Ministry was not thus removed.

In Spain the Anarchists were not behind their brethren in other Latin countries in their frequent demonstrations. Of these the most noteworthy was a deliberate plot to blow up the Palace of the Cortes. Two men who had for some time been under watch were arrested (April 4) at the door of the Chamber with explosive bombs on their persons. It was found that one of the men was a Portuguese and the other a French deserter, but there was only too much reason to suppose that they were merely the instruments of others who were natives of Spain. This incident led to numerous arrests in various parts of the country, the authorities being not altogether sorry for an excuse to put under lock and key until after May-day some few of the most troublesome and noisy agitators in the larger towns and mining districts. Thanks to these precautions, that day passed off without disturbance. At Madrid large crowds assembled in the streets; but the appearance of the Queen Regent in an open carriage sufficed to arouse their loyalty, and the police permitted a Socialist gathering of 4,000 persons to express their opinions. The discovery of a lighted bomb at Barcelona on the same occasion caused greater disturbance, for the Anarchists and Socialists mutually accused the other of being the authors of the attempt. Eighteen persons were arrested, but in the end it was found advisable to let them be discharged. There were, however, symptoms that the policy of repression adopted in the larger towns served only to stimulate the zeal of the Socialists in other parts. On the west coast of Spain the shipbuilding yards at Nervion were made the scene of an active propaganda. The management of the company was such that it had laid itself open to attack, and at one moment the State proposed to intervene in order to carry through the contracts for the Navy which had been entrusted to the company. The disaffection soon spread to Ferrol, and promptly found an echo in Barcelona, where the workmen were always ready to join in any demonstration against their masters, or the non-Unionists. In Barcelona matters soon reached a critical state, and General Blanco, anticipating further trouble, placed the city under martial law, and threatened similar measures in other parts of Catalonia. He further arrested the principal leaders of the Socialist movement, and for better security had them transferred from the mainland to the ship *Polayo*, where they were kept in irons for some time.

In Madrid the Government had not as satisfactorily settled its dispute with the telegraphists. The fusion of the department with the Post Office towards the end of June was the signal for a general strike of the telegraph clerks, and business of all kinds was brought to a standstill; and the Government was forced to obtain their return to work by formal promises with regard to their rates of pay and promotion. This capitu-

lation led to the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, Señor Elduyaen, as well as of Señor Jose Los Arcos y Miranda, the Director-General of Telegraphs. These withdrawals, necessitating a partial rearrangement of the Cabinet, enabled the Prime Minister to make advances to the group, led by Señor Villaverde, who at the instance of Señor Romero Robledo was induced to return to the Home Office, whilst that complaisant intermediary obtained for himself the Colonies. The momentary union of the two sections of the Conservative party enabled the Government to pass their Budget within the statutory period, but in order to do so the House was obliged to remain sitting on one occasion for twenty-four consecutive hours. The Senate, unwilling to show less public spirit, hurried its debate, and the Finance Bill was passed (June 29) by 92 to 3 votes.

This revised Budget, however, did not show an equilibrium even on paper; for the receipts were only estimated at 741,000,000, whilst against these there was a nominal expenditure of 748,000,000 pesetas. But this was not the only surprise in store for the Cortes. The service of the Public Debt on the basis of previous years was reckoned at 233,000,000, but the Budget 1892-93 placed the amount required under this heading at 291,000,000, conveying the idea that 58,000,000 would be applied in paying off the capital of the floating or of the funded debt. Many Finance Ministers in far more favourable plight would have hesitated in making such a large reduction of debt in face of an unbalanced Budget. As a matter of fact, however, although the revenue was estimated to produce the amount named, all internal taxes were payable in paper, whilst the interest on the external debt was of necessity to be paid in gold, so that there was a very considerable deficit on the transactions of the year. The Government, moreover, was at an end of its taxing powers. Every conceivable article or industry had been made the object of a special duty; even the women fruit-sellers in the streets were taxed—an interference with an old-established privilege which led to serious disturbances. The Treasury, however, was in immediate need of money—which could only be obtained by means of a loan, and it was necessary to show some already unassigned security upon which a loan could be founded.

The President of the Cortes, Señor A. Pidal, anxious to bring about some understanding on the financial difficulties of the Treasury, invited to his house all the leaders of the Opposition, but Señor Pi y Margal on behalf of the Republican group at once declared himself absolutely opposed to any further loan; and in this he was supported by Señor Sagasta. In the Cortes these two strategists, in face of a comparatively weak Ministry, had recourse to Parliamentary obstruction, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, which induced the Chamber to hold two sittings daily, Señor Sagasta eventually carried the day. In a speech, which had a great effect throughout the

country, he adjured the Government not to add to the already unwieldy public debt, but to look for a real equilibrium by economy in every branch of the public service. The only answer which the Ministry was able to give was the summary closing of the session (July 19), which was adjourned *sine die*.

Although it was felt that the Conservative régime had reached its term and had lost all real power, Señor Canovas still clung to office. Riotous meetings, at which insulting resolutions were passed, took place in most of the large towns, and the Government was forced to the weak expedient of proclaiming a state of siege in more than one district. Symptoms of discontent showed themselves even in the Army, and it was rumoured that a *coup d'état* was being prepared by certain generals, who proposed to send off the Queen Regent to Austria and to put in her place the Infanta Isabella, the sister of Alfonso XII. The anniversary of the *pronunciamento* of 1868 was looked forward to with anxiety, especially in Aragon; and the northern provinces were irritated by the severe quarantine measures imposed upon the French frontier to prevent the entry of cholera.

The elections for the provincial councils, held in the month of September, were chiefly noteworthy by the number of abstentions. Scarcely more than a fifth of the electors went to the polls in the large towns, and not more than a third in the country districts, in which the ratepayers' interests were more closely concerned. The results were what might have been anticipated: 550 Ministerialists were returned, against 125 of Dynastic Oppositionists, and 55 Republicans. In any other country the Government would have felt itself strengthened by such a return; but in Spain the success of the governing party had never succeeded in consolidating it.

The anniversary of the discovery of America was celebrated throughout the country by magnificent *fêtes*, in which the sailors, artists, and *savants* of Western Europe were invited to take part, to do honour to Christopher Columbus, and the occasion was taken to show the kindly feeling still existing between the mother country and the colonies which had long since assumed independence. The *fêtes* were, however, suddenly disturbed at Madrid (Nov. 1) by a noisy demonstration by night against the municipal authorities. The pretext was that a concert, duly announced, had at the last moment been forbidden; the crowd, having first destroyed the orchestra, marched in a body to the house of the Prime Minister, thence, breaking windows and lamps on their way, reached the house of the Mayor, who promptly sought safety in flight and hid himself at the Ministry of the Interior. On the following day similar disturbances took place at Granada, under the pretext that the Queen Regent had listened to her Ministers, who wished her to abandon her promised visit to that ancient city. Señor Villaverde showed considerable energy in dealing with the situation. He dismissed

at once the Prefect of Madrid and Granada, and displayed a strong determination to make the law respected. The visit of the King and Queen of Portugal at this moment brought an interval of comparative rest and quiet, and even the strife of parties was suspended in order to discuss the ever-recurring subject of an Iberian Union.

A few days before the meeting of the Cortes (Dec. 2) the Finance Minister, evidently disturbed by the negotiations pending between Señor Sagasta and the Marshal Martinez Campos, gave out that the intended loan of 165,000,000 would not be pressed, and that means would be found to make a smaller sum suffice. The Opposition, however, felt itself sufficiently strong to hold aloof, and at a meeting at which 93 deputies and 87 senators were present Señor Sagasta indicated the lines upon which the assault should be made upon the Government. He pointed out that in Madrid alone the Mayor had been changed seven times, and the Prefect eight since the Cabinet had assumed office, and he argued therefore that its incapacity for home administration was patent. The schism in the Conservative party, however, was to be the opportunity of the Liberals. During the debate (Dec. 6) on an interpellation addressed to the Minister of the Interior, Señor Villaverde, Señor Silvela remarked that whilst discipline imposed upon him the necessity of supporting the Government, neither his sympathy nor his gratitude prompted him to take that course. Señor Canovas del Castillo replied that he understood the hint conveyed, and that as he considered himself in no case indispensable he was ready to resign office. A somewhat different scene followed in the Senate (Dec. 8), where Señor Bosch, the most recently revoked Mayor of Madrid and hitherto a devoted adherent of Señor Canovas, made a bitter attack on the Prime Minister, asserting that the disturbances which had been the cause of his dismissal had been got up by the Prefect, his personal enemy. The same evening Canovas del Castillo placed his resignation in the hands of the Queen Regent, after having held office uninterruptedly for nearly three years. During that period he had succeeded often under difficult circumstances in preserving peace at home, he had sensibly reduced the strength of the party, and had rallied to the Queen's side many of the Clerical party, who had held aloof. Abroad he had upheld the independence of Spain, and whilst maintaining friendly relations with all countries, he had refused the overtures of both France and the Triple Alliance. His financial policy had been in some degree hampered by the Protectionist fever raging over continental Europe, and if he had not succeeded in placing the finance on a healthy basis, he had done much to get rid of the enormous floating debt, and had contrived to attract back to Spain a large proportion of the external debt formerly held by foreigners.

After several fruitless efforts to reconstruct the old Ministry the Queen Regent decided to send for Señor Sagasta, who,

having previously obtained the promise of Don Emilio Castelar's benevolent neutrality, was prepared to undertake the direction of public affairs. His task too was rendered the more easy by the painful dissensions—bred of defeat and disappointment—among the Conservatives, which reached such a pitch that Señor Canovas finally requested the dissenters to withdraw from the political clubs to which they had hitherto belonged. Señor Silvela at once gave in his resignation as Vice-president and as a deputy, and was followed by so important a section of the younger Conservatives that Señor Canovas del Castillo was forced to admit that his *rôle* as leader of the party was definitely played out.

The new Ministry which at once entered upon its duties was thus composed: Señor Sagasta, President of the Council; Marquis Vega de Armijo, Foreign Affairs; Señor Montero Rios, Grace and Justice; General Lopez Dominguez, War; Señor Venancio Gonzalez, Home Office; Señor Moret, Public Works; Señor Gamazo, Finance; Señor Maura, Colonies; Captain Cervera y Topete, Marine. All with the exception of the two Ministers last named had held office in previous Cabinets, and had given expression to very diverse views on various subjects. Señor Moret was an ardent Free Trader. Sagasta halted between two opinions, whilst the other members were in different degrees Protectionists. The selection of Señor Venancio Gonzalez as Home Minister indicated the near approach of a general election. On two previous occasions, in 1881 and again in 1816, he had held the same office when a Liberal majority was returned, and it was of importance that he should once more show his colleagues the advantage of presenting themselves as Ministerial candidates.

V. PORTUGAL.

Dom Carlos in addressing the members of the Portuguese Cortes in the opening of the session (Jan. 3) was careful to maintain the tone of optimism in which similar speeches in all countries are couched. He declared that the situation at home and abroad was satisfactory; that he was determined to make no tariff concessions to other countries without receiving equivalent advantages, and whilst admitting the existence of a financial and economic crisis, expressed his belief that it might be surmounted by a reduction of expenditure and by the imposition of new taxes without raising the Customs duties.

The result, however, was but little in harmony with these reassuring assertions. The debate on the Budget was at once taken up in the Cortes and led to the almost immediate collapse of the Ministry. General d'Abreu y Souza, the Prime Minister, found himself obliged to confess (Jan. 14) that the Cabinet was at variance on the subject of a loan made by the Treasury to a railway company, and that in consequence the Ministers had

placed their resignation in the hands of the King. The Minister of Finance, Senhor Mariano Carvalho, explained that the course he had taken had been in the interests of public credit. The excuse seemed to have some foundation, for when in the first instance the King commissioned Senhor de Valbom to form a Ministry, an important body of merchants petitioned that the outgoing Finance Minister should retain his portfolio. Senhor de Valbom, however, was unable to carry out the King's wishes, and after several days spent in fruitless efforts, a Ministry was formed (Jan. 18) under the leadership of Senhor J. Dias Ferreira, a member of the Council of State, who undertook also *ad interim* the portfolio of the Interior. Senhor Oliveira Martins was Minister of Finance; Monsignor Ayres de Gouvea, Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs; General Comandante Pinheiro Furtado, War; and Captain F. J. Ferreira de Amaval, Marine—the Minister of Justice taking temporarily the direction of Foreign Affairs. A committee was at once nominated to inquire into the administration of the various railway companies, and a short Bill was hurried through authorising the application of the Tariff Bill, under discussion, from 1st Feb., to all articles from countries which should not have concluded commercial treaties with Portugal by that date.

The Republican press, as might have been anticipated, was bitterly hostile to the new Ministry, and disturbances soon took place at Oporto, and one of the writers of *La Republica*, having been sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, was accompanied from the Court to the prison by a noisy and excited crowd. In the Cortes, the Ministry had to face the exuberant patriotism excited by Senhor Brandos' protest (Jan. 25) against a proposed sale of the nation's Colonies, which had been discussed in certain journals. The Minister of Marine at once replied that there was no intention on the part of the Government to part with any of the Colonies, and the Chamber by 118 to 3 votes refused to discuss Senhor Ferreira de Almeida's resolution on the subject. A few days later the *Diario Official* published a letter from the King, in which he declared that, in view of the state of affairs and of the sacrifices imposed upon all, he had handed over to the National Treasury a fifth of his Civil List, about 26,000*l.* Meanwhile negotiations were going on between the Government and the International Committee of Bondholders, and at length (Feb. 4) the President of the Council was able to communicate to the Budget Committee of the Cortes that the Government was willing to consent to the reappointment of the old Committee of Public Credit, whose functions might be undertaken by the Bank of Portugal; but they declined to admit foreigners to control or administer the State revenue. The Cortes again supported almost unanimously the decision of the Ministry. The International Committee however took a more prosaic view of the situation, and declared that the terms offered by the Portuguese Government were unsatisfactory, and

the negotiations were consequently suspended. The Minister of Finance took this opportunity to bring forward the Budget for the year 1892-93, which, by his own showing, gave a very large deficit, the receipts being estimated at only 46,724,159 milreis, whilst the expenditure could not be reduced to less than 48,018,961 milreis. Very little discussion ensued, the Cortes being more specially interested in a Bill of indemnity applied for on behalf of the late Government; and in another Bill relieving Senhor Mariano Carvalho of the charges brought against him in connection with certain financial irregularities. These Bills having been passed, the Cortes adjourned with the knowledge that its dissolution would take place in the course of the autumn. Before then, however, another Ministerial crisis was to change the face of political affairs. The Finance Minister, Senhor Oliv. Martins, finding himself unable to meet the July coupons of the external debt, suddenly resigned, and his example was followed by other members of the Cabinet. To tide over the immediate difficulty, the Prime Minister decided to take over both the Finance and the Home Office. Foreign affairs were entrusted to Monsignor de Gouvea, Bishop of Bethsaida *in partibus*; Justice and Public Worship to Senhor Tellos Vasconcellos; and Public Works to Senhor Pedro Victor Sequeira, the last two being members of the old *Regeneradores* party. At the best this was a Ministry of Bankruptcy, for immediately on its accession it was announced that only one-fourth of the July coupon would be paid. Protests were at once tendered on behalf of the bondholders, but no method of reducing their grievance was suggested.

On the top of these difficulties the Hersent affair added not a little to the troubles of the Cabinet. A French contractor who had undertaken important works in the Lisbon docks, being unable to obtain his regular advances from the Government, stopped the works. He complained, moreover, that notwithstanding an express proviso to the contrary, the sums paid to him were not made in coin but in notes, which could only be cashed at a discount of 30 per cent. He claimed the immediate payment of the sums due to him, including the caution money, the guarantee fund deposited by him, the value of the materials, &c., and of the works already executed. The French envoy, M. Bihourd, handed to the Portuguese Minister a diplomatic note supporting the contractor's demands, and at the same time insisted upon the annulling of the contract and an immediate liquidation of all claims under it. In the first instance the Portuguese Government declared its intention of carrying on the work itself at the cost of the contractor, but in view of M. Bihourd's attitude, a promise was eventually given that the matter should be arranged in accordance with his views. A further symptom of the state of financial affairs was shown in the prosecution of the managers of the Lusitanian Bank, and although the Chairman was ultimately acquitted by the Senate

as a High Court of Justice, the verdict was regarded as wholly political.

The general elections, which took place in October, although as usual favourable to the Government, deprived the President of the Council of his seat at Aveiro, which he had represented for twenty years. In one or two places rioting took place, but it was not of a serious character, and for the most part the elections passed off without incident. Lisbon a week or two later afforded a curious instance of ill-placed patriotism. On the announcement of the approaching arrival of the English Channel Squadron in the Tagus for its annual visit an association of retail traders called a meeting, and passed a resolution to close their shops during the stay of the English fleet. The police instituted a prosecution of the executive members of the association for discussing political questions at a trade meeting, and, at the same time, it was notified that in consequence of the state of public feeling the English ships would not pay the accustomed visit to the capital. The chief sufferers of the decision were the Lisbon shopkeepers, who not only lost their annual customers, but were called upon to pay the fines and costs incident on the proceedings taken against them.

VI. DENMARK.

After many years of futile political strife, absorbing almost all other interests, and frustrating almost every attempt at sound and rational legislation, the year 1892 brought to Denmark a foretaste of more peaceful and fruitful times. It cannot be said that a final or even a definite step was taken, but the road was at least paved for a gradual return to regular and constitutional activity.

The latter portion of the session of 1891-2 produced fuller and more satisfactory results than most people had anticipated. The Moderate Left and the Conservative party succeeded in maintaining the understanding which had been agreed upon for merely legislative purposes. The causes of political disagreement between them were left outside the reach even of discussion, notwithstanding the indefatigable efforts of the Radical sections to thwart the honest attempts of the Coalition to achieve some good and useful work. The Berg group of the Radicals had been placed at a great disadvantage by the death in 1891, of their chief. Mr. Berg had exercised a wonderful authority over his followers, and although his star was far from its zenith when he died, it was still possible that it might have regained some of its former brightness. At any rate it was difficult, not to say impossible, to find a man who could, even to some extent, fill his place. The Hörup group continued its often ill-natured attacks on the Government and their temporary supporters amongst the Moderates, and it did its utmost to arouse suspicions among the electors as to the ultimate

intentions of the Moderate party. There was, however, no justification for such charges, for the question had never arisen of taking any steps towards the removal of those old-standing and vital differences between the Government and the Left, including the Moderates. These difficulties had for a number of years stood in the way of passing a regular Budget, and no attempt was in fact made this year to pass the Budget, 1892-3, which was debated with its customary deliberation, and when it was sent up (March 18) to the Upper House, the Landsting, it was in such a form that the impossibility of its being accepted by the First Chamber was a foregone conclusion.

At the close of the financial year (March 31) the Landsting had only reached the second reading, and there was nothing else for the Government to do but to follow the custom of the preceding seven years, and to issue a provisional financial Budget in accordance with the letter if not in the spirit of Clause 25 of the Constitution. Moreover, to enable them to take this course, Parliament had to be prorogued (April 1) and a fresh provisional Budget was issued the same day, but as this step was, under the circumstances, unavoidable, it had been foreseen from the beginning, and no excitement ensued. The Folkething, moreover, was as usual exceedingly busy during the last few days of the session finishing some of the Bills. As already mentioned the Right and the Moderates had agreed to make common cause with the Government, and the result was that upwards of sixty Bills were passed, several of them being measures of considerable importance. Among these may be mentioned the Act dealing with "Registered sick benefit societies or unions," which were to receive a direct grant from the State, which might contribute a sum not exceeding one-half of the amount of the members' annual contributions. This Act was another link in that series of beneficent social measures which had been inaugurated the previous year by the Old-age State Pension Act. The Minister of the Interior, the member of the Estrup Ministry most favourably regarded by the Folkething, succeeded also in getting passed a Bill dealing with the working of the State railways, which had been pending for a number of years. Among other prominent legislative Acts of the session several measures dealing with merchant ships and maritime laws had been prepared by the Scandinavian Maritime Commission, and their passing brought about a most desirable uniformity amongst the Scandinavian countries in this respect. They comprised a general Navigation Act with further Acts dealing with the registration of vessels, maritime courts, the examination of officers and engineers, &c. To the "give and take" policy adopted by the Government and the Moderate party were due two or three Acts dealing with public education: one providing State grants under fixed rules to certain private high schools; another providing for large and costly extensions to the College for Agriculture, Veterinary Science, &c.; and a third

establishing a better scale of pay for the professors of the Copenhagen University and the teachers at the "Latin schools." The passing of an Act sanctioning cremation may also deserve mention.

Although the life of the Folkething (the Second Chamber) did not expire till January 1893, the Government found it expedient to anticipate the date of the dissolution of the Lower House, and the general elections were fixed for an early date. The reasons of the Government for taking this step were obvious enough, for the temper of the House during the last two sessions indicated a decided change in the attitude of the electorate towards the obstructive and purely negative policy of the Opposition during the preceding half-dozen years or more, a change which had also shown itself in other forms.

During the three weeks between the prorogation of the Rigsdag and the day of the elections (April 20) a short but keen electoral campaign took place. A large number of meetings were held both in the towns and in the country districts. The various factions of the Left warred against each other with as much bitterness as they had previously displayed when jointly agitating against the Conservatives. A number of new candidates had entered the lists, and in the Chamber the list of the new members showed far more new names than had been the case for several years. It was easy to see that a change had come over the political spirit of the country. The more or less compact, but uniformly obstinate Opposition majority of former years was apparently hopelessly broken up into rival sections, the most important of which held but loosely to the leading principles of the old Opposition.

The result of the general election showed a decided advance on the part of the Conservatives and—in a manner—of the Moderates, whereas the Radical Left and the Socialists lost ground. The most notable incident was the unseating of M. Viggo Hörup, editor of the *Politiken* newspaper, and for many years the leader of that section of the Opposition which was known by his name. M. Hörup was admitted to be a clever journalist, but in politics he had not shown the stability of his colleague, M. Christen Berg, in turn his ally and his rival. Of late years M. Hörup had become one of the bitterest and most malicious antagonists of the Government. His opponent at the election was M. A. Alberti, an advocate of the High Court, politically a new man, but his father had, during several Parliaments, been a prominent figure of the Danish Opposition. M. Alberti entered the lists against Hörup as the candidate of the Moderate Left, for the town of Kiøge in Zeeland. 1,257 votes were given to M. Alberti, M. Hörup only securing 1,132, whereas at the previous election he had polled 1,284 votes against 760 given to the candidate of the Right. The downfall of M. Hörup was a serious blow to his followers, and their discomfiture was further increased by his two sworn friends, Bing and Henning Jensen, also being ousted from their seats.

The relative strength of the various parties after the election was : Conservatives, 30 or 31 ; Moderates, 37 ; Radicals, comprising two or three sections, 27 ; Socialists, 2 ; and some half-dozen members more or less independent, but still leaning to the Left, although varying materially in the extent of their sympathy with its views.

Apart from the actual changes the general election had shown in various ways that the tide had begun to turn even in those constituencies where its representation remained virtually unaltered. It was clear that the country was tiring of the long political struggle and desirous of returning to more rational and peaceful conditions. There was, moreover, reason to hope that the days of futile obstruction and empty speech-making had passed, and that the Government would reap their reward for the patience and restraint with which they had clung to their difficult position during so many years.

According to the Constitution the new Folkething must assemble within two months of the election, and the Government convened (May 6) its new members for an extraordinary session. It had been reported that the new Chamber would, in connection with the approaching golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark, pass a vote towards the rebuilding of the burnt-down Christiansborg, but no such proposal was mooted, and the session merely a formal one ; the Folkething was prorogated within a week of its assembly.

The golden wedding of the King and Queen of Denmark (May 28) brought a number of illustrious visitors to Copenhagen, and it gave the nation a welcome opportunity of showing how popular King Christian was, in spite of the prolonged opposition against his Ministry. For the first time in several years M. Högsbro, the President of the Folkething, made his appearance at Court, an occurrence which showed the more conciliatory spirit of the House ; M. Högsbro having hitherto adopted the practice inaugurated by his predecessor, M. Berg, of holding himself aloof from all Court ceremonials.

From a political point of view the summer was very quiet. The severe cholera epidemic in Hamburg, a town with which Denmark had constant intercourse, made stringent precautions necessary, and the Government in consequence issued a provisional law so as to enable the authorities to take the necessary steps. The cholera was thus kept out of Denmark, there being only one or two quite isolated cases. The commerce of Denmark suffered, however, materially through the restrictions to the intercourse with Germany.

On the first Monday in October (3rd), the day fixed by the Constitution, the Rigsdag reassembled for the regular meeting of the Danish Parliament. At the close of the year it was still impossible to foretell the outcome of the session, but the conciliatory and practical policy of the former session was persevered in by the Government and the Moderate Left. It

was not only advisable, but necessary, for the latter to act with reserve and circumspectness, so as not to offend the susceptibilities of their constituents, among whom much of the spirit of opposition of the old Left still lingered. This was all the more necessary, as M. Hörup and his followers did their utmost to arouse the suspicion of the democratic electors against the Moderates, whom they constantly denounced as the new Right.

The schism in the phalanx of the Opposition had to a limited extent its counterpart among the Conservatives, where opinions slightly diverged on points about which the party formerly had been of one mind. In one respect, however, the Conservative party showed no change in its appreciation of M. Estrup and his Government. At the annual meeting of delegates of the Right from all parts of Denmark, held at Copenhagen in the month of December, the usual resolution of complete confidence in the Government was unanimously passed.

On the opening of the Rigsdag the Government reintroduced several measures which had been discussed but not finally passed by the previous Parliament. A very important railway Bill was also laid before the House contemplating a complete rearrangement of the Copenhagen railway stations and railways, providing the means for erecting a large central railway station on a different site to the present main station, besides proposing several new railways. The most important was one from Copenhagen along the Sound to Elsinore. Several military Bills were also introduced. The doings in the Folkething in connection with the Budget resembled those of previous sessions, and augured ill for a better understanding between the two parties on financial matters. The Government again asked for numerous grants which the Opposition would not vote, and consequently the Government proposals ran the risk of being very materially curtailed. Although it cannot be said that what had passed in the Folkething up to the end of the year justified the hope, there was a notion abroad that after all the Conservatives and the Moderates might agree upon a Budget which the Landsting could see its way to accept; it was also whispered that new and unsuspected political arrangements might be looked for, but the history of Danish politics does not point in this direction.

Baron Rosenörn-Lehn, for several years Minister for Foreign Affairs, died in the spring; Baron Reedtz-Thatt, a well-known politician, was chosen as his successor.

A closer union between Denmark and Sweden was established (March 10) by a steam ferry between Elsinore and Helsingborg which at once led to a large increase of international intercourse.

VII. NORWAY.

For Norway 1892 was a year of mark, a year pregnant with political events, in themselves of grave importance and the

forerunners of what is likely to prove the most serious crisis in the history of the union between Norway and Sweden.

It will be remembered that the general elections of 1891 had aroused an amount of political excitement and agitation beyond all previous experience. The result had been a decided victory for the Radical Left, and when the Storting met for the first time in 1892 the political atmosphere still retained much of the heat which had marked the electioneering campaign. Among the members of the Left the sentiments of the extreme section were dominant, and it soon became evident that the Radicals meant to make their influence felt.

When the new Storting met (Feb. 1) the relative strength of the various parties was : Radicals, 63 to 65, as compared with Conservatives, 36, and Moderate Left, 13 to 15 members. The Radical programme had answered exceedingly well, and M. Steen, the Premier, had every reason to be satisfied with the number of his followers, which gave him a working majority independent of the Moderate section, whereas during the former session, and with the old Storting, he had had to conciliate the views of the Moderates. The three great points in the Radical programme during the election had been direct taxation, universal, or in any case extended suffrage, and a separate Norwegian consular service with a separate Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The programme on which M. Steen had secured his majority was one which would provide ample work for the session, whilst at the same time it was certain to provoke serious ruptures, not only in the matter of Norway's relations with Sweden, but also among the various political parties within the country. Of the three great questions, that of direct taxation was successfully carried through the Ministry, making it a Cabinet question. There was, nevertheless, considerable grumbling and opposition both in and out of Parliament, and although the Government had the full numerical support of their party, several members gave a grudging or lukewarm support to the Ministerial proposals. The new taxation was almost as little popular with the great body of ratepayers, but the question was promptly forced into the background when the consular and diplomatic questions came on for discussion. The Ministry did not shrink from the obstacles in the way of a solution, and by their courage and perseverance promptly re-established harmony with their regular supporters.

In order to fully understand the position it should be remembered that the demands and views of the Norwegian Radicals with regard to the position of Norway and Sweden within the union were at distinct variance with the opinion of the Swedish Government and the Swedish Riksdag, as also with that of the Conservative party in Norway. The Norwegian Minister of State in Stockholm took an early opportunity of making clear his standpoint and that of his colleagues,

having stated in a joint Council of State (Jan. 13), when the Foreign Budget was under discussion, that there was nothing to prevent Norway from having her own separate ambassadors. The Swedish Council of State met this assertion with a distinct protest, which was on a subsequent occasion sanctioned by both the Swedish Chambers. The Norwegian Government, however, did not proceed with the Foreign Office question, but decided to get in the thin edge of the wedge first by bringing forward the question of distinct Norwegian consuls at foreign ports. This matter had already been brought to the front in the previous year, and many expected that the Government would act on the basis of a resolution passed by the former Storting.

M. Steen went, however, a step further. He mentioned that joint consuls might not be of vital necessity to the union between Norway and Sweden, but in the same way as it took two to make a bargain, two were required for cancelling it. The natural consequence of the formation of a separate Norwegian consular body would involve the appointment of separate Swedish consuls and the dissolution of the partnership hitherto existing between the two countries in this department, and the arrangement would consequently have to come before the joint Council of State. The Norwegian Government, however, did not admit this view, but maintained that it was a purely Norwegian question coming within the competence of the purely Norwegian Council of State. They therefore urged King Oscar to issue a royal rescript for the formation of a separate Norwegian consular staff, and that this proposal should be taken as the outcome of the deliberations of a purely Norwegian Council of State.

The manner in which the Ministry handled this matter was entirely contrary to previous Parliamentary usage. The Ministers held several private conferences with the King, whereby they fully ascertained his Majesty's views, but it would seem that they did not formally request the King to put forward the desired proposal. In the course of the sitting of the Storting (Feb. 25), the President of the Constitutional Committee put a question to the Government as to their position toward the consular question. The Prime Minister replied that he considered the question of separate Norwegian consuls as a purely Norwegian matter, and as such only to be dealt with by the Norwegian authorities, whereas the actual arrangements following upon the dissolution of the partnership with Sweden would have to be decided together with Swedish authorities. The questioner agreed with M. Steen and proposed an Order of the day embodying the views expressed by the Premier on this point: this Order of the day if accepted would obviously make it impossible for the King to find a new Ministry should M. Steen be forced to resign.

A heated and interesting debate lasting over two days ensued,

the Conservatives and the Moderates urging serious arguments against it, but it was ultimately passed (March 1) by 64 votes against 48, two members being absent on account of illness. The Government did not immediately follow up their victory, but confined themselves to asking the King to cause an inquiry into the consular question in accordance with the speech from the Throne. This the King consented to do, taking several reservations so as not to prejudice the constitutional aspect of the question.

Within the Storting the matter was referred to the Constitutional Committee, the Radical members of which eventually succeeded in carrying a resolution, sanctioning the plan of separate Norwegian consuls and recommending a vote of 50,000 kr. towards the preliminary expenses consequent upon the scheme. This resolution was somewhat ambiguously worded—considering that the formal side of the question was almost as important as the actual, nor was its nature altered by the fact that the Storting decided to accept it “in the main.” The Storting thus decided in favour of separate Norwegian consuls, but the door had been left open for a doubt whether a compromise could not at the very outset be arrived at with Sweden on the formal question of joint deliberations.

The vagueness of the resolution adopted by the Storting gave rise to prolonged deliberations, to much misunderstanding, and to several futile attempts to arrive at a compromise, whereby the matter could be momentarily adjourned. The Government undoubtedly conferred privately with the King, but no official report of the negotiations appeared, and for a second time acting upon merely personal and informal inferences as to his Majesty's views, M. Steen and his colleagues sent in their resignations (June 29), thereby placing King Oscar's action in a very unfair light before both countries. The following day M. Steen stated in the Storting that the members of the late Government had consented to carry out the current business of their respective departments, but they did not see their way to join in the debates of the Chamber. The President of the Storting thereupon proposed that the various Orders of the day should stand over for the present, and this resolution was duly carried by the Radicals. This really amounted to a strike on the part of the legislative body. The President next waited upon the King with an address couched in somewhat forcible terms, in which it was impressed upon the King that the next step if taken precipitately might be fraught with danger for the country, the kingdom, and the union.

Political feeling at this time ran very high in Christiania, and the position was undoubtedly both difficult and critical. The different parties did their best to support their respective leaders, and a large procession was arranged in honour of the Premier. The Conservatives, however, replied by a still larger procession to the King, who was making a long but involuntary

stay at Christiania encouraged only by the moral support of the Norwegian friends of the union.

In the meantime Norway was without a Ministry, and for about a fortnight the "strike of the Storting" continued, after which a few unimportant meetings were held at various intervals. It gradually transpired that it had been found impossible for anybody to form a Ministry, although numerous combinations had been suggested, and the leader of the Conservatives, M. Stang, hesitated, and finally declined, finding it impossible to take over the Government in the face of the opinion expressed by the Storting. The wildest rumours were circulated, and it was even whispered that the King was inclined to return to Stockholm and leave Norway to manage her own affairs. It would almost have been pardonable had he done so, but King Oscar quietly waited, trusting to the good results of patience and self-restraint.

At last a *modus vivendi* was discovered by which the King was enabled to take back the old Ministry without committing himself on the consular question. At a meeting of the Storting (July 26), when the Ministerial crisis had lasted just four weeks, a member moved that the late Ministry should comply with the wishes of the King and withdraw their resignation on the understanding that the consular question should be left in abeyance for the present. This resolution was passed unanimously by the Storting, the Left thus reseating their old Ministry, and the Conservatives having succeeded in postponing for the present the consular question. Neither party was, however, over-pleased at the arrangement, and among the Radicals especially many bitter words were heard, whilst King Oscar, who had maintained his position throughout, returned forthwith to Stockholm.

The ordinary legislative work necessarily suffered materially from these prolonged political conflicts, and no time was lost in scanning the course of public business as soon as the Ministers were reinstalled. A considerable additional vote for the defence of the country was promptly passed. The generosity with which the Radicals responded to this demand was regarded as an indirect threat against Sweden. So much is certain, that reference was on subsequent occasions made to the fact that Norway would now be better able to hold her own against any enemy.

Although without any responsible position Björrstjerne Björrson greatly influenced Norwegian politics during 1892. His extreme views, supported by oratorical power of the highest order, and untrammelled by logical obstacles, made him an agitator of serious importance. He took a prominent part in raising the political storm in Norway by his appeals to the large gatherings he from time to time addressed.

During the year Norway lost one of her most famous politicians, Johan Sverdrup, who died in February. He had done

more than any other man for the cause of Liberalism in Norway, and was for several years Prime Minister. At one moment there seemed no limit to his popularity, but his power waned with surprising rapidity, and when Sverdrup died he was without any political influence.

Towards the end of the year a new political party, the Central party, began to organise itself. It claimed for Norway full equality with Sweden within the union, and whilst otherwise leaning to the Left, would not countenance the extreme views of the Radicals. In other words, it was a Liberal party, anxious to maintain the union between Norway and Sweden, but in public opinion there was a general doubt if such a programme would find support in the present strained condition of Norwegian politics.

VIII. SWEDEN.

Were it made the subject of a popular vote the majority of the Swedish nation would probably admit that 1892 was a red letter year. Among the principal Acts passed may be mentioned one involving a reduction in the exceedingly unpopular grain duties and a revision of the industrial tariff; the reform of the franchise and the number of constituencies; the revision of the land tax, a new Savings Bank Act, and last, not least, the much-needed and often-discussed military laws. In addition to this formidable array of legislative work Sweden managed to hold her own against the aggressive policy of the Norwegian Radical Government, especially on the question of independent and separate consuls.

It must be admitted that the Boström Ministry from the outset took up a more moderate and conciliatory attitude than most people expected, showing that they did not mean to bring the views of their more advanced adherents unduly to the front. The appointment of Dr. Herslow as President of the Second Chamber was the first sign of this policy, which was soon emphasised by the proposed reductions in the grain tariff, which were hardly to have been expected from a Protectionistic Government. It was not however without considerable effort and patience that the committee arrived at a compromise on these duties, but after protracted deliberations it was settled that the duty of 1 kr. 25 öre on wheat and rye should continue in force up to the end of 1894.

The industrial tariff, on which the Government proposal was the outcome of the report of a Protectionistic committee, was the cause of still longer debate, the Lower House with its Free Trade majority being distinctly opposed to the Protectionist leanings of the First Chamber. A number of joint votings ensued in which the Protectionists on the whole prevailed, although the majorities were in some cases inconsiderable.

Of scarcely less importance politically was the Bill regula-

ting the size of constituencies and the number of members in the two Houses of the Riksdag. The original proposal had been laid before the Parliament of 1891, and had been accepted by both Chambers. It fixed the number of members in the Upper House to 150, and in the Lower House to 225, of which latter the towns were to return 75 representatives and the rural districts 150. The object of the Bill was to reduce the influence of the towns and to keep down the Radical element. Owing to the town representatives being unsuccessful in their attempt to obtain support from the old "Landtmanna" party, the Bill had been passed in both Chambers, but the Government, in consequence of some informality in the drafting, preferred to keep it in abeyance in order to revise and re-enact it. In the interval the number of town representatives having been increased to 80, no difficulty arose during the debates, and the Upper House finding nothing to say against the modification the Bill promptly became law.

The Government was not equally successful with its military Bill, which was to some extent drawn upon the lines of the proposal brought forward the previous year, although improved in more ways than one. It provided for a better defence of Norrland, and for an extension of age in the various classes; it made provision against a complete repudiation of the land taxes and recognised a claim for compensation for certain classes of the reserve after ten years' service. The agitation, real or feigned, excited by the Bill spread through the country, but subsequently events showed that the Government had not been mistaken in deeming the time opportune for carrying through this long-needed reform. The Second Chamber, however, threw out the Bill by 116 against 107 votes.

The Government was equally unsuccessful with its educational reform, which among other things promised a better provision for the teachers in elementary schools, both as regards pay and pension. The Lower House, however, insisted upon coupling unacceptable conditions with its acceptance, and the Bill fell to the ground. The Savings Bank Bill, which materially tended to increase the security, was more promptly passed. These institutions were intended to offer to the great body of poor depositors a safe means of investing their savings; other good and useful laws of minor magnitude were passed.

A matter, which already during the session of the Riksdag had begun to attract much attention in Sweden and, on the face of it, was of the greatest importance to the whole country, was the constitutional conflict between Sweden and Norway, a conflict still pending and which threatened in its very foundation the union between the two countries. The Norwegian consular question, which gave rise to these serious differences, had been discussed from several standpoints well adapted to serve the purpose of the Radical Norwegian Government. The consular arrangements had not been provided for in the Riks-

akt or the Constitution, and the subject was well adapted for acting as a lever to which the Norwegian Government might at a later date attach a handle for opening the question of diplomatic representation. The political events in Christiania necessitated King Oscar's presence, the Crown Prince joining his father in the Norwegian capital and remaining with him for some time. That Sweden should watch with anxiety the proceedings in the sister country was inevitable, but neither the Swedish Council of State nor the Riksdag gave expression to their views of the question. There was, however, no doubt that they sympathised with the King, who acted with patience and firmness throughout the conflict, and received a most enthusiastic welcome on his return to Stockholm. The dispute was virtually allowed to stand over till 1893, but public opinion in Sweden endorsed the King's view when he declined to have the matter treated as one not equally concerning both countries.

The Norwegian dispute having thus been temporarily shelved, public interest was soon engrossed in the rumours of an extraordinary or *urtima* session of the Riksdag for the purpose of again bringing forward the military reforms. The opponents of the plan, and they were not a few, ridiculed the suggestion, but the new Minister of War, Baron Rappe, who in the course of the summer had succeeded Baron Palmstjerna, was determined not to allow further delay in the matter, and he soon proved equal to the occasion. The Liberals, and more especially the Radical wing, were very indignant, and there were probably also among the followers of the Government many who had serious misgivings as to the result.

The *urtima* Riksdag therefore met (October 18) for the sole purpose of discussing the Government's military reforms, which were pronounced by its friends to be a considerable improvement upon the proposal made in the preceding Parliament. The leading principles of the new Bill were: the extension of the period of service to eight years in the first, and four years in the second line, with ninety days' drill, to be completed in the course of two years; the maintenance of the so-called *Indelingsverket*, coupled with an extended application of this enlistment system; a considerable extension of the defence of Northern Sweden; a more ample supply of the special corps, cavalry, artillery, engineers, &c.; the formation of a reserve of officers and the division of the Army into six army corps, an arrangement which offered material facilities for the mobilisation of the Army. With regard to the financial side of the question, the Bill included the wiping off of the land taxes and the successive doing away with, during a time of twelve years, of other burdens. The loss to the exchequer was to be covered by the direct taxation of capital, partly by means of an increased tax on income from capital and labour, with reduction for the lower classes, partly by means of an increased taxation on land and

other property, together with increased taxes on legacies or by a stamp duty on various stocks, &c. There were also questions of a duty on malt and of a greater share in the profit of the National Bank, &c. These financial proposals, however, were rather to be looked upon as suggestions or indications from the Government, than as actual and definite measures, as their introduction was to extend over several years without one Parliament prejudicing or anticipating the decisions of any subsequent Riksdag.

The Government proposals met on the whole with a better reception than even their supporters would have ventured to prophesy, and it soon became evident that the *urtima* Riksdag was prepared to deal with the Army Bills according to their actual merits. At the election of the Special Committee it soon was apparent that the coalition, which had managed to thwart the intentions of the Government during the previous session, had lost much of its stability, for there was amongst the members of the Committee a majority in favour of the Government proposal. With the view of facilitating the passing of the Bill several modifications were prepared, but they were not of any great importance.

The Opposition did not fare better in the subsequent debates; being, in fact, divided on one or two important points, and there was not much reality in the opposition of the Radicals, although they were loud in their denunciations. Throughout the discussion the Second Chamber displayed a business-like determination in its proceedings (that the First Chamber would warmly support the Government was a foregone conclusion), and the majorities on the side of the Government were much larger than had been expected—about 180 voting for the general clauses of the Bill, whilst the Opposition seldom mustered more than 80—and the extraordinary session was brought to a conclusion (Nov. 28) amid general satisfaction. Probably with the view of not allowing the Navy to suffer in consequence of the increased Army estimates, Baron von Otten gave up the portfolio of the Marine which he had held for a number of years, his successor being Rear-Admiral Christensen.

Whilst the Radical party altogether showed to little advantage in their Parliamentary doings, they made up for their want of success by a fair amount of demonstrations out of doors. The fourth General Scandinavian Labourers' Congress was held at Malmoe in the latter part of the summer, when a number of delegates went from the different countries, Denmark predominating, in harmony with her more advanced labourers' organisation. The Congress gave up the bulk of its time to political protestations, paying very little attention to more practical matters; its sympathy appeared to be greatly with the Socialists, although they refrained from advocating any violent measures for the attainment of their desires.

Of more importance and certainly of much more interest

was the plan for a *Folkriksdag*, a People's Parliament, which was conceived during the summer, and which, in any case, had the charm of originality. It was the direct outcome of the agitation for universal or in any case extended suffrage, and was decided upon when the "universal suffrage" meetings and resolutions earlier in the year proved altogether unavailing. The Swedish Suffrage Advancement Society published an appeal, inviting everybody to sign their names on lists forwarded all over the country, and if 200,000 signatures were obtained, a *Folkriksdag* was to be elected in order to meet at Stockholm during the earlier part of the forthcoming year, at the same time as the recognised Parliament was assembled. The "People's Parliament" was to hold meetings along with the regular Parliament, to discuss the same questions as the latter, and to pass resolutions.

Although there was a certain novelty about this direct outcome of universal suffrage, the manner in which the preliminary proceedings were conducted somewhat detracted from its importance. The signatures were admittedly obtained from all kinds and conditions of men and women, the restrictions as to age, &c., also being of the easiest, if, indeed, any were enacted. Under these circumstances it could not help being an extremely Radical affair, and the Socialists appeared to consider it an institution of their own. More especially in the larger towns they claimed their full share of the representation, and in Stockholm alone asserted their right to fill eight out of the twelve "seats." Although it was a little difficult to take this self-appointed *Folkriksdag* seriously, there was no reason why it should not have offered some sensible suggestions and thrown some light upon the feelings and wishes of those classes whom it by rights ought to have represented, but the irregular manner in which it was elected, and the way in which the Socialists indicated their intention to rush the whole thing, only tended to place its claims on a lower level and reduce its importance. The members, of whom there were some 130, decided to meet in March 1893. Although their deliberations may excite curiosity, their conclusions are not likely to affect the action of the regular Parliament to any appreciable extent.

CHAPTER V.

ASIA.

INDIA—CHINA—JAPAN.

Afghanistan.—It was a year of trouble for the Ameer. Rebellion was rampant in his country, in great part caused by his own imprudent conduct. In December 1891 he had sent a force under his general, Gholam Haidar, to Asmar, the capital

of a small independent State of that name, situated on the borders of Kafiristan, about half-way between Jellalabad and Chitral. Asmar adjoins the group of independent States which form Bajaur. The town was captured in the following March, the intention being partly to frustrate the designs of Umra-Khan of Jandol, who was about to conquer Bajaur, and partly to take a step towards the subjugation of Kafiristan, as the existence of a non-Mohammedan State in the heart of his land was obnoxious to the Ameer.

The Government of India, aware of Abdurrahman's wish to extend his influence among the tribes on the border beyond the British frontier, reminded him that the independence of Bajaur had always been recognised, and warned him not to move against that State. The Ameer replied that he had no intention of interfering with the affairs of Bajaur. His forward policy on the Eastern frontier, which began to give anxiety to the Indian Government, received a check in June through the revolt of the Hazaras of Oruzghan, and in the fighting which ensued it was reported that the Ameer's troops lost 1,500 men in killed and wounded.

The Hazaras of Kila-Nao, north-east of Herat, were next encouraged to rebel by a number of Turcoman irregulars who had crossed the frontier. The Governor of Herat summoned the Hazara headmen, but instead of obeying they fled to Penjdeh, and asked for Russian protection. Troops were promptly sent from Herat, the Turcomans fled, and the Hazaras submitted. There was good reason to believe that this abortive rising had Russian support, although it was said that the Russian Governor at Merv disclaimed any responsibility for the Turcoman invasion. Again the Indian Government warned the Ameer that should there be any further disturbances between the Afghan troops and Umra-Khan, it would insist upon the evacuation of Asmar by the forces under Gholam-Khan, where they were in a position to threaten the Bajaur States. The Ameer replied that he would not molest Bajaur unprovoked, and threw the blame of the whole affair on Umra-Khan.

In July the rebellion of the Oruzghan Hazaras was becoming very serious. All the great tribes had united to resist the Ameer and he had collected all his forces to withstand them. Large irregular levies were called out, and nearly the entire garrison at Cabul was sent against the rebels in their mountain strongholds. Even the Uzbeks, hitherto submissive to the Ameer's iron rule, refused any longer to endure over-taxation, and the cruel treatment of the Afghan soldiers.

Since the fifteenth century the Uzbeks have occupied the left bank of the Oxus. Those of Maimena and Andkhai settled there earlier, and from times immemorial have lived there under the patriarchal rule of their chiefs. The intriguing influence of Ishak-Khan, who was defeated by his nephew in 1888, and forced

to retreat beyond the Oxus, no doubt was exerted upon this tribe, for Ishak-Khan is a *protégé* of the Czar, and he is likely to be set up by the Russians as the rival of Abdurrahman, if circumstances permit.

The Afghan generals showed their incompetence by allowing ammunition and rifles sent under convoy from Cabul to be captured by the rebels. In August the Ameer's troops attacked the Hazaras in their position at Kamsin, carrying it, but with heavy loss, and in September they occupied Oruzghan. The following remarkable order issued by the Ameer, and dated September 7, was posted at the gate of Jellalabad: "Be it known to the head men of Shinwari, Mohmand and Ghilzai tribes, I have sent for two brigades of British troops to assist me. None of you should have any suspicion of their intentions, they also having none regarding yours. I will station them on the banks of the Amu Darya for the purpose of repelling the Russians who are tyrannical Kafirs, so that Afghanistan may remain in safety."

Although Abdurrahman, yielding to pressure from the Indian Government, withdrew his agent from the Bithani and Wiziri country in September, yet he issued orders later for the establishment of a frontier post with cantonments for troops close to New Chaman, and preparations for building there were being made in December.

The Ameer repeatedly declared his willingness to accept the proposed mission of Lord Roberts to discuss frontier delimitation questions, but he pleaded that he could not name the time and place of meeting, because of the Hazara rebellion. The Indian Government informed him that if the mission could not be received in October at the latest, it would be impossible to hold the conference, since Lord Roberts would leave India in the spring, at the expiration of his term of office as Commander-in-Chief. It was announced in December that General Sir George White, an able and experienced soldier and administrator in Indian affairs, would succeed Lord Roberts, whose tenure of office had already been extended a year beyond the usual term.

The Pamirs.—Again, this year, a Russian military expedition with more than 1,000 men, under command of Colonel Yanoff, started in June from the capital of Ferghana for the Pamir region, with the avowed object of reconnoitring and reporting as to Chinese and Afghans who might be prowling about that country. Colonel Yanoff, taking with him a few men, went in advance of the main body, consisting of artillery, infantry, and Cossack cavalry. At Somatash, near the Yeshil-Kul in Shignan, he fell in with a small force of Afghans and ordered them to surrender. This they refused to do, and the Cossacks attempting to disarm them were fired upon by them. One Russian was killed, and two others were wounded. According to the Russian official account of the skirmish, there were fourteen Afghans killed in the encounter which followed, including

Gholam Hyder Khan, their officer in command. Another soldier was drowned in the Alichur River. Twelve Afghans were taken prisoners, but were relieved on the 6th of August. Colonel Yanoff complained of the uncivilised conduct of the Afghans, who in turn complained of his falling upon them without notice. The Ameer declared his readiness to abide by the action of the British Government to prevent further Russian aggression, while he strongly resented the shooting of his soldiers. The Russian Government gave assurances—which some may believe—that in sending this expedition to the Pamirs it had no thought of aggressive action against British interests. Colonel Yanoff returned to Marghilan, the capital of Ferghana, October 3, but left small detachments in winter quarters on the frontiers of Roshan, Shignan, and Wakhan. A Chinese force was advancing in November towards the Russian camp left by Colonel Yanoff near Murghab, and Chinese officials in Kashgaria were representing to the Peking Government that the whole of the Alichur Pamir region was necessary to the security of the Chinese position in Central Asia.

The Black Mountain.—A strong force under the command of General Sir Wm. Lockhart was despatched to the Black Mountain in September for the purpose of securing the notorious outlaw Hashim Ali, whom the tribes had undertaken to give up but had failed to fulfil their engagement. Operations were confined to the valley of the Indus and to the destruction of the stronghold of Baio that had harboured the rebel chief. The general disposed his forces so as to check advances by the Chigarzais from the north, and by the Isazai of the Black Mountain from the east. Artillery was placed to cover the attack of the two brigades, and before a shot was fired the tribesmen took to flight. After destroying the stronghold the British troops returned to their quarters. Hashim, however, was still at large.

Chitral.—They had lively times in Chitral. The aged Mehtar (Governor) Aman-ul-Mulk died August 30. His younger son Afzul, being then in the capital, proclaimed himself the old Mehtar's successor, but before he could receive the formal recognition of the Indian Government the old Mehtar's brother, Shere Afzul, appeared on the scene, shot his nephew dead within the city gates, seized the arsenal and treasury, and duly proclaimed himself Mehtar. Then the eldest son and rightful heir, the Nizam-ul-Mulk, who had fled in October before his brother's troops, returned, attacked the citadel, drove Shere Afzul out of the country, and at the close of the year was still the reigning Mehtar.

Mr. Conway's Expedition.—A mountaineering party commanded by Mr. W. M. Conway, with a peaceful but daring purpose to ascend the peaks of the Himalayas and to examine the vast glacier system of that region, left Nagar June 27. Having explored the great Hispar glacier, Mr. Conway with two com-

panions crossed the Nushik Pass, a feat often attempted but never before accomplished by Europeans. The pass was 15,000 feet in height where the mercury stood at 15·85 inches. The party climbed a difficult rock peak 15,000 feet high, and another nearly 23,000 feet in height, the mercury falling almost to 13 inches, and this was probably the highest earthly point ever trod by man.

The National Congress.—This movement was not gaining force, and the meeting held in December at Allahabad was even tamer than those of former years. There were 700 delegates present. In March Mr. Hume had issued a manifesto that the committee wished him to recall, declaring that unless the demands of the Congress were conceded nothing could prevent the most fearful catastrophe in India. Mr. Bonnerjee, the President, in his opening address referred in complimentary terms to Mr. Hume, but said that the movement was due only in a very limited extent to his influence. The jury question and the Indian Councils Act were discussed by the Congress, and Mr. Naoroji was complimented on his election to the House of Commons at Westminster. Resolutions were submitted urging that the right of electing representatives on the Viceregal Council should be conceded to the people, and advocating delay in dealing with the currency question till after the close of the Brussels Conference. Altogether the proceedings were of a harmless nature and arguments for setting up elective institutions in India were not powerfully presented. One orator remarked that the Congress had “written its name deep on the fleeting sands of time,” but the metaphor was not suggestive of permanence or durability. It was resolved to hold the next Congress at Amritsar.

Burmah.—A regular system of judicature was completed for Upper Burmah in 1891, and a judicial Commissioner was placed over the annexed provinces who should adapt the law previously in force to his supervising and controlling authority. In Lower Burmah a scheme for the reorganisation of the police into a civil and military force was worked out and received the sanction of the Supreme Government of India.

Some very sharp fighting took place with the Kachins in February at Sadone, where a post had been established by Major Yule. The Kachins in the neighbourhood had before been friendly and had helped in building the fort. The attack appeared to be caused by a league of smugglers, subsidized by Chinese adventurers and winked at by Chinese officials. On the Bhamo frontier they had manufactured evidence to support Chinese claims by erecting stone boundary pillars in British territory, artificially begrimed and purporting to be frontier marks. Further fighting occurred in March, and in June there were rumoured risings of the Kachins. In the Chin Hills the work of reducing the country to law and order went on. Severe fines were levied on the chiefs concerned in last year's attacks on the British troops, and an important expedition against the

Tashons, the most powerful of the Chin tribes, was planned by Lieutenant McNabb and the military officer. Trade between Chinland and Burmah was reviving in August. A settlement of the frontier boundary between Burmah and Siam was effected in September.

But the Chins were irrepressible, and more disturbances took place among them in October, when 300 tribesmen attacked a party of British native troops near Pombai, killing seven sepoy of the First Burmah Regiment and wounding several others. Reinforcements arrived from Fort White and the Chins retreated. They still persisted in keeping up a hostile attitude, and there were raids and outrages in November and December. As the year closed the Kachins, after several months of quiet, were again giving trouble and renewed attacks were expected from them.

Mr. F. W. R. Fryer was permanently appointed in November the Chief Commissioner for Burmah, in place of Sir A. Mackenzie, nominated a member of the Viceroy's Council.

Last year the Government of India announced that it was prepared to prohibit the possession of opium by Burmans, both in Lower and Upper Burmah, provided that the local Government could show that the evil was as great as was represented, that prohibition was practicable, and that it would not entail evils as great as those it was expected to remove. From elaborate reports prepared by district officers and forwarded to India it appears that there are over 80,000 adult Burmans, mostly heads of families, who use opium habitually, and the consumption of the drug steadily increases in the provinces in spite of past repressive measures. The officers unanimously think that, unlike the Chinese or Indian consumer, the Burman uses opium not from physical necessity, but for pleasurable excitement, and that he usually goes to excess.

Numerous applications for mining concessions were made to the local Government during the year. Coal exists in great quantity in Burmah, as well as numerous deposits of lead, tin, silver and gold.

The great fire at Mandalay in March destroyed 4,109 houses and property worth at least 30 lakhs of rupees. Thousands of people suffered, among them many weavers who lost their looms and materials for work. Fifteen hundred Burmese monks were homeless, but were well cared for, and a public subscription was raised for the sufferers.

For the fiscal year 1891-92 the trade and commerce of Burmah amounted to 25 crores of rupees against 17 crores ten years back. During the decade importation of merchandise by private individuals increased over 64 per cent., and exports over 57 per cent. Almost the whole of this increase fell to the port of Rangoon. Foreign imports amounted to 550 lakhs, and exports to 1,008 lakhs of rupees; more than three-fifths of the imports came from the United Kingdom. The import of salt declined greatly

owing to increased duty, and there was a great increase in the imports of salted fish from the Straits Settlements.

Bombay.—The year was uneventful in the Bombay Presidency, but there were some changes in the administrative staff. Sir Charles Pritchard, who became a member of the Viceroy's Council, left his place as Revenue Member of the Bombay Council and was succeeded by Mr. A. C. Trevor, Commissioner in Sind, and Mr. Justice Birdwood took the place in Council vacated in April by Sir Raymond West.

An Act called the Mhowra Act to check distillation in the Tanna and Kolaba districts where drunkenness and illicit dealing in spirits were notoriously prevalent was passed and received the sanction of the Viceroy. By this measure the traffic in mhowra flowers beyond a specified quantity was subjected to a system of official permits. A Bill empowering the local Government to introduce by notification compulsory vaccination, hitherto confined to Bombay and Kurrachee, into any municipality or local area was debated in Council.

More important, however, than the actual legislative work of the year was the inquiry that was carried on by the Land Indebtedness Commission with a view to ascertaining what the results of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act have been, wherein it should be amended, and whether any of its provisions may be fitly extended to other parts of India.

Among the most prominent events of the year in Bombay was the opening of the Tansa Water Works by the Viceroy, March 31. A great feat of engineering has been accomplished by the building of the works, and the dam connected with them two miles long, and the longest in the world. Lord Lansdowne in his speech on the occasion praised those who had been directly associated with the enterprise. To provide a constant water supply a vast reservoir was formed by damming the Tansa Lake. The water comes through sixty-one miles of tunnels, and the cost of the works to the municipality was fifteen millions of rupees.

Certain districts in the South Mahratta Country were declared in a state of famine, February 11, through the failure of the rains, but relief works were set in operation and were maintained with adequate liberality till the monsoon brought back a normal state of things. Lord Harris, the Governor, was very active in investigating the condition of the suffering districts, and in doing everything possible to relieve the distress.

Madras.—A special commissioner was appointed by Lord Wenlock in March to inquire into the feasibility of establishing agricultural banks throughout the Presidency. About the 20th of May the Governor returned from his tour of inspection of the famine districts. He had travelled 1,100 miles by railway, had ridden or driven 300 more, and had inspected 19,000 labourers employed on relief works. He found few signs of absolute starvation and want, for adequate work had been provided for

the people. When on his journey he visited Baizwada, where he expressed surprise that two great and important cities like Madras and Calcutta should have waited till near the close of the century before being united by railway, and added that the Madras Government would do all it could for the extension of the line from Baizwada to Madras.

In November the fear of famine was again impending, and the unusual failure of the rain had done great injury to the crops, but at last the rain came down abundantly, causing great relief.

Lord Wenlock's Government showed great energy in providing relief works during the critical season of drought. These were stopped in September.

With regard to military affairs, General Sir James Dormer's scheme for reforming the Madras Army by establishing class regiments and recruiting among the warlike castes was looked upon with favour as likely to restore the former prestige of that Army.

Bengal.—In March the cotton trade of Bengal had almost collapsed. This state of things was attributed partly to the cheapness of American and Egyptian cotton, but chiefly to the persistent system of adulteration, which the Chamber of Commerce had in vain endeavoured to check. In September the total jute crop was estimated by the Director of Agriculture of Bengal to amount to 7,000,000 bales, with 10,000,000 available for export.

By invitation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal a conference was held in July to discuss the question of instituting a regular system of drainage and water supply in the municipalities and rural districts throughout the province. The subject was important and was well discussed, and doubtless legislation will result that will avert water famines, and diminish the terrible mortality caused by fever, cholera, and malaria in many localities.

A notification by the Bengal Government that certain offences would be withdrawn from the cognisance of juries in district courts caused much dissatisfaction. An inquiry was made as to the working of the jury system in India, and a despatch was addressed to the Secretary of State, Dec. 21, by the Government of India which was an energetic defence of the action of the Bengal Government and clearly established the need of revising or limiting the operations of the jury system in other parts of India as well.

The alleged justification for the withdrawal of the system was that juries were wont to return verdicts perversely and against evidence. Trial by jury in India was created by statute only thirty years ago, and has no existence there, except where and so far as it is called into being by the local administrations. In the whole of the Punjab and the Central Provinces the system has never been known. In the Bombay Presidency it is

employed only in six districts out of twenty-three, and in eight only out of forty-six districts in Bengal. The law of India recognises no abstract right for every man charged with a serious offence to be tried by a jury, and deliberately ignores this right over half the country. There is obvious reason for this when the conditions of Indian life are considered. The influence of Brahminism is hostile to an equal administration of justice, and the spirit of the times when Benares Brahmins might do murder without fear of being hanged still hovers about the Indian jury box. In certain districts no jury would convict a member of one of the priestly castes of a capital crime. Besides there is an antipathy to taking of life which pervades masses of Indian people—even the lives of venomous snakes and ferocious tigers. Lord Lansdowne's despatch contained the following passage: "The scandal caused by the perverse acquittal of a Brahmin or other well-to-do person, and the injury to public morals by the lesson thus taught that such persons can commit crime with impunity, are very great. We consider it of the utmost importance that such miscarriages of justice should be prevented, and that no countenance should be given to the idea that the Courts apply one description of justice in dealing with persons of respectable birth or traditional sanctity, and another in dealing with the landless labourer or low caste aboriginal."

The Viceroy.—Lord and Lady Lansdowne arrived at Hyderabad early in November on a visit to the Nizam, who gave a banquet in honour of his guests. In reply to the expressed wish of the Nizam to maintain and increase the friendship long established between his country and Great Britain, the Viceroy spoke of the desire of the Indian Government to maintain the autonomy of the Native States, and credited the Nizam with readiness to consider reforms, paying a high tribute to his personal qualities. From Hyderabad the Viceroy went to Mysore, where he was entertained at another State banquet by the Maharajah, who delivered a very loyal speech. In reply the Viceroy eulogised the enlightened and successful administration of the Maharajah. While at Mysore Lord and Lady Lansdowne took part in an elephant hunt where twenty elephants were captured. The Viceregal party next visited Bangalore, where they were received by the Resident and principal officials, and addresses of welcome were presented in behalf of the European and native communities. After reviewing the garrison, the Viceroy left for Madras, where he received and acknowledged an address from the municipality and from several deputations. Early in December he returned to Calcutta.

Legislative.—The most important legislative measure affecting India carried during the year was not passed in India, but by the Home Parliament. This was the Indian Councils Act, and the rules by its provision under which additional members of the legislative councils in the various provincial administra-

tions were to be chosen were being arranged as the year closed. In January the Viceregal Legislative Council amended the Tariff Act, so as to subject goods passing by land from Portuguese to British India to the same customs duties as those hitherto levied upon goods from the French settlements, and putting an end to the Goa customs treaty that had held good between India and Portugal for ten years. The British Government were willing to renew this treaty, but the Portuguese would not comply with the conditions by which it was possible to renew it.

Census.—The finally revised totals of the census returns showed a population of 287,289,783 on an area of 1,553,925 square miles, giving an average of population of 185 persons to the square mile. The three most densely populated provinces were Oudh with 513 persons, Bengal with 473 persons, and the N.W. Provinces with 413 persons to each square mile. The various religions were returned as follows: Hindoos, Brahmins, &c., 207,654,437; Mussulmans, 57,365,214; Christians, 2,284,191; Jains, 1,416,109; Sikhs, 1,907,836; Buddhists, 7,131,057; Jews, 17,180; Parsees, 89,887; Forest tribes, 9,302,083.

Financial.—The statement issued in March by Sir David Barbour, the Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council, was divided as usual into three main heads, namely, the accounts of 1890-91, the revised estimates for 1891-92, and the Budget estimates for the coming year.

The accounts of 1890-91 had closed with the very substantial surplus of Rx. 3,688,171, against a Budget estimate of Rx. 2,270,400, and a revised estimate in March of Rx. 2,787,100. The rise in exchange during the year accounted for fully one-half this surplus. It was, Sir D. Barbour remarked, due to temporary causes, and could not be expected to recur.

The revised estimates for the year then closing showed a deficit of Rx. 80,000, against a surplus of Rx. 115,600 shown in the Budget estimates. The salient features of the year were a large increase in the net railway revenue, owing to increased exports of wheat and seeds, and an improvement under most other heads of revenue. On the other hand, there was a great falling off in exchange, some decrease in land revenue, and a large increase in military expenditure, chiefly due to the Manipur and other frontier expeditions. Sir David Barbour anticipated that the final accounts would show an improvement, and it was more than probable that there would eventually be an equilibrium.

The principal figures in the Budget estimate for the coming financial year were: Revenue, Rx. 88,368,000; expenditure, Rx. 83,221,000; surplus, Rx. 147,000, which practically meant an equilibrium. The rate of exchange, which was taken at 1s. 5¼d. in the Budget of 1891-92, was placed at 1s. 4d. in the Budget for the ensuing year. That involved an additional charge of Rx. 1,708,000, which was met by contributions from

the local Governments on the revision of provincial contracts, by the increase of revenue under the principal heads, by the growth of railway revenue, and by the substantial improvement in the interest charges in India, owing to the Governments having been able to avoid borrowing for some time. The net opium revenue was taken at Rx. 5,399,800—being slightly higher than in the last Budget. The opium crop might be below the average it was then thought, but it was not considered safe to act on that assumption. Sir D. Barbour anticipated that a portion of the improvement in the railway revenue would be retained, and that most of the other improvements would be maintained.

It was announced, with the usual reserve, that the Secretary of State for India would probably draw bills for 17,000,000*l.* during the next financial year, and would raise a loan for 1,800,000 for discharge of railway debentures and for advances to railway companies.

At the close of the year it was calculated that instead of Sir David Barbour's anticipated surplus of about 14½ lakhs, there would be a deficit probably of not less than 160 lakhs, due almost entirely to the fall in exchange, and calling either for a fresh loan, increased taxation, or restriction of expenditure on public works.

Currency.—The fall in the value of the rupee caused great anxiety in India. Not only were many in Government employment reduced to pecuniary distress, but the effect threatened to paralyse all trade. It was unfortunate that India should be saddled by a currency affected by the legislation of foreign Governments whose financial interests were independent of her own, or even hostile to them. The demonetisation of silver by Germany in 1873 and the United States legislation for bolstering up the price thereof in 1891 and 1892 played havoc with Indian currency, and the Indian Government was helpless to prevent it. Many remedies were proposed, but nothing was done.

The Indian Currency Association was formed, and memorialised Parliament, suggesting an international bimetallic league, or the introduction of an Indian gold coinage. This memorial was largely signed by the British community in India, but a very important section of British merchants, financiers, and economists disputed the feasibility of these remedies. The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce refused to join the Association, and from different parts of the country protests were sent in. It began to be clearly seen that any artificial rehabilitation of the silver rupee was impossible. Meanwhile Lord Herschell's Committee were sitting at the India House by Parliamentary appointment and racking their brains for some solution of the problem.

The argument that the settlement of the question should not be left with the Government of India was urged by the Wynaad Planters' Association of Southern India as follows :—

“ We maintain that the agitation of the Indian Currency Association is not for the advantage of India as a country. It was got up and is chiefly supported by Government officials, and such classes as professional men, middlemen, and salaried employees who form a very small fraction of the population of India. The agitation has experienced considerable opposition among the merchants of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. Government officials are doubtless suffering from a severe grievance, inasmuch as they lose a considerable portion of the pay they contracted to receive, and if they had confined their agitation to their own particular grievance public sympathy would have been entirely with them. The Government of India is prejudiced *ab initio* from the very fact that it is composed of a number of these officials, and that its own balance-sheet is seriously affected by low exchange. We further maintain that Government officials and their supporters in this agitation are not in as close touch as we are with the lower classes of India, nor are they by their training and position as competent to arrive at true opinions on matters affecting the trade of the country. We, on the other hand, by the frequent sales of our produce, are in touch with the markets of the world, and are forced to study the general course of the world's trade as a guide in our business. We also contend that we represent the ryot class ; their interests and ours are identical ; we are in daily personal communication with our labourers, and through that most delicate of tests, our labour pay sheets, can realise their actual condition over a long term of years. It is for these reasons that we venture to publish an opinion in opposition to that of the governing class.”

The conclusion to which the Wynaad Planters' Association came, after an analysis of the Government arguments, was that the artificial enhancement of the value of the rupee would not add to the welfare of the country as a whole, because any gain obtained by reducing home charges and interest on the gold debt would be more than counterbalanced by the loss inflicted on the trade and revenue of India ; that this gain would be also illegitimate and injurious as benefiting only the small class of non-producers at the expense of the producers, who form the mass of the country.

The bimetallists, though believing as firmly as ever in an international bimetallic arrangement, were opposed to these experiments being made on India alone, and they began to foresee that if an open silver coinage were stopped in India, and a par rate of exchange fixed, the value of the vast uncoined accumulation of silver in that country would fall below the par rate, that the rupee would become a mere token, and that the people would lose confidence in the value of their silver hoards. China and other silver-using countries of the East would obtain an advantage over India in the European market. There would be a political danger arise from the fact that the

land tax in India is fixed, either permanently or for periods of thirty years, to be paid in a rupee currency, and in that time local prices might fall, while the payment of the tax in appreciated rupees might cause discontent and political trouble.

The lowest prices of exchange in Bombay were touched in August, when contracts were made 1s. $2\frac{1}{3}\frac{3}{4}d.$ and three months' credits were sold at 1s. $2\frac{9}{16}d.$ The fluctuations were many and frequent.

Silvër.—It has been said that the fate of silver depends upon two factors whose equation has never yet been worked out—*viz.*, the cost of production and the natural demand. Hence uncertainty rules with regard to the future. No product commands more attention, and thus far production seems to be almost unlimited.

During the year the price fluctuated continually. In London it was quoted at the beginning of January at $43\frac{5}{8}d.$ per ounce. At the end of March it had fallen to $39d.$ It rose again in April, May, and June, and in the latter month was between $40d.$ and $41d.$ It steadily fell in July, and by the middle of August it touched $37\frac{1}{8}\frac{3}{4}d.$ in London, and $82\frac{3}{8}cts.$ in New York. The closing rates of the year were $38d.$ and $82\frac{1}{4}cts.$ If the Indian mints are closed to the free coinage of silver it is probable that it will at first go even lower. At present the mints coin for all-comers without reference to the needs of the country. The imports of silver into India for the past three official years ending March 31 were valued at 1,239 lakhs, 1,542 lakhs, and 1,060 lakhs respectively.

Owing to the great fall in silver, gold rose in India to the highest point it has ever reached. Large quantities, especially from Madras, where famine prevailed, were sent to Bombay, ornaments forming the bulk of the receipts, which were melted and assayed before shipment to England. The value of the gold exported during the year ending March 31, 1892, was 171 lakhs of rupees, for the year previous it was 87 lakhs, and for the year preceding that it was 46 lakhs. For seven months ending October 31, 1892, it amounted to 346 lakhs.

CHINA.

In her treatment of the representatives of foreign Powers China has always been peculiar. No intercourse except of a ceremonious kind exists between Chinese high officials of the Government and the foreign diplomatic corps at Peking. From necessity the foreigner is admitted, but he is not cordially received.

A futile attempt was made by the Foreign Ministers to arrange for audience on New Year's Day at the Emperor's palace, instead of some other building. To begin with there was an unfortunate disagreement, and Russia's ambassador declined to follow the lead of the German *doyen*. The French Minister

was instructed to follow the Russian, and both declined to go anywhere except to the palace. The German Minister was ready to go elsewhere as he had already signed a protocol to that effect. The British Minister proposed as a compromise that they should go where they were asked this year on condition that next year the Emperor should receive them in the palace. This suggestion was accepted by the Ministers, and a memorandum was presented to the Prince-President of the Tsung-li-Yamên. The preamble of this paper began as follows: "Whereas the sovereigns of the Western States are the equals of his Imperial Majesty ———" After reading these words, the Prince threw down the memorandum and closed the discussion.

A movement seemed to be gaining ground towards the entire isolation of the country as in days gone by, and it appeared to be secretly encouraged and promoted by the authorities.

The anti-foreign publications that were distributed so widely throughout the Yang-tze valley in 1891, and excited the attacks on Christian missionaries, were traced to an eminent scholar named Chou-han of Changsha, the capital of the province of Hunan. Under pressure of all the foreign Ministers at Peking, the Tsung-li-Yamên in March ordered the Viceroy Chang-Chih-Tung to arrest this man. At first he could not be found. A subsequent Chinese official investigation attempted to prove that he was insane, or that some malicious persons unknown had forged his name. The commissioners of the inquiry proposed that he should be temporarily dismissed from his Government post of Taotai on the Shensi staff, and if his mental state improved his case might after a time be reconsidered. No steps were taken to find the culprit. Outrages in different provinces upon Christian missionaries continued to take place, but they were not so frequent as in the preceding year.

In Szechuen at the city of Shuen-king a violent attack was made in April upon two missionaries by a party of students. The Christians were grossly maltreated, and then put into a boat and sent adrift down the river. It must be granted, however, that the people of the city did not take an active part in this riot. On May 11 the mission hospital at Kien-ning was wrecked by a mob, and Dr. Riggs, the physician in charge, narrowly escaped death. The renewal of disturbances here and there was thought to be traceable to the strong measures then recently adopted against the Chinese in America. A Canadian mission in the province of Honan was subjected to a peculiar method of attack. A band of professional beggars and blackmailers was hired to beset the mission-house. When their demands for money were not granted, they proceeded to cut their own heads with knives while threatening to accuse the missionaries of having caused the wounds. Word was sent to the British Consul at Tientsin in order to raise the siege, and the missionaries meanwhile hired "peace talkers" to quiet the

beggars and restrain them from attacking the mission. New placards against the Christians were published in June, and circulated in Honan, that were viler than ever.

The origin of the disturbances in Mongolia still remained obscure. The Viceroy, Li-Hung-Chang, reported to the Emperor that the late rebellion was caused by the cruelty of the Mongol Prince and the Chaoyang chieftains towards the Chinese settlers, who paid them land rent, and whom they habitually oppressed, burning their crops and outraging their families. The Chinese combined to attack the Mongols, and killed all whom they took captive, including the Prince's family. A pretext was made by the insurgents for destroying the Belgian mission at Je-Ho. The Imperial troops subdued the rebellion after several engagements, and the leaders were captured and beheaded in the usual Chinese fashion.

Another rebellion broke out in Tekhua, in the province of Fukhien. There had been a marked falling off in the salt revenue of the district, and the authorities adopted the plan of collecting the tax from the customers instead of from the dealers, putting a poll tax on each member of a family. The register was subject to no change. A petition was drawn up praying relief from this unjust taxation. The authorities imprisoned the man who presented it, fined all those who had signed it, and threatened to arrest all the male population. The people rose in rebellion, and released their head-man. Then the authorities sent a few hundred soldiers with a magistrate to recapture the prisoner. A large mob of the people defeated the soldiers and killed the magistrate. The head-man refused to be leader, but the people put his name on their flags. He fled, but was at last captured and put to death with all his relatives. Finally the rebellion was put down by military force.

The Government decided that the power hitherto exercised by Chinese Viceroys in the provinces of negotiating loans for local purposes and pledging local revenues would not be recognised in future unless sanctioned by Imperial edict, and foreign merchants and bankers were informed of this decision. A large part of the public debt of China has been created through the privileges allowed to these local governors of raising loans. General Tcheng-ki-tong who, while in Paris, used his official position to raise private loans and incur debts, was stripped of all his honours by the Emperor and dismissed the public service.

The foreign trade of China during the preceding year reached a value of 234,000,000 taels, an increase of 20,000,000 taels compared with the year before. Imports of opium decreased in value but increased in quantity. The production of Chinese opium amounted to more than 330,000 piculs, and foreign opium formed only about one-sixth of the total consumption in China. Production of the drug is steadily increasing in all provinces, and fresh tracts of country are devoted each year to poppy cultivation. China is becoming quite independent of

outside supplies of opium, and this trade with India is declining each year. The quality of Chinese opium is steadily improving, and rivals in some districts the Indian product. The Government does not encourage or prevent its production.

In raw cotton there was a large decrease. The import of petroleum has quintupled in ten years, and the purchases of the year were 40,000,000 gallons of American and 10,000,000 gallons of Russian oil. Exports of silk showed a large increase, *viz.* : 102,000 piculs of raw silk, and 60,000 of waste. The amount of tea exported was but little larger than that in the previous year.

Cotton spinning and weaving by foreign machinery was introduced, and a mill at Shanghai was manufacturing a good imitation of American drills and sheetings. There were 550 looms and 21,000 spindles at work turning out 130,000 yards per week. All the operatives were Chinese, who were doing the work quite as well as foreign hands. Another mill was producing cotton yarn similar to that imported from Bombay, and this was expected to develop soon into a very large industry in Shanghai.

Iron works at Hanyang, near Hankow, on the Yang-tze, were far advanced towards completion, for working ore supplied by a mine thirty miles distant, and manufacturing iron rails. This is one of Chang-Chih-Tung's enterprises. He has also established the extensive cotton mills at Wuchang.

A telegraph convention was signed by the Director of the Chinese Bureau of Telegraphs and the Russian Minister of Peking arranging for a junction of the Russian and Chinese telegraph systems on December 31. The British consul at Tientsin protested against the ratification of this arrangement, and it was still awaiting the approval of the Viceroy and the Tsung-li-Yamên. A convention for the establishment of Russian consulates in the principal Chinese towns was signed by the representatives of the two countries, but no news of its ratification had been published.

The Yellow River overflowed its banks in September, and about a dozen towns were inundated, but there was not a great loss of life. The floods extended to three provinces. On the Yang-tze there was an enormous increase of the native passenger traffic owing to competition between rival steamship companies.

It was announced that the Emperor was learning the English language assisted by two of the best students in the Foreign College at Peking. This created much interest in the treaty ports, and it was said that if the Emperor would really acquire a good knowledge of English, or of any other European language, it might work a revolution in China.

Tonquin.—Much more energetic measures were needed to subdue the country than the French have hitherto employed. Heavy blows are from time to time dealt by the French troops on the dacoits, but they seem unable to follow up their successes

and are subject to constant reverses. In April the rebels in the province of Yentse were driven from their fortified positions with a loss to the French of twenty, including three officers. On July 9, while on the way from Hanoi to Lang-Son, the regular monthly convoy conveying stores for the up-country posts fell into a Chinese ambuscade near Bac-Le. Ten men were killed besides the Commandant and another officer, and seventeen were wounded.

The native port of Ha-Hoa was surprised during a violent storm on the night of July 29, and four men were killed. General looting of arms and ammunition followed. On December 15 an engagement with pirates took place at Deo-Van, in which forty pirates were killed and eighty were wounded. The Governor-General, M. de Lanessan, seemed hopeful however of finally subduing the country, and reported to his Government that the general condition of affairs was slowly improving.

Formosa.—The savages and border Chinese indulged in skirmishes as in previous years, but there were not so many serious outbreaks. A slight misunderstanding was the cause of the most sanguinary disturbances of the year. An official, anxious to gain the favour of his superiors, offered a reward for every head of a savage brought to him. Certain Chinese to obtain the reward caught and beheaded some friendly savages. This caused the rest of the friendly ones to throw off their allegiance to the Chinese Government, and join those who were engaged in fighting the Chinese. Finally 6,000 or more Chinese troops were engaged in trying to attack the savages who fought from the jungle where the Chinese could not get at them. Many soldiers were killed, their rifles captured, and even a small mountain gun was carried off by the infuriated savages, who seemed well able to hold their own. It may be said in favour of the aborigines that they seldom make unprovoked attacks. Gold was recently discovered in Formosa in the bed of the Kelung River, and the gold-washing industry was for a time very active, thousands of coolies taking part in it.

III. HONG KONG.

Under the new Governor, Sir William Robinson, the Colony continued to prosper. Nothing very eventful happened during the year. Some little excitement was caused in February by the publication of an official regulation that no Government officer would be allowed to acquire or be part owner of any land in the Colony other than that covered by his dwelling-house with grounds or garden adjoining. This rule was to apply to all members of an officer's family, but did not include lands or houses inherited or devised. The special circumstances which led to the issue of the notice were not divulged, but it appeared to be a serious reflection on members of the Civil Service.

The China trade with Hong Kong was growing enormously,

and was mainly due to the fact that Hong Kong has become a great distributing port, both for exports and imports, for all the Chinese treaty ports.

IV. JAPAN.

The Imperial Diet was dissolved just before the year began. It was announced by the Government that a dissolution was necessary because the Progressist party had opposed all its measures indiscriminately, had voted wholesale reduction of national expenditure, and had rejected Bills for national defence, for railway extensions, and for the lessening of local taxation, as well as postponed Bills for the relief of the sufferers by recent earthquakes and inundations. The Opposition denounced the Government as clannish, because most of its members belonged to the two great clans of Satsuma and Choshin which have long monopolised as a rule the great offices of State. The Opposition hoped to obtain support in the new elections from the agriculturists, as it had striven to reduce the land burdens. On the other hand, the leading merchants of Tokio formed an association to oppose the Radicals, and hoped to win the votes of the commercial classes throughout the country.

The Government, without waiting for Parliamentary action, issued an ordinance appropriating large sums for repairing embankments and for granting relief. A general election for a new Diet was held February 15. During the campaign the struggle between the Ministerialists and the various sections of the Opposition was very keen, and in many places was attended with scenes of great violence and disorder. At Kochi in the island of Shikoku an anti-Government agitator was stabbed to death while delivering a political lecture, and in the same district there were other similar murders. The houses of unpopular politicians were attacked. The various party newspapers denounced their opponents in the most abusive language, and a number of Opposition journals were suppressed by the Government. Riots attended with loss of life occurred in several prefectures. In Tokio there was little excitement although canvassing went on briskly.

The election gave a victory to the Opposition. Of 300 deputies chosen, about 70 were Government supporters, 8 were Radicals, 37 were Liberals, and 130 were opposed to the Government. The remainder were described as Opportunists. A special session of the Diet was convened in May, and closed June 15. During this time the Government was defeated on several questions. The Bill for putting into operation the civil and commercial codes was rejected by both Houses, and it was voted to postpone the matter further till December 1896. This decision would be subject to the assent or veto of the Mikado. These defeats caused the disruption of the Cabinet under the Premiership of Count Matsukata, and the Ministers of Justice, of Home Affairs, and of the Navy resigned. Thereupon a new

Cabinet was formed with Count Ito as Premier, and his associates were all men who had held official places. Most of them had before been Cabinet Ministers. The new Foreign Minister was Mr. Munetmatsu, a very able politician with Liberal tendencies, who had long resided in various countries of Europe, and who was at one time the Japanese Minister at Washington. It was expected that the foreign policy of the new Cabinet would be more advanced, especially with regard to commercial relations.

The Imperial Diet met November 29, and was opened by the Mikado in person. An important speech was delivered, December 1, in the House of Representatives, by Count Inonye, urging the necessity of increasing the naval armaments of the country. The Finance Minister afterwards asked for an appropriation of \$16,000,000 for naval purposes, the expenditure to be spread over seventeen years. A reduction of the revenue caused by the re-assessment of the land was to be made good by taxation on tobacco and native wine.

Agitation for treaty revision continued. Japan claimed the right, still withheld from her by existing treaties, of having her own courts of justice, and her own tariff laws. The foreign merchants continued to oppose the abolition of consular jurisdiction, having little confidence in the justice that would be granted them in case of litigation by Japanese courts, presided over by native judges. In the native court of Yokohama a question arose relating to a Greek subject, whether while carrying on business in Japan he could be forced to pay the trade taxes levied on Japanese subjects, since Greece has no treaty with Japan. The court decided that he could not be required to pay such taxes, and furthermore that he had no right to carry on trade at all in the country. The native press was incensed at the judgment, for the effect of it was to show that in reality Japan is still closed to the subjects of all non-treaty Powers.

Portuguese residents were much alarmed in July. As Portugal is represented in Japan by merchant consuls only, the Government rescinded the treaty with that Power, and by Imperial edict deprived the subjects of that country of their extra-territorial privileges, placing them under Japanese jurisdiction.

The destruction caused by the great earthquake of October 1891 was under-estimated in nearly every respect. The number of people killed was nearly 10,000, the injured 15,000, and the disturbance distinctly shook about 92,000 square miles of Japanese territory, its centre being in the mountains just north of Gifu. At some points upheaval and depression wrought abrupt changes of the ground level amounting to fifty feet. While there are about 500 small seismic disturbances in Japan every year, this great disaster was one of twenty-nine that have been recorded in Japanese annals during the last 1,200 years. The total material loss amounted to about 2,000,000*l.* sterling. Notwithstanding earthquakes during the present reign, the increase of population has been remarkable. Since 1887 the

annual rate of increase has been thirteen in every thousand, and if this rate be kept up the population will double itself in fifty-eight years. The number of deaths of children under five years is less than in any country of the world except England.

Till recent years farming implements were very primitive. The plough of the country was very small with only one handle, the threshing machine was unknown, and the sickle was merely a straight iron blade, four inches in length, pointed and sharpened on one side. A great part of the cultivated land consists of rice fields divided into lots of various shapes and sizes by small ridges about a foot wide, and from a few inches up to two or three feet in height. The finest rice is produced in the fertile plains watered by the Tonegawa, and in the province of Shimosa on the eastern side of Jeddo Bay. The total surplus of rice exported annually amounts to 685,000,000 lbs., and a still greater quantity is used in making *saké* for home consumption. Next to rice in importance come wheat and barley. These furnish more than half the food of the lower classes. All kinds of leguminous plants are raised in abundance in nearly every part of the Empire. The annual yield of beans is about 16,000,000 bushels, and the cultivation of sweet potatoes occupies nearly 600,000 acres of land every year.

The silk crop was disappointing to producers. It was of an inferior quality and about ten per cent. less in quantity than in 1891. The monopoly of selling silk to the foreign merchants is controlled by a few wealthy silk brokers who form a guild, the entrance fee to which is beyond the means of most of the native traders, who regard the monopoly as a gross violation of the treaties that stipulate for free dealing between foreign and native merchants.

Japan is rapidly becoming her own manufacturer, and while still serving apprenticeship in some industries is nearly independent of the foreign producer for the supply of certain western articles. Reports published in September gave the total foreign trade of Japan for the year past at 23,286,798*l.*, the exports amounting to 12,798,920*l.*, the imports to 10,487,878*l.*, being, as compared with 1890, an increase of over 3,000,000*l.* in exports, and a decrease of 2,750,000*l.* in imports. The great decline in imports was mainly due to the decrease in the import of rice, which was abnormally large in 1890 from harvest failure in 1889. The great expansion in exports was due to large operations in silk and to the good harvest. Yet the year was one of general depression on account of fluctuations in exchange, excessive speculation, and the high price of rice. The earthquake paralysed trade in Central Japan. British trade held the foremost place, amounting to more than half the imports and more than a quarter of the exports. The United States, France, China and Germany come next, in the order given.

The total foreign population of Japan was given as 8,631, of which the Chinese numbered 5,250, the British 1,382,

Americans 721, Germans 432, French 324, and Portuguese 134. Of 567 foreign firms in business 116 were British.

Four large cotton mills were disabled by the earthquake of 1891, yet the cotton spinning industry was very active during the first half of the year. The mills in that period produced 41,000,000 lbs. of yarn against 44,000,000 lbs. during the whole of 1891 and 42,000,000 lbs. during the whole of 1890, and the total production of the year was expected to reach 100,000,000 lbs.

The action of the Tokio City Council in taking away the control of the cemeteries from the Buddhist priests was regarded by many as a serious blow to Japanese Buddhism. In spite of the withdrawal of State sanction from Buddhism, it still was showing remarkable vitality as a religion of the lower classes. One of the largest Buddhist temples in Japan is still in course of completion at the old capital of Kioto. Tens of thousands of pilgrims yearly make the ascent of Fujiyama and Nantaisan. Although many Christian sects are represented in Japan, there seems to be no immediate likelihood of the establishment of Christianity as the national religion.

V. COREA.

It was announced in March that the King of Corea, owing to the worries of his position resulting from the opening of the country to foreign trade, and from the intrigues to which the Government had been subject in recent years, was about to abdicate in favour of his eldest son.

The growth of commerce in Corea has been of late remarkable. The first treaties for opening the peninsula to occidental traffic were made in 1881. For several years the trade was small. In 1885 it amounted to 400,000*l.*—in 1889 it was 900,000*l.* In 1890 it suddenly rose to 1,650,000*l.*, and in 1891, in spite of extensive floods and poor harvests in several provinces and other drawbacks due to a debased coinage, the value of the trade exceeded 1,700,000*l.* Since 1885 the exports have increased more than threefold, and the imports nearly tenfold. Cotton goods form more than half the imports. With these Great Britain takes the first place, amounting to nearly 600,000*l.*, Japan coming next with less than one-third of this amount. Japanese influence is on the increase in Corea. The working of the mint for the new currency is wholly under Japanese management, and the Japanese take ninety-five per cent. of the export trade. Their steamers frequent every port. They have established schools in Seoul for teaching the Japanese language to the Coreans, and there are more than 10,000 Japanese residents in Corea. Gold production has decreased, not because the gold fields are exhausted, but because of late years the excellent rice and bean crops have furnished more remunerative labour than gold-washing.

CHAPTER VI.

AFRICA.

I. EGYPT.

THE year opened rather gloomily for Egypt with the death, early in January, of the Khedive Tewfik, after an illness of a few days only brought on by influenza. The death of Tewfik removed a Sovereign who in very difficult circumstances had always acted with good sense and moderation. Ever since the days of the Dual Control he had loyally supported European influence in Egypt, and his reign of thirteen years, beginning as it did in the disastrous days which followed the deposition of Ismail, and having to face the still more disastrous events connected with Arabi's movement and with the British occupation, had nevertheless witnessed an extraordinary revival of the internal prosperity of the country. This revival was due in no small measure to the quiet good faith and not undignified submission which the Khedive evinced towards his British advisers. Immediately upon receipt of these tidings, the young Prince Abbas, who, at the age of seventeen, was still pursuing his studies at Vienna, returned to Egypt to assume his father's crown, where he was welcomed by the British forces and recognised with unusual promptitude by the Porte. In spite of his youth, the new Khedive made a favourable impression by his simple and dignified manners. He confirmed all the Ministers in their posts, and at once showed his intention of taking a leading part in the business of government. For a time some embarrassment was caused by the delay in the arrival from Constantinople of the Sultan's Firman of Investiture, which was necessary to complete the title of the new Khedive; and the matter was complicated by an attempt on the part of the Turkish Government to secure by the wording of the firman some alteration of the eastern frontier of Egypt, and some concessions with regard to the rights which Egypt claims in the Peninsula of Sinai. But these characteristic and evasive endeavours to secure by indirect methods advantages which directly the Sultan would hardly have ventured to demand were defeated by the intervention of the British adviser. After a delay of some three months, the firman was at last made public at a splendid ceremony in Cairo, and a somewhat ridiculous incident closed.

The accession of a new Sovereign has, happily, not interrupted the record of social and administrative progress which for several years past has formed the history of Egypt. The Budget published in February again showed a steady increase

of revenue, largely due to the duties on tobacco and to the rising profits of the customs. The total revenue for the previous year amounted to 10,900,000*l.*, and showed a surplus over the year's expenses of no less than 10,100,000*l.* The accounts of the Daira Sanieh also, hitherto a constant drain on the Exchequer, astonished the Egyptian world by showing a surplus of 37,000*l.* But, on the other hand, the accounts of the State Domains revealed the accustomed deficit, amounting this year to 140,000*l.* The Government abolished the professional tax, reduced considerably the price of salt, which in Egypt is a Government monopoly, and granted some other relief from taxation on the advice of the Land Revenue Department. In April they made proposals to the Powers for the reduction of the land tax and of the port dues of Alexandria, requesting permission to apply to these purposes the savings effected by the conversion of the debt. But as usual their projects were thwarted by the intervention of the French and Russian agents. The Government have, however, determined to reduce the land tax further, and have set aside 123,000*l.* to meet that charge in the Budget estimates for 1893, which were published towards the close of November, and which calculate on a surplus of nearly half-a-million.

The Department of Public Works in Egypt showed their usual activity during the year. Plans were set on foot for the drainage of Cairo, and for draining, by means of syphons constructed under the Mahmondieh Canal, the lands of the Aboukir Reclamation Company. The railway extension from Assioat was opened as far as Sohag, a point 300 miles south of Cairo, and engineers were invited to consider plans for a further extension of the line to Luxor. The exceptionally high Nile in Upper Egypt, which caused considerable alarm in September, was faced with the greatest vigour by the irrigation officials, and thanks to their remarkable efforts serious loss and damage were averted. The cotton crop for the year ending in September showed an increase of 15 per cent. on the figures of the previous year, which till then had been the highest on record, and the exportation of cotton commenced from the recently conquered district of Tokar. In the course of the year the Government authorised the formation of a company for the growth and manufacture of sugar in Upper Egypt, and a useful commercial agreement was concluded between Egypt and Germany. In the great question of judicial reform there were also signs of satisfactory progress. Mr. Scott reported the removal of the bad judges and the substitution of more competent men. The system of establishing summary tribunals was carried further. The improvement in the native tribunals was maintained, and statistics showed a satisfactory diminution of brigandage, robbery, and serious crime.

On questions of higher policy the usual rumours circulated during the year. In September, owing to the new Government

in England, reports of a contemplated evacuation of Egypt were again put forward only to prove as idle as most of such rumours were, and the Turkish Commissioner, Mukhtar Pasha, at one time caused some annoyance by demanding changes in the Ministry to which the Khedive could not accede. More serious than these slight disturbances was the increasing violence of the attacks made by the native press and by the French papers on the policy and action of the English, attacks which appeared to increase in virulence and frequency as the year went on; while the Khedive himself caused some irritation among the European officials in the various departments by the inclination he showed to intervene actively in supervising the work of his Ministers and at the same time to treat somewhat slightly European opinion. The influence of the English advisers in the Government appeared, however, to be fully maintained. The recall of Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff and of Mr. Alfred Milner, to fill higher offices at home, resulted in the appointment of two other Englishmen, Mr. W. E. Garston and Mr. Gorst, to occupy the posts which they vacated. Colonel Kitchener received the appointment of Sirdar, and Mr. Foster that of Inspector-General of Irrigation, while Colonel Settle succeeded Colonel Kitchener as Inspector-General of Police. Before the Government changed in England Sir Evelyn Baring was offered a peerage in recognition of his great services in Egypt, and assumed the title of Lord Cromer. The Cabinet of the Khedive continued to act in cordial alliance with their British advisers, and there seemed no reason to fear that the illness of the Premier, Mustapha Fehmi Pasha, at the end of the year would seriously embarrass the working of the Government.

From the Soudan during the year there came as usual many conflicting rumours of rival Khalifas and of dissensions in the Mahdist camp. But by the end of May it seemed that the reigning Khalifa had consolidated his power over his subjects, and as a result possibly of this, the activity of the Dervishes on the Egyptian frontier revived. In November Osman Digna appeared in some force in the neighbourhood of Tokar and Suakim, and skirmishes between his followers and the Egyptian troops took place. But by the end of the year Osman Digna had returned defeated to Kassala, and the trade routes were reopened between Suakim and Berber and Tokar.

Morocco.—The relations of the European Powers with Morocco were marked by some stirring incidents during the year. In January warships from Great Britain, Italy, France and Spain were summoned to Tangier by the disturbances caused in the neighbourhood of that city by a rising among the tribesmen of the Angera district. The rebellion was due to the extortion practised by the Governor of Tangier, and the disturbances temporarily subsided on the removal of the Governor by the Sultan, Muley Hassan. In the course of the summer, however, the rebellion revived, and assumed a formidable

aspect. Rumours circulated to the effect that the French were intriguing with the Sheikh of Angera and with the powerful Shereef of Wazan, and that the rising of discontented tribesmen was not entirely unconnected with these intrigues. Whether these rumours were true or not, and the foundation for them was very uncertain, the revolted tribesmen certainly gave serious trouble to the Sultan's troops, and it was only after several stubborn conflicts that the rebellion was again suppressed.

More interesting, however, than the disorders among the Sultan's subjects were the attempts made by the English and French envoys in turn to establish commercial relations with the Sultan's capital. At the end of April Sir Charles Euan-Smith set out with a small Mission from Tangier, with the object of visiting the Sultan at Fez and securing his consent to a commercial treaty. At first all seemed to prosper with the Mission. The Sultan received it with great cordiality, appointed Commissioners to consider the subject, and eventually undertook to sign the treaty which the English envoy suggested to him. But gradually it became evident that behind all this apparent cordiality there was a rooted reluctance on the part of Muley Hassan to open the way to European traders, and that in these views the Sultan was encouraged by the Moorish Governor and Deputy-Governor of Fez. Muley Hassan was vaguely alarmed by the proposal, and determined to refuse it if he could. But, with Oriental diplomacy, he gave meanwhile the readiest promises of acquiescence to the English, and showed an evident desire to propitiate their leader. His less diplomatic subordinates, however, determined to force his hand, and the Sultan probably allowed it to be forced. On June 15 Sir Charles Euan-Smith was informed that the people of Fez were bitterly hostile to the Mission, and that an attack on the British Residency was impending. But the English envoy justly regarded this assurance as a game of bluff, and refused the guards which the Sultan offered him. The negotiations continued, and on June 30 the Sultan offered the British envoy 20,000*l.* in gold to withdraw certain articles in the treaty, an offer promptly refused. On July 5, on the occasion of the feast of Baïran, when the city was full of fanatical tribesmen, a mob, instigated by the Governor and Deputy-Governor, and not without the Sultan's connivance, made a hostile demonstration against some of the members of the English Mission. Sir Charles immediately visited the Sultan and demanded reparation; and the Sultan thereupon threw over his agents, and consented to impose any punishment which Sir Charles demanded on the Governor and Deputy-Governor of Fez. The prompt and firm action of the English envoy thus closed what might have proved a very serious and alarming incident, and the negotiations for the treaty were resumed. But the action of the Sultan had destroyed all faith in his promises, and after

another ten days of ineffectual negotiations and of concessions on the Sultan's part, which were almost immediately cancelled or withdrawn, the British envoy left the neighbourhood, and the Mission returned to Tangier.

No sooner had the British Mission ended than the French, who had watched its progress with the utmost jealousy and disapprobation, determined to step in where Sir Charles Euan-Smith had failed. Early in October Count d'Aubigny made his way with a French Embassy to Fez, and was, like his predecessor, cordially welcomed by the Sultan. For several weeks reports circulated in Tangier as to what the French were doing in Fez, reports stating that they had prevailed in securing a broad commercial treaty and concessions for railways in the Sultan's dominions. But in December all these reports collapsed, when the French Mission, after a prolonged absence, returned at last to Fez, bringing with them only the Sultan's consent to certain sanitary improvements in Tangier and to the formation of roads and waterworks there, and having failed as completely as their English predecessors to gain the important commercial and political advantages which they had sought. In the course of the autumn Mr. C. N. E. Elliot arrived, as British *Chargé d'Affaires* at Tangier, and once again the interests of Great Britain found an active and useful representative there.

II. SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Colony.—At the opening of the Colonial Parliament, June 3, the Governor, Sir Henry B. Loch, referred in his speech to the steady progress and prosperity of South Africa, and he remarked that the Transvaal gold industry had assumed proportions insuring its undoubted permanency as a great wealth-producing factor throughout the country.

Early in the session the Premier, Mr. Rhodes, introduced an important Bill to raise the electoral qualification for the franchise from 25*l.* to 75*l.*, and to disqualify every man not already registered who could not write his name, address, and occupation. At the second reading of this Bill restricting manhood suffrage, Mr. Hofmeyr made a strong speech in its favour. While deprecating any attempt to associate franchise reform with racial jealousy between the Dutch and the English, he believed the measure would effect a closer union between the two great sections of the white population. The Bill was read a third time, Aug. 1, and passed the House of Assembly by a large majority. It provided for an election by ballot after July 1894 throughout the Colony.

A petition praying the Queen to veto the Act, and containing more than 10,000 signatures, was forwarded in October, but only one-tenth of the names were obtained in the native districts. Until the passage of this Act the franchise was extended to every man, white or black, occupying a dwelling of the capital

value of 25*l.*, or earning wages of 25*l.* a year with board and lodgings, or of 50*l.* in money alone. The measure was a compromise by which all existing rights were respected, and it was supported alike by the best elements of all parties.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg made a sharp personal attack on the Premier July 5, and asked for a vote of censure on the Government because of the delay in constructing the Mafeking Railway. Mr. Rhodes in his reply said that for ten years the policy of the Government had been directed to northern expansion in the interests of the Colony, and that the Mafeking extension was essential to the success of that policy. He pledged himself to construct the line in due time. The debate resulted in a vote of confidence in the Government without a division.

The Legislative Council in August adopted a resolution declaring that during the recess of Parliament the Government should strive to obtain reductions in favour of Cape Colony in the new customs tariff of the South African Republic. Negotiations were entered into with the Transvaal Government, and President Krüger promised to propose modifications at the next session of the Volksraad.

Sir Henry Loch, Governor and High Commissioner, and Mr. Rhodes both visited London twice during the year to discuss with the Home Government various South African questions of importance. From a speech delivered by the Premier at Cape Town in August, it was evident that he was not hopeful of a South African Federation under one flag that would include the two independent Boer Republics, unless it could be effected through customs unions and railway facilities. He praised President Krüger for preferring to keep the Transvaal Republic independent.

The South African Exhibition at Kimberley, Griqualand West, was opened by Sir Henry Loch (September 8). A large number of South African celebrities were present. The city of Kimberley is situated on the borders of the Orange Free State in a good central position, and has excellent railway communication with the Cape and Port Elizabeth. The exhibition was divided into four great courts, British, Canadian and American, Continental, and South African, and no efforts were spared to make it a success. It failed, however, pecuniarily, for when it closed (Dec. 8) its accounts showed a deficiency of 14,000*l.*

The total imports of the Colony in 1891 were valued at 7,518,437*l.*, and the exports at 10,934,970*l.* In 1892 the imports amounted to 9,500,000*l.*, and the exports, including Transvaal gold, to nearly 12,250,000*l.* sterling. The revenue of the Colony for the half year ending December 31, 1892, amounted to nearly 2,500,000*l.* sterling.

Natal.—Responsible government was again deferred by the refusal of the electors to adopt the Bill agreed upon by the representatives of the responsible government party in the Legislative Council and the Colonial Office. In May Sir John

Robinson and Mr. G. M. Sutton were sent to England as delegates appointed by the Council to confer with Lord Knutsford, and on their return to Natal after two months they took with them a draft Bill approved by the Home Government. The only alteration made in the Bill that had passed the Legislative Council was the omission of a clause which read as follows: "Whenever any of the powers and authority vested in the Governor as Supreme or Paramount Native Chief shall be exercised such powers and authority shall be exercised by the Governor in Council." It was therefore arranged that the Governor under the new Constitution should be responsible only to the Home Colonial Secretary. After the report of the delegates the Council dissolved, and a new election of members of the Council took place. In the new Council, which held a special session (Oct. 7), the Governor, Sir Charles Mitchell, announced in his opening speech that the Council had been summoned in compliance with instructions from the Imperial Government to consider the Constitution question. On October 11 the Council, by a vote of 14 to 10, adopted a resolution referring to the result of the recent election as evidence that the Colonists were not prepared to accept the Bill for the establishment of responsible government. On December 23 petitions were presented against the return of four members of the Council opposed to the Bill, so that there was a probability of a small majority in the Council to reverse the decision already made. Provision was made in the Bill for an Upper House nominated for ten years in compliance with the suggestion of Lord Knutsford.

Sir J. Robinson in an address before the United Empire Trade Congress gave the following figures in evidence of the growth of Natal during the past forty years: "In 1850 our imports were 111,015*l.*, and our exports were 17,109*l.* In 1861 our imports were 402,689*l.*, and our exports were 119,299*l.* In 1871 our imports were 472,444*l.*, and our exports were 562,109*l.* In 1881 our imports were 1,912,856*l.*, and our exports were 768,038*l.* In 1890-1 our imports were 3,620,809*l.*, and our exports were 1,315,625*l.* The total import figures for each of the last three of these quinquennial periods were as follows: 1871, 4,082,538*l.*; 1881, 13,120,311*l.*; 1890-1, 24,291,662*l.* Exports were respectively: 1871, 2,252,736*l.*; 1881, 6,975,413*l.*; 1890-1, 10,499,707*l.* The annual revenue receipts were: in 1851, 29,338*l.*; in 1861, 107,465*l.*; in 1871, 125,628*l.*; in 1881, 439,583*l.*; in 1890-1, 1,318,769*l.*"

As to railway extension, the Natal Colonists only desired to obtain their legitimate proportion of the trade from the five great African seaports—Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, and Delagoa Bay. They hoped that the Transvaal Government would consent to allow the completion of the railway line between Johannesburg and Port Durban, a distance of about 100 miles, considering that much of the pros-

perity of Natal was dependent upon this concession. The steady development of the gold mining enterprise in and around Johannesburg concentrates in the Transvaal the import trade of the interior. It is estimated that three-fifths of the imports into Natal pass in transit into the interior States, and that two-thirds of the imports into the Transvaal during the past year came through Durban, which is nearer by about fifty miles to Pretoria and Johannesburg than any other South African British port. Some years ago President Krüger announced that he would not permit any railway extension into the Republic from either Colony until the line from the Portuguese port of Delagoa Bay had reached the level upland within easy reach of Pretoria. Notwithstanding this, in return for financial help, he allowed the Cape Government to extend the line made through the Orange Free State to Johannesburg. In October, however, he said, when alluding to the Natal railway, that he would heartily stretch out his hands to assist her Majesty's Colonies without partiality.

Transvaal or South African Republic.—A new tariff was adopted that was regarded as excessively high both by the Colonial producer and the Transvaal consumer. The Government, however, could not withhold its enforcement, but modifications were promised at the next session of the Volksraad if they could be shown to be necessary.

President Krüger announced in October that he was resolved no longer to debar foreigners from the privileges of citizenship, and promised when the Volksraad met to promote legislation reducing the period of residence qualifying for the franchise from five years to two years. He also said that he would propose a reduction of qualification from fifteen to four years' residence for a seat in the Second Chamber, and for a seat in the First Chamber from twenty to ten years' residence, and that he would endeavour to amalgamate the old and new peoples—meaning the Dutch and the English—in the Republic, being convinced that such a fusion would lead in time to a United South Africa with “Liberty” for its watchword.

In November the Presidential canvass was becoming active with General Joubert and President Krüger as the candidates. The voting was to take place in January 1893.

A conference was held at Pretoria in November to discuss the question of allowing the Transvaal coinage to circulate throughout South Africa, in case a mint for the Transvaal Republic should be established.

President Krüger's hostility to the Cape railway extension was finally overcome. It was said to be based largely on broken promises and a sore feeling about Swaziland, and that permission was granted for a line to Johannesburg and Pretoria from the Cape as a proof of the President's desire to help British interests.

Orange Free State.—The people of the Free State Republic

living near the Natal boundary were much dissatisfied because Natal held aloof from the Customs Union, thus obliging them to pay an average of seven per cent. higher duties. President Reitz resigned his office in May. A conference proposed by the Free State to consider the extension of the Customs Union was indefinitely postponed. Natal expressed a willingness to send delegates if the Transvaal Republic would also, but President Krüger declined to join the conference while the Swaziland question remained unsettled.

The Natal and Orange Free State Railway was opened for traffic in July and competition between the Natal and the Cape rival lines became keener than ever through reduction of the rates by both companies.

Zululand.—Good order prevailed throughout the year. The people enjoyed abundant harvests, and the herds of cattle that form the special wealth of the country increased greatly. Money was plentiful, owing to the high wages earned by the young men who found employment in Natal and Kimberley and among the gold mines of the Transvaal. Gold, especially in quartz, was discovered in different parts of Zululand, and in paying quantities, and efforts were being made to form mining companies. Gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, iron, asbestos, and coal are found in the country, but scarcely anything has been done as yet to initiate mining enterprises.

The financial condition of the protectorate was very satisfactory. There was no public debt, and the excess of assets over liabilities was 24,662*l.* The total estimated population was about 146,000—mostly natives, as the whites number only some 650 persons.

The death of the chief Umuyamina, who refused to join Cetewayo in making war upon the British, and who was rewarded by a pension, took place in the summer.

Mashonaland.—Progress was made in the development of the country by the South African Chartered Co., and constant explorations in all directions were pushed forward, not only to discover new gold reefs but to find tracts of land suitable for agricultural settlement. The rainy season was wonderfully mild, and in striking contrast to that of the previous year. Highly favourable reports were received from the Victoria gold fields. At Hartley Hills two tons of ore from the Alice reef yielded 3½ oz. per ton of retorted gold.

Farmers were coming from the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, and settling on the fertile lands near the southeastern boundary, and a special grant of 10,000 acres of land adapted to agriculture was made to a farmer from the Cape, who in the early part of the year had already 100 acres of it under cultivation. Fort Salisbury was fast becoming a centre of civilisation, with public buildings, churches, hotels, and shops of all kinds. Municipal government was established, and city lots sold at a great advance in price. The telegraph

line to Fort Salisbury from the Cape was opened in February. With the completion of the Beira railway through the tsetse fly country—a distance of some seventy miles—the cost of transport from the coast would be reduced to a fraction of the present rates. On November 29 the earth embankments for the road had been finished beyond Fontesvilla on the Pungwé River, about forty-eight miles above Port Beira, and 1,700 tons of railway iron were being landed at the port. The railway company has an Anglo-Portuguese board of managers, and the capital was found in London.

The boundary lines in this part of Africa between the British and Portuguese spheres of influence were still unsettled, as the Commissioners appointed to arrange the delimitation were not able to agree on certain points, and matters in dispute were referred to the Home Governments for decision. Great economies were effected by the able administration of the Company's affairs by Dr. Jameson, and it was expected that in the next year there would be a surplus apart from what might be derived from the Company's share in the produce of the mines. The threatened *trek* of the Boers last year was stopped by the determined stand of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, with the Africander Bund. The Bund, urged by him, gave the *trekkers* to know that they must keep out of Mashonaland or war would be the result. The Boers are now settling in the country, but under the Company's flag. The total number of gold mining claims registered to the end of August 1892 was over 15,000. Of these 2,000 had complied with the Company's mining regulations, and had been partially tested by shafts and cross cuts. The five principal mining centres thus far are Hartley Hill, the Mazoe, Umtali, Victoria, and the Mombe district, situated some hundreds of miles from each other. Yields of from 15 dwt. to 33 dwt. per ton were reported. These samples show that the gold is there in great abundance.

Bechuanaland.—The Bechuanaland protectorate includes the whole region to the north of the Crown Colony and even the territories of the Chartered Company, and the administration of the protectorate costs the Imperial Government at present about 100,000*l.* a year. The directors of the Chartered Company made efforts to have placed under their control the region north of the Crown Colony which is now administered by her Majesty's High Commissioner as a protectorate, thereby aiming to relieve the Government of this expense entirely.

III. EAST AFRICA.

Zanzibar.—On the first of February the port of Zanzibar was opened free to all nations, and every duty was removed save on ammunition and spirits above proof. A procession moved through the streets, lined with soldiers, to a place of meeting where were assembled several thousand merchants of

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various nationalities, who presented Mr. Gerald Portal, the British Consul-General, with an address of thanks and congratulation. Mr. Portal made a speech amidst great enthusiasm, declaring the port to be free, and urged his hearers to make Zanzibar the great emporium of East African trade. The *Gazette*, the first East African newspaper, was published the same day.

The harbour has some disadvantages, as the approaches to the anchorage are difficult, and the lighthouses erected by the late Sultan are misleading and dangerous to navigation. There has been no system of administration in the port of any kind, and until the system of lights is thoroughly set in order, until new lighthouses are made, and the old ones are made trustworthy, there can be no security for ships approaching the shores at night. The present state of the finances do not admit of this work being done, except by anticipating the dues on shipping. In spite of these drawbacks Zanzibar has always held its own; but rivalry is just beginning at the ports of Dar-es-Salaam and Mombasa, and great improvements must be made or trade will be diverted. The financial condition of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was weak, owing to their dependence on the cultivation of cloves. The market for this article is varying and capricious, and there is constant danger of cyclones or of some pest ruining the crop. Clove growing years ago was remunerative—like slave hunting and ivory hunting—but these trades are all doomed, and a great deal of the land must ere long pass from Arab control into Indian and European hands.

Mauritius.—On April 29 a cyclone of extraordinary violence devastated the island of Mauritius, wrecking 3,000 houses and leaving over 20,000 people homeless.

British East Africa.—As a result of the Anglo-German agreement of last year, the German protectorate over Witu and the coast northward to Kismayu was withdrawn, and by arrangement with the King of Italy the harbour and district of Kismayu was wholly assigned to the British sphere of influence. Harbour works were constructed at Mombasa—a rapidly growing town—and courts of justice were established. In the autumn Captain Macdonald, R.E., had completed the survey for a railway from Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza.

The Imperial British East Africa Co. was doing its best to establish British influence over the coast regions, and to open up the best routes to the interior. Captain Nelson did good work in the Taita country, east of Kilima-Njaro, in clearing away obstructions placed by the natives in the way of caravans. Mr. Ernest Berkeley, the new Administrator of British East Africa, succeeded in quieting the troublesome Sultan of Witu, and went as far north as the river Juba to arrange with the chiefs for the opening of this important water-way into Somali-land.

Mention must be made of the work of Captain Lugard's Expedition that was sent out by the British East Africa Company to Lakes Albert Edward and Albert. What little fighting he had was not with the natives, but with the hostile parties sent out by Kabarega of Unyoro, who is the terror and scourge of the whole region. The natives themselves, often at first suspicious and inclined to be hostile, were speedily converted into grateful and loyal friends by the magnanimous and chivalrous conduct of the British officer. They rejoiced to be relieved by him from the oppressions of Kabarega's emissaries, and eagerly gave in their adhesion to the flag of the Queen, which they all considered the flag of the Company to be. By the establishment of forts, with small but fairly efficient garrisons, on Lake Albert Edward, on Mount Ruwenzori, in Toru, in the neighbourhood of Lake Albert, and elsewhere, Captain Lugard has taken effective possession of a very considerable portion of the British sphere.

German East Africa.—The administration of Baron von Soden in East Africa was not very successful. Many skirmishes took place here and there with the natives, and some loss of life was occasioned.

The revolt of the Matchemba tribe was turned to advantage by the Arab slave dealers, who incited the native population against the whites; and the warlike Wadigo tribe, because another tribe on the coast was about to be taxed by the Germans, came to their assistance and beat the German troops, chasing them down the coast to Tanga, when their ammunition failed.

Expeditions for exploring the interior were numerous. One under Dr. Baumann left Tanga Jan. 17; others set out for the Victoria Nyanza and the Kilima-Njaro. There was an expedition planned for Lakes Nyanza and Tanganyika to be headed by Major von Wissmann with the sole object of suppressing the slave trade. The Kilima-Njaro expedition under Baron von Bülow met with a severe defeat in the Moshi territory June 10. The force consisted of five Europeans and 150 Soudanese. In a fight with the natives one white man was killed and two, including the leader, were wounded. A retreat was made to Gongu. Affairs in June were in a critical state. Serious agitation existed in Usagara, which threatened to break out into open rebellion. The Wahehe tribes were continually aggressive, and while the slave trade flourished on the coast of the southern province, a retrograde movement in all legitimate commerce took place. There were hopes that Major von Wissmann would be reappointed to organise the military administration, and that Baron von Soden, the Governor, would be dismissed.

The troops at Tabora, assisted by those of the expeditions, led by Count Schweinitz and Captain Spring, attacked on June 5 the fortress of Znikoro belonging to the Sultan of Unyamwesi, and after a hard fight took it with the loss of three killed and eight wounded, and on October 2 Dr. Schwesinger, the Com-

mander at Tabora, signed a treaty with the Sultan giving up the country to German rule, and abolishing slavery and robbery in his dominions.

IV. WEST AFRICA.

Dahomey.—Benhazin, the King of Dahomey, in order to fulfil his obligations to supply so-called labourers for the Belgian Congo Railway, made frequent raids among the Ouatechifs and other tribes in the vicinity, and the French were therefore compelled to wage war with him. The King obtained supplies of arms and ammunition from German firms on the coast. Col. Dodds commanding the French engaged with the *élite* of the Dahomey troops on September 19, and completely routed them, but they afterwards rallied and several sharp encounters took place. The French were reinforced by a thousand men in August, and driving the enemy before them entered Abomey, the capital, in November. The King fled with about 1,000 warriors including 400 Amazons, and it was feared that he would renew hostilities at the head of a much larger army gathered from countries north of Dahomey in the spring of 1893. After his victory Colonel Dodds submitted to his Government a scheme for dividing the kingdom into three independent provinces.

Senegal.—The French Governor of Senegal has been for some time engaged in making a census of the population of that Colony. In the region between Bakel and the Atlantic, the desert, and Portuguese Guinea, there are, in self-governing communes, 39,000 inhabitants; in territories of direct administration, 51,000 inhabitants; in territories of immediate protectorate, 927,000 inhabitants; in territories of the political protectorate, 80,000 inhabitants—total, 1,097,000 inhabitants.

The Europeans number about 3,000, besides nearly the same number of French. The native population is essentially a farming one. There are what may be called four towns—the capital, St. Louis, with 20,000 inhabitants; Dakar, with 8,700; Goree, with 2,000; and Rufisque, with 8,000. St. Louis had in 1878 only 16,000 inhabitants. There is a railway between Dakar and St. Louis, with a station at Rufisque, which is helping to open up Lower Senegal to cultivation.

Gold Coast.—Sir W. B. Griffith, Governor of the Colony, installed in July the new King of East Crobo, after abolishing human sacrifices and other barbarous fetish rites on Crobo Hill where the fetish priests and priestesses were located.

Niger District.—The boats of the French explorer Lieut. Mizon were towed up the Benue by the Niger Company, and in October he was ascending the Niger, and taking in fuel and provisions at all the stations. Another Frenchman, Capt. Monteil, had reached the capital of Sokoto, and seemed to be planning a campaign against British interests in Bornu. A considerable and increasing trade was being done in the terri-

stories of the Niger Company by independent merchants settled there since the issue of the charter.

Gambia.—This Colony was in a most flourishing condition. The revenue was larger than in any previous year, and there was no public debt. The land is cultivated in the most primitive way, and there is a great prejudice against the introduction of ploughs. In the water-way of the Gambia River there is an opportunity for a much larger trade than has hitherto existed. The settlement of the French boundary line, giving ten kilometres on each bank of the river to the Colony for 250 miles, was regarded with great satisfaction. The Government in December was about to send another expedition up the Gambia to punish the marauder Foodey Cabba, whose capital town was destroyed by a British force of 200 bluejackets and 300 men of the West India Regiment early in March, as this chief had lately begun again to harass the native traders on the river.

Oil Rivers Protectorate.—A treaty was concluded making the Kingdom of Benin a part of the British Empire. The country is fertile, and its oil produce important. Sir Claude Macdonald, the High Commissioner, has been extremely successful in managing the natives by tact and skill rather than by threatenings and punishment. The first annual trade report from this new protectorate for the year ending July 31 gave very satisfactory results. The value of palm oil exported was 462,859*l.*, and of palm kernels 274,756*l.* The imports included nearly every variety of European manufacture.

Congo Free State.—The Budget of the independent State for 1891 showed a deficit of 7,000,000 francs, which it was hoped would be remedied in future by the customs duties established by the Brussels Conference. Negotiations went on for the delimitation of boundaries between French territory and the Congo State.

Captain Jacques, commanding a post in Katanga established by the Brussels Anti-Slavery Society, was threatened with an attack by Rumaliza and his Arabs, who said that they would force him to withdraw in three months and pay a war indemnity. At his entreaty Captain Joubert came to his help from a neighbouring post with the Delcommune Expedition. The two captains made an attack on the Arab fort near by, but after twelve hours' fighting withdrew to Albertville, short of ammunition and provisions. In October Captain Jacques was in urgent need of reinforcements and supplies, and two expeditions—the first under Lieut. Long—were sent out for his relief by the Belgian Society. The Katanga Expedition of last year went up the Congo and thence to the east coast, but Captain Stairs and Captain Bodson perished on the way.

An expedition, which included twelve white men and a large number of natives with women and children, set out under Major Hodister to establish a trading station at Rebi-Rebi on

the Upper Congo. They were attacked by the Arabs without warning or provocation. Seven of the thirteen whites were killed and beheaded and their bodies given to the cannibals, and one of the first victims was Major Hodister. The survivors escaped to the river and got off in a canoe, but two of them died on the way down, and after a terrible journey only four reached Matadi.

Chinese labourers for the Congo Railway were landed at Matadi on the Lower Congo in November—in all 540—and the experiment of introducing Chinese labour into Africa was causing much interest.

A large force under M. Vander-Kerckhoven made its way through the north of the Congo State towards the Upper Nile, and at the latest advices had established itself at Lado, north of Wadelai, within the British sphere of influence.

Lagos.—A British expedition in May, under command of Colonel Scott, marched against the Egbas and the Jebus who were blocking the trade routes behind Lagos. The Jebus attacked in force but were repulsed, and after several skirmishes and some bloodshed the King was taken prisoner and his subjects sued for peace. It was impossible to allow these tribes to set up a barrier between the interior and the coast, for it meant ruin to the Colony, and after all means of conciliation had been tried in vain it was found necessary to use coercion—as in similar cases elsewhere.

The last rites to the memory of the late King Ja-Ja took place in November. Two hundred war canoes sailed up the river into the interior, each prow draped with white, and each canoe bearing seventy warriors with their heads dressed in huge turbans of white as badges of mourning.

V. CENTRAL AFRICA.

Nyassaland.—Early in the year a serious disaster happened to the force under Commissioner H. H. Johnston, who had been engaged with signal success in suppressing the slave trade on the southern shores of Lake Nyassa. Under his command there were several hundred Sikhs led by Captain Maguire, and a body of native police. While attacking and destroying two slave dhows Captain Maguire was drowned in the lake. Two other officers went on shore to treat with the natives and were immediately killed. Mr. Johnston and Captain Maguire had had several remarkable escapes in previous fights. Makanjila, a powerful chief on the shores of the lake, has been for years a most notorious slave dealer, and Mr. Johnston was obliged to deal with this man severely. It was not encouraging, however, to hear in September that the slave trade thereabout was increasing. At the same time, all that has been said with regard to the growing prosperity of Nyassaland is fully confirmed. Coffee plantations are spreading all over the Blantyre region

and the export is on the increase. The suitability of the country for tea is doubtful, but there is a splendid field for tobacco, cotton, rice, maize, and numerous other products. The great drawback here, as in other parts of tropical Africa, is the want of cheap and rapid communication.

Emin Pasha.—Official news came in May from Baron von Soden that Emin's expedition never reached Wadelai, but was stopped by sickness and famine, and that he had returned to the Albert Nyanza. In September reports from Tabora through Dr. Stuhlmann, who accompanied him, stated that he had taken refuge with an Arab chief at the south end of Albert Edward Lake. His followers had left him, and his resources were completely exhausted. This is probably the final collapse of Emin Pasha.

Uganda.—A sort of triangular duel between Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Mohammedans had been going on for some time in Uganda. The Protestant missionaries were settled in the country before the French Jesuits, who, when they came, treated the Protestants with contempt and intolerance, which aroused intolerance in return. In 1891, however, Romanists and Protestants combined to rout the Mohammedans, that were then very powerful. Afterwards the two nominally Christian parties were with the greatest difficulty restrained by Captain Lugard, Acting Administrator for the British East Africa Co. in that region, from constant quarrelling. The Catholics had made a convert of the King Mwanga—a sort of weak Nero—and through his influence their party greatly increased, till it outnumbered the Protestant party three to one. Captain Lugard, who had given repeated warning that he would join his forces with those of either party attacked, just succeeded in keeping the factions in some order till the arrival of certain French priests, who evidently bore information or instructions of some kind that caused the French party to become uncontrollable. The Chartered Company had hinted that it could not afford to hold Uganda much longer, and the Catholics doubtless thought that their chance had come, or—in the words of Mgr. Hirth, one of the priests stationed there—"a very little more and it would have become a Catholic kingdom." Each side had been blaming Captain Lugard for partiality to the other, which was proof that he acted impartially. Early in January the crisis came. One day a man was killed by a Catholic chief. The affair was taken before the King for judgment. He dismissed the case, and refused to reconsider his decision. The next day Captain Lugard sent to the King demanding justice on the murderer, but the King was defiant and said the English might fight if they wished, but if they did they would be killed. Captain Lugard in his report says: "Seeing that Catholics were massing in great numbers in Mengo and far outnumbering the Protestants—who had made no preparations whatever for war—and mainly because in open Baraza before the King my

messenger had been told that if there was war the Catholics meant to attack us, I judged it best to issue forty rifles (muzzle-loaders) with a little ammunition to the Protestants. The immediate result appeared good. The Catholics saw that I meant what I said, and that war was really imminent if they persisted in their refusal to do justice. They also saw that I intended, as I had told them, to support the Protestants. A leading chief came to treat with me. I said the murderer must be given up, and asked what apology they intended to make for the insults in the Baraza. Up to late at night on the 23rd it appeared probable that the Catholics would give in, and I got secret news from the Katikiro (the Prime Minister, who was a Protestant) that at a shauri they had agreed to give up the murderer and pay two tusks compensation. I had hardly finished reading the letter when the war-drums rang out from the Catholic shambas."

The priests told the Catholic party that the Company was a trading company, and that it dared not fight and spoil their trading prospects. An attack was made on the fort to carry it by storm, but it was defended by two Maxim guns, and the assailants were repulsed with loss of seventy or eighty men, with a large number wounded. On the other side there were some fifty wounded of those who fought outside the fort. It was a complete defeat for the Catholic party, who fled with the King to the lake.

The Catholic priests had declined to come into the fort before the fighting, and when it was over they declined to leave their houses until Captain Lugard had himself galloped over and begged the Bishop to come over to Kampala as a personal favour. On their arrival at the fort every hospitality was shown the fathers. Captain Williams gave up his own bed to the Bishop, a guard was placed over the mission goods, and next day they were brought up to Kampala and stored. "Nothing," says Captain Lugard of the priests, "on their part could exceed their courtesy, and they constantly assured me they owed their lives to us."

It was obvious from Captain Lugard's dispassionate account that the conduct of the French priests was anything but straightforward; and that, when their own game was evidently lost, they continued to thwart as far as they could the efforts of the Company's officers to restore order and peace to the distracted country. The return of Mwanga to his capital was indispensable for the re-establishment of order, but he was in custody of the Catholics, and, whether by force or persuasion, but certainly against his own judgment, they managed to keep him out of the way for a long time, while pretending to do their best to secure his return. He returned to Mingo, the capital, finally, and having turned Protestant, order was restored, and the Company's sway was re-established. The so-called Protestants and Catholics were finally put in separate provinces,

and ordered to keep there unless they were unarmed. The Mohammedans also were put in a province of their own. In December the question of what should be done with Uganda was still unsettled. The Home Government offered to bear the cost of the Company remaining in Uganda until March 31, 1892, and the offer was accepted. The feeling in Great Britain was strong among all parties against the abandonment of the country from fear of trouble from the Mohammedan faction, and from motives of honour and interest. Captain Lugard returned to England at the close of the year, leaving Captain W. H. Williams, a very competent and impartial officer, in command, but later he was compelled to leave Uganda on account of ill-health.

CHAPTER VII.

AMERICA.

I. UNITED STATES.

THE state of parties in the United States Congress at the beginning of the year 1892 (the first session of the fifty-second Congress) was as follows: In the Senate—Republicans, 47; Democrats, 39; People's Party, 2. In the House of Representatives—Democrats, 233; Republicans, 88; People's Party, 9; Levi P. Morton, of New York, being Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, and Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, Speaker of the House of Representatives. President Harrison's Cabinet at that time included James G. Blaine, of Maine, Secretary of State; Charles Foster, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, Secretary of War; W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana, Attorney-General; John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General; Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York, Secretary of the Navy; John W. Noble, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior; and Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, Secretary of Agriculture.

During the session of Congress that ended August 5 there were 9,835 Bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives, and 3,604 in the Senate. Of these only 823 became laws, and many of these were unimportant. The Act prohibiting the coming of Chinese into the United States was regarded as a measure of severity, but justified by the danger it was intended to turn aside. The Chinese Minister in Washington lodged a protest with the Secretary of State, because it deprived Chinese subjects of the right of bail in *habeas corpus* cases, and because it exacted registration of the Chinese residents, a regulation practically impossible for them to comply with, since they were all required to prove by white witnesses that they were lawfully entitled to be in the country. He claimed that these features of the Act were in direct violation of the treaty

of 1880, which guaranteed to Chinese labourers in the United States the same rights that were allowed to subjects of other nations. The Bill did not pass the House of Representatives without severe criticism from both parties, Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, declaring it to be infamous, and Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, describing it as a most deliberate violation of public faith. "They were sending missionaries," said Mr. Hitt, "to teach the Chinese the commandment, 'Thou shalt not lie,' yet Congress was setting aside treaties that had been agreed to in good faith. Under this Bill," said he, "if the late Chinese Ambassador were to visit the United States to receive from members of Congress those hospitalities which he had so gracefully accorded to them, he could be sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Stanley found nothing so barbarous as this in darkest Africa."

A Bill granting an American registry to two Inman steamships, on condition that two others equal in size and speed were built in the United States by the Company, became law. An effect of the Act, under the Navigation laws of the United States, was that it compelled the officers to obtain American certificates. The decline in the American shipbuilding trade under the operation of these laws, which compel any American-built vessel to pay an *ad valorem* duty of 50 per cent. on all repairs made in foreign ports, has been enormous. By this Act a subsidy of \$4 per mile sailed was to be paid by the United States Government to the Company, for carrying mails between New York and Southampton.

An Act was passed "to enforce reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Canada, and in August President Harrison, in accordance with its terms, issued a proclamation imposing retaliatory tolls on Canadian vessels passing through American canals.

The long vexed question of the Behring Sea seal fisheries was in a fair way of settlement by arbitration. An agreement for the season was made on terms substantially equivalent to the recent *modus vivendi*. In the famous *W. P. Sayward* case the United States Supreme Court decided that the seizure of the vessel by the United States revenue cutter *Rush* in 1887 was legal. The owners had protested and the vessel had been temporarily released, pending reference to a higher court than the District Court of Alaska which had declared the vessel to be confiscate.

The case was made a test one, and an appeal was lodged in the Supreme Court by counsel representing the Governments of Great Britain and Canada. The nominal and technical object of the proceedings was to obtain an order from the Supreme Court prohibiting the Alaska Court from enforcing its judgment against the *W. P. Sayward*. The position taken up by Mr. Choate and Mr. Calderon Carlisle on behalf of Great Britain was that the Alaska Court contravened the law of nations

in ordering the confiscation of the *W. P. Sayward* for an offence which had been committed on the high seas. The judgment stated that the owner of the vessel could have questioned the right of the court to try the case. He did not do so, however, and the Court could not now, on the ground of the private rights of owners involved, issue a writ of prohibition to determine whether or not the Alaska Court had the jurisdiction clearly asserted on the face of the proceedings.

The Court of Arbitration was to meet in Paris March 23, 1893. France, Italy, and Sweden and Norway appointed three of the judges. On the part of the United States the arbitrators appointed were Mr. Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, and Senator Morgan of Alabama. The British arbitrators were Lord Hannen and Sir John Thompson.

The claims of the United States were as follows: That prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States Russia asserted and exercised an exclusive right to the seal fisheries in the waters of Behring Sea, and also asserted and exercised throughout that sea the right to prevent, by the employment, when necessary, of reasonable force, any invasion of such exclusive rights.

That Great Britain, not having at any time resisted or objected to such assertions of exclusive right or the exercise of such power, is to be deemed as having recognised and assented to the same. That the body of water now known as Behring Sea was not included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and that after said treaty and down to the time of the cession to the United States, Russia continued to assert the same exclusive rights and authority as above mentioned.

That all the rights of Russia in respect to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea east of the water boundary established by the treaty of March 30, 1867, between that nation and the United States, and all the power and authority possessed and asserted by Russia to protect said rights, passed unimpaired to the United States under the treaty.

That the United States have such a property and interest in the Alaskan seal herd as to justify the employment by that nation, upon the high seas, of such means as are reasonably necessary to prevent the destruction of such herd, and to secure the possession and benefit of the same to the United States; and that all the acts and proceedings of the United States done and had for the purpose of protecting such property and interest were justifiable and stand justified; and that compensation should be made to the United States by Great Britain of the amount of the losses of the United States, or such other sum as may be deemed to be just; and that should it be considered that the United States have not the full property or property interest asserted by them, it be then decreed to be the international duty of Great Britain to concur with the United States in the

adoption and enforcement against the citizens of either nation such regulations as will effectually prohibit and prevent the capture anywhere upon the high seas of any seals belonging to said (Alaskan seal) herd.

President Harrison sent a message to Congress in January accompanying correspondence between the Governments of Chili and the United States, from the breaking out of the revolution against Balmaceda. Referring to assaults on the sailors of the *Baltimore*, the President said: "I am still of the opinion that our sailors were assaulted, beaten, stabbed, and killed, not for anything they or any of them had done, but for what the Government of the United States had done, or was charged with having done, by its civil officers and naval commanders. If that be the true aspect of the case, the injury was to the Government of the United States; not to the poor sailors who were assaulted in a manner as brutal as cowardly. The communications of the Chilian Government in relation to this cruel and disastrous attack upon our men, as will appear from the correspondence, have not in any degree taken the form of a manly and satisfactory expression of regret, much less of apology." Accordingly, the President says, on the 21st instant, he sent his "conclusions" to the Chilian Government. In this ultimatum it was set forth that the assault was "an attack upon the uniform of the United States Navy, having its origin and motive in a feeling of hostility to this Government, and not in any act of the sailors or any of them"; that "some police and some Chilian soldiers and sailors were themselves guilty of unprovoked assaults upon our sailors before and after the arrest"; and that "suitable apologies and some adequate reparation for the injury done this Government" must be again asked for. In the same note the attention of the Chilian Government was called to the offensive character of the note addressed by Señor Matta, its Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Señor Montt, its Minister at Washington, on December 11. This despatch was "not only undiplomatic, but grossly insulting," and the President notified the Chilian Government that, unless this note was at once withdrawn and an apology tendered as public as this offence, he would terminate the diplomatic relations. As for the request of the recall of Mr. Egan, on the ground that he was not a *persona grata*, the President could not consent to consider such a question until it had first been settled whether the correspondence of the United States with Chili could be conducted upon a basis of mutual respect.

A decided war feeling was aroused by this message, and the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives declared that they would support the Republican President in his action. Fortunately the Chilian Government sent the required apology, expressing profound regret for the attack made on the United States sailors, as well as sincere respect for the United States; and in July it was announced that Chili had agreed to pay

\$75,000 to the families of the two men of the United States corvette *Baltimore* who were killed at Valparaiso, and to the wounded.

Discussions on silver questions took up a great deal of time in Congress. In March the House of Representatives voted to set apart three days for the consideration of the Bland Silver Bill. After scenes of great excitement and disorder which lasted for several days, the Bill for free silver coinage was successfully arrested. When the first test vote was taken on the motion that the Bill be laid on the table the House was equally divided, 148 yeas to 148 nays. The Speaker, Mr. Crisp, gave a casting vote against the motion and saved the Bill. Mr. Bland moved the previous question at five o'clock in the afternoon, but till half-past twelve a steady contest was kept up, when, being unable to secure a vote, and with barely 200 members present, Mr. Bland abandoned his Bill and moved the adjournment, which was carried. Afterwards it was decided to abandon the Bill for the session, and this caused general rejoicing among all business interests. But, unexpectedly, the question was raised again in the Senate, by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who introduced a Bill authorising any owner of silver bullion to deposit the same in any mint for coinage for his benefit into standard silver dollars, which were to be legal tender for all debts, public and private. It repealed the Bullion Purchase Law of 1890, and instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to have coined all the bullion in the Treasury which had been purchased with silver certificates. This measure passed the Senate by 29 to 25, but the House of Representatives refused to consider it by a vote of 163 nays to 129 yeas, and thus the free coinage silver movement was finally defeated for the session. The first session of the fifty-second Congress adjourned August 5. The total supplies voted in the session amounted to 507,701,380—an increase due to the Pension and Post-Office Departments.

The President, in October, was preparing instructions for the American delegates to the International Monetary Conference to be held at Brussels. Eight European nations, including Great Britain, France, and Germany, accepted the President's invitation to join the Conference.

Senator Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, introduced a Bill in December in the Senate to suspend immigrations into the Republic except from the Western Continent of America for a period of twelve months. The Atlantic steamship companies were prepared to make energetic resistance to this measure. By the report of the Superintendent of Immigration it appeared that 579,662 persons arrived in the country during the year ending June 1892. Of these 2,801 were not allowed to land. It was not, however, the intention of the Government to prohibit immigration, but to prevent undesirable persons from becoming citizens.

Commissions had been already appointed in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia, and Michigan, to promote uniform legislation in the different States on certain important subjects, since especially the laws relating to marriage, divorce, and legitimacy are in great confusion as a natural result of local legislation.

A large number of Mormons were in June about to leave Salt Lake City to found a new community in Mexico, having secured a territory of 1,000,000 acres granted in perpetuity by the Mexican Government. In this Colony polygamy, which was disestablished in Utah by the rigid United States laws, was to be revived without interference from the Mexican authorities.

The enormous expenses of the Pension List were still increasing. The disbursements on this account for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to \$141,086,948.

Among the appropriations made by Congress before the adjournment in August was one of \$2,500,000 for the World's Fair at Chicago, and granted in the form of 5,000,000 special souvenir silver coins of the weight fineness, and value of the regular silver half-dollars in current use. As soon as it became known that the souvenir coins were to be issued from the United States Mint, it at once became apparent that the coins could be disposed of at a large premium. During the five days succeeding the passing of the Bill tenders were received for 600,000 of the coins at 100 per cent. premium. For the first souvenir coin to be struck several wealthy men in Chicago offered 200%.

Very serious riots occurred at Messrs. Carnegie & Company's iron works on the Monongahela River at Homestead, Pennsylvania, early in July, resulting from a strike among the workmen, many of whom were foreigners. Mr. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Company, fearing some damage to the property, asked Mr. M'Leary, Sheriff of Alleghany County, for deputies to guard the works. The Sheriff sent from Pittsburg eleven deputies, who constituted his office force, but these men went back on being faced by some thousands of workmen at Homestead. During the night the men kept close guard round the works, and before daylight a tug with two barges left Pittsburg with 200 Pinkerton police aboard, towing up the river to Homestead. Telephone messages and a mounted courier who galloped to Homestead brought the alarm, and the workmen swarmed along the river banks, where they were massed before the barges arrived. When the boats appeared the crowd broke through the fence which surrounded the works and appeared at the landing. About 4:30 A.M., July 6, Pinkerton's men landed and shots were exchanged, the workmen being armed with rifles. Two of their number fell wounded, and this enraged the crowd, who drove the police back to the barges, while about 100 shots were fired. The noise brought 5,000 men, women, and children

out to the river banks in the early morning, and they cheered the workmen. The barges then withdrew into the stream, but another attempt at landing was made about 9·30, and was repulsed. The workmen had placed a cannon in position upon a hill on the northern bank and fired upon the barges, thus preventing a landing and killing the pilot of the tug, while oil was poured upon the river in order to fire the barges. The workmen built a fort of steel bars on the bank to cover their operations. These contests resulted in eleven workmen being killed and eighteen wounded, while nine of Pinkerton's men were reported killed and twenty-five wounded, including Captain Hein, their leader. The Sheriff said that Pinkerton's police were sent without his authority. The "police" surrendered, and were made to walk bareheaded and unarmed to the gaol. The mob attacked them on the way with sticks and bars, in spite of the efforts of the armed strikers to keep order. Finally the unfortunate strangers were got safely back to Pittsburg. Resolutions were brought forward in both the Senate and the House of Representatives at Washington, calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes of the troubles.

The Governor of Pennsylvania ordered out 8,000 troops of the National Guard to proceed to Homestead, and the rioters gave up to them possession of the town and works. The origin of the disturbance was traceable to the action of the company in making a sweeping reduction in the wages of skilled men, and in announcing that unless these terms were accepted the places of the workmen would be filled by others. Moreover, the company refused to recognise the Workmen's Association or to confer with their committee. The men not only refused to submit, but announced their determination to resist any effort to carry on the work with non-union men, and the lock-out followed.

In December about one-fourth of the 2,000 strikers who applied for work were taken back. Those who were refused employment in the mills endured great privations through the ceasing of the strike pay and the want of fuel, food and clothing.

Conflicts took place on July 11 at Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, between union and non-union miners, which ended in bloodshed. The trouble was due to a demand by the union miners for an increase of half-a-dollar on their daily pay of three dollars. The mine owners refused, a lock-out followed, and 3,000 miners were thrown out of employment. An attempt to reopen the mines by employing non-union men led to fighting. In other parts of the country similar disturbances broke out. At Coal Creek, Tennessee, in August, riotous miners fought with the State troops. Attacks were made on convict stockade forts in different parts of Tennessee by miners who were dissatisfied with the lease system allowing the bulk of the work to be done by convicts. A switchman's strike began at Buffalo, N.Y., August

12, and conflicts occurred between the strikers and men who had taken their places. Governor Flower ordered out the State troops, but although the strike extended to a number of railroads and more than 1,000 men took part in it, it was a failure, and ended August 24, by the men returning to their work.

In several Southern States there were serious troubles with the negroes. In Arkansas negroes were mercilessly shot down by organised bands of white men because they were suspected of holding a meeting for political objects. Twenty-seven negroes were arrested in Memphis, Tennessee, to answer for the murder of four Deputy Marshals, who were shot by a party of blacks while attempting to arrest two of them on a charge of assaulting young white girls. The gaol was broken open by seventy-five masked men at night and the three negro ringleaders were put to death. In Dalton, Georgia, a band of 150 masked white men, including as it was said many respectable citizens, captured and locked up the police force without resistance. They then proceeded to shoot one negro, and they flogged two others to death. Others were driven from the town and threatened with death if they returned. This feeling was aroused by the high-handed conduct of the negroes, who in certain States outnumber the whites. In South Carolina, where the negro population is immense, the feeling of antagonism between the races was growing.

A conference of negroes was held in Alabama, when a number of carefully prepared resolutions were brought forward respecting the present state of the race in America. Much laxity of morals and superstition in religion were admitted, but progress, they thought, was being made in education, and in "all lines of material development." It was decided to discourage any efforts for wholesale emigration, as they preferred "their home to be in the South."

The fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus was celebrated in New York by magnificent *fêtes*. On the 11th of October there was a naval parade in New York harbour. The police vessels led, followed by yachts with the members of the naval reserve on board. After these came three United States men-of-war, two French warships, an Italian man-of-war, and a Spanish vessel. Then came four United States warships, with torpedo boats following, and then long lines of steamers, all crowded with people and gaily decorated with flags. The men-of-war anchored before Gen. Grant's tomb at One Hundred and Twenty-Third Street, where salutes of 101 guns were fired by the entire fleet.

A military parade on a magnificent scale, and the unveiling of the Columbus statue, were the most attractive features. Forty thousand men took part in the military procession, which was reviewed by Vice-President Morton, in Madison Square. The great statue of Columbus was unveiled amidst much enthusiasm

by Miss Anna Barsotti. It was estimated that 2,000,000 people watched the military parade.

The procession, which concluded the day's proceedings, started from the Battery about seven o'clock. The organisers of the pageant were afforded full scope for displaying originality in devices and in quaint conceits. A strong contingent of police headed the procession, followed by 5,000 bicyclists, each carrying a lantern or a coloured light. These were succeeded by a dozen gorgeously costumed cavaliers on white horses decked with plumes, each rider carrying a banner proclaiming the triumph of America. Then came the car of Fame, representing Fame flying over the Western hemisphere to announce the advent of the celebration. Groups, representing primeval rock-dwellers, Toltec sun-worshippers and Aztec warriors, followed; succeeded in their turn by a car representing homage to Columbus, showing a statue of the great discoverer as the pioneer of civilisation being greeted by History and supported by Fame, while in front of the car sat America, with Spain and Italy on either hand. The next section of the display represented the Spanish Court with Queen Isabella riding under a canopy borne by four knights in full armour; her Majesty being followed by lords and ladies of Iberia. A model of the Columbus caravel was drawn by eight Spanish sailors and followed by Americus Vesputius, Cortez, Pizarro, Ponce de Leon, and other early discoverers. Then came the car of Liberty enlightening the world, a model of the Capitol at Washington, and a car representing the Press, Poetry, and Romance was surmounted by a flying Pegasus. Another car was occupied by the genius of Harmony and Melody, and others represented Science and the Supremacy of the American Woman. The most notable in the great procession, however, was the car of Electra, on which was a ship rowed by the Presidents of the United States. A bust of Washington was amidships, and Columbia was at the helm steering the ship of State to a haven of safety. The car was inscribed "The Hydra of Lightning, controlled by the genius of Edison," and was in the form of a huge monster's head, filled with electric lights. A winged woman reined in the monster by lines of miniature incandescent lamps. Thirty girls in metallic costumes stood on a revolving disc, and thus reflected the lights on the car. In the middle of the group was a globe with longitudinal and latitudinal lines marked by electric lights, there being over 3,000 lights on this car alone, which was thirty feet long and drawn by ten horses. All the ordinary cars were also lighted by electricity, each being provided with a storage battery. From these batteries wires extended to incandescent lamps fixed on reflectors, and by means of men walking at the sides of each car, with shield-like reflectors on their arms, the whole line of march was brilliantly illuminated. Altogether there were 750 persons in costumes, and 150 grooms led the 300 horses. Behind the car of Electra came 5,000 red men in costume, most of them

being on foot, but sachems, sagamores, and chieftains were on horseback. The cost to the city of this pageant was put down at \$30,000. When this parade was over, the city was illuminated on an elaborate scale, and the day's celebration was completed by magnificent firework displays in all the parks.

The formal dedication at Chicago of the great "park of palaces," intended for the World's Fair, took place with imposing ceremonies in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building on Friday, October 21, which was the 400th anniversary of the day that Columbus discovered the new world. There were present nearly 100,000 people. The building is said to be the largest structure that has ever been erected, and the assemblage which it accommodated is the largest that has ever been brought together beneath a single roof. The audience contained a very numerous and very representative gathering of distinguished Americans. At nine o'clock in the morning most of those who intended to take part in the great procession which preceded the indoor ceremony assembled in the auditorium, and proceeded in carriages in processional order to the World's Fair grounds. Vice-President Morton attended in the absence of President Harrison, who was not able to be present on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Harrison.

Passing through the streets to Washington Park the procession formed into parallel lines on the west side of the parade grounds. On the opposite side the National and State troops had meanwhile been drawn up in brigades. The whole formed a brilliant array. The troops presented arms and a Presidential salute was fired by a battery of artillery. A national salute was also fired as the long line of carriages filed into the show grounds. The troops on parade, including infantry, marines, and militia, numbered over 15,000. They came from Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

It was nearly two o'clock when the band of music announced to the multitude in the vast building that the procession had arrived. The cavalry escort at the head of the column rode in full marching order directly through the portals into one of the wings flanking the structure on each side. They then took up their places with the other regular troops beneath the side gallery. As the officials and guests appeared upon the platform, the chorus at a given signal struck up a Columbian march written for the occasion by Professor Paine. Handkerchiefs were waved, and cheer after cheer rent the air when the music ceased. Prayer was then offered by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of California. An introductory address read by the Director-General as master of ceremonies was followed by an address of welcome from Mr. Washburne, Mayor of Chicago.

A dedicatory ode by Miss Harriet F. Monroe, of Chicago, was then partly read and partly sung. The stanzas selected for musical rendering were given with magnificent effect by a chorus of 5,000 voices.

The master artists of the Exhibition were next presented to the President of the Exhibition, and were each handed commemorative medals. The chorus having sung Haydn's "The heavens are telling," the buildings were formally handed over for dedication. When Vice-President Morton had performed this ceremony, and the full chorus and orchestra had rendered "The Star-spangled Banner" and "Hail, Columbia!" the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew delivered the Columbian oration.

The celebration was not confined to one spot in the Republic, for throughout the country, the children attending the public schools were assembled and saluted an American flag, at the same time declaring allegiance to the Government, and singing a national air. A proclamation by the President was read by the principal teacher in each school, ordering the ceremony to take place in order to commemorate the discovery of America.

It was the year of the Presidential election. The Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States met at Minneapolis, June 7. After arranging the platform in accordance with the Republican doctrines of Tariff, Protection, Reciprocity, and Bimetallism, with several other "planks" of minor importance, the roll call of the different States for the presentation of their candidates was begun on June 10. Mr. Wolcott of Colorado nominated Mr. Blaine for President, and Mr. Thompson of Indiana, President Harrison. An attempt was made to force the Convention to nominate Mr. Blaine by cheering and demonstrations of enthusiasm among his zealous partisans. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew of New York seconded the nomination of President Harrison, and while expressing admiration for Mr. Blaine took care to give President Harrison credit for managing the affairs of the nation himself rather than by any one member of his Cabinet. On the first ballot President Harrison received 535 votes, and Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley 182 each. The number of votes required for nomination was 453. Mr. McKinley then moved that General Harrison's nomination should be made unanimous, which was carried amid thunderous applause. Later in the day Mr. Whitelaw Reid of New York was unanimously nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

The Democratic Convention for nominating candidates met at Chicago, June 21, and the result of the first ballot was as follows: For Grover Cleveland of New York, 617½ votes; for Senator Hill of New York, 114 votes; for Mr. Boies of Iowa, 103 votes; for Senator Gorman of Maryland, 36½ votes; for Mr. Stevenson of Illinois, 16½ votes; for Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky, 14 votes. There were eight scattering votes among the whole number of 909½ that were cast, and as 607 was necessary to a choice, ex-President Grover Cleveland of New York was nominated by the first ballot. This was made unanimous before the proceedings closed. For Vice-President there were several candidates prominent in the first ballot, but as Mr. Adlai E. Steven-

son of Illinois received the highest number of votes he was nominated at once by acclamation. In the Chicago "platform" there was emphatic condemnation of Republican Protection and the McKinley Tariff Law, and it was declared to be "the principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only." It also denounced in no measured terms that "policy of Federal control of elections to which the Republican party had committed itself," commonly called the Force Bill.

The Farmers' Alliance or People's party nominated James B. Weaver of Iowa for President, and James G. Field of Virginia for Vice-President, in their Convention which met at Omaha, Nebraska, July 5; and the Prohibition Temperance party at Cincinnati, June 30, elected for their candidates John Bidwell of California, and J. B. Cranfill of Texas.

The Presidential election took place on Tuesday, November 8, in all the forty-four States, and the results showed a general Democratic gain, which assured the election of Messrs. Cleveland and Stevenson. The total popular vote was 12,154,542. Mr. Cleveland received of these 5,556,533, Mr. Harrison 5,175,577, Mr. Weaver 1,122,045, and Mr. Bidwell 279,191. The Democratic candidates were successful in all the Southern States and in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and California. In Michigan the vote in the Electoral College was divided, five being for the Democrats and nine for the Republicans. The number of votes in the Electoral College was as follows: For the Democratic nominees 277, for the Republican 145, and for the "Populist" ticket headed by Gen. Weaver 22, since the People's party carried the States of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, with one vote in Oregon and one in North Dakota. The doubtful States were carried by Mr. Cleveland by large popular majorities—New York 48,000, New Jersey 14,000, Indiana 7,000, and Connecticut 5,000. Illinois, for years Republican, gave a Democratic majority of nearly 27,000.

The main reasons given for the Democratic success were dissatisfaction with the McKinley tariff and opposition to the Force Bill, combined with a continuance of the desertion of the Republicans in the Western States to the People's party. While Mr. Weaver was not much of a factor in the election, yet his party weakened the Republicans in Illinois and Wisconsin, giving those States to the Democrats.

The second session of the fifty-second Congress began on Monday, December 5. President Harrison's annual and final message was submitted to both Houses on the 6th. It declared that the general conditions of commerce and industry in the United States were in the highest degree favourable. Admitting that, as a result of the Presidential election, the revision of the tariff was inevitable, Mr. Harrison recommended that the

whole subject be left to the incoming Congress. He announced that external relations were at present undisturbed by any serious controversy, and anticipated a substantial establishment of the American claims as the result of the Behring Sea arbitration. Complaining of the unfriendly attitude of Canada, he suggested that the Republic should obtain the entire independence of the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea. He earnestly recommended that adequate support should be given to the Nicaragua Canal. Among other topics alluded to in the message were the Monetary Conference at Brussels, the financial situation, the development of the merchant marine, and the enforcement of quarantine as a protection against epidemics.

At the close of the year President Harrison's Cabinet remained the same, with the exception of John W. Foster, of Indiana, who was appointed in June Secretary of State, to succeed James G. Blaine. Mr. Blaine resigned his office suddenly on June 4, a few days before the meeting of the Republican National Convention for the appointment of a Presidential candidate. In the Senate the Republicans retained a small majority, and in the Lower House the Democrats exceeded the Republicans by nearly one hundred and fifty.

The foreign trade of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892, was the largest in the history of the country. The total exports of merchandise amounted to \$1,015,732,011, and the total imports to \$827,402,462. The value of the wheat, including flour, exported was over \$236,000,000. Of the imports coffee was the largest item, amounting to 640,000,000 lbs. of the value of \$128,000,000. The imports were two per cent. less than in the previous year, the main items of decrease being tin plates, woollen goods, and tobacco.

In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the revenue of the United States Government during the year was stated to be \$425,868,200, and the expenditure \$415,953,805. He suggested an increase in the head tax as a means of checking emigration from foreign countries, so that the expense of reaching the United States from Europe might be equal to that of emigrating to South America or Australia. He urged the adoption of the metric system, and advocated the encouragement of subsidised lines of steamships, which could be used as naval auxiliaries in case of need. During President Harrison's Administration nineteen vessels were added to the Navy, and eighteen others were in course of construction.

II. CANADA.

Steady growth and prosperity were apparent in all the provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

The second session of the seventh Dominion Parliament was opened February 24. In March the House of Commons

discussed the question of deepening the St. Lawrence canals twenty feet, but the Government refused to assent to this proposal, involving the enormous cost of \$100,000,000. Mr. Laurier, the Liberal leader of the Opposition, during the course of the debate on the address, claimed that the country was not prosperous or happy because Canada needed a more extensive market for her products. He said that the Dominion Government had looked to the mother country to give preferential advantages to Canada in British markets, but that such hopes had been dispelled by the action of the Imperial Parliament. He considered that free trade was not suited to Canada, whose interests demanded special treaties. Sir J. Thompson replied that the country was flourishing, and that the trade returns proved that the markets of Great Britain presented the grandest field for Canadian products.

The Dominion House of Commons, April 25, discussed for several hours a motion brought forward by Mr. M'Neill, to the effect that when the Parliament of Great Britain admits Canadian products to the British markets on more favourable terms than it grants to foreign products, Canada will be prepared to extend corresponding advantages of reduction of duties to British manufactured goods. Mr. Davies strongly opposed the resolution as being impracticable, and moved an amendment that Canadian goods being admitted free into Great Britain, British goods should be allowed reduced duty in Canada. Sir John Thompson declared this amendment to be a subterfuge in view of the Liberal policy of discrimination against Great Britain, and urged the House to adopt the original motion. The amendment was then rejected by a strictly party vote of 98 to 64, and Mr. M'Neill's motion was adopted with the same majority.

Sir John Thompson, the Hon. Mr. Bowell, and Hon. G. E. Foster, the Minister of Finance, visited Washington in February to discuss with the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, the possibilities of a treaty for closer trade relations between the two countries. The conference resulted in failure so far as reciprocity was concerned, and it appeared that the policy of unrestricted reciprocity would only lead to the annexation of Canada by the United States. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Foster, when presenting the Budget in April alluded to the failure of the Liberal policy on this question. As to the financial condition of the country his task was a very pleasant one, for his figures gave evidence of economy of expenditure, of a buoyant revenue, of substantial surpluses, and of a stationary debt. The Dominion Parliament was prorogued early in July.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General gave the revenue of the Post Office at \$3,374,000, and the expenditure at \$4,020,000. The Canadian route for the transmission of mails to China and Japan was becoming more and more popular.

In the province of Quebec the general elections in March

resulted in a victory for the new Conservative Government under Mr. De Boucherville, who had succeeded Mr. Mercier in December 1891 as Premier. It was a protest against the alleged scandalous corruption of the fallen Government. The session of the Provincial Parliament began April 27. In his opening speech the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. F. R. Angers, stated that the public accounts showed a large deficit.

Mr. Mercier, ex-Premier, and Mr. Pacaud, his financial agent, who were indicted for malfeasance in office, were acquitted by the petty jury in the High Court at Quebec, November 4, of being guilty of conscious participation in the financial scandals of the preceding two years.

Sir John Abbott, the Premier of Canada, and Hon. G. E. Foster, the Finance Minister, visited England in the autumn. Later, Sir John Abbott resigned the Premiership on account of failing health, and was succeeded, November 25, by Sir John Thompson, who was Minister of Justice. This appointment was unwelcome to many Conservatives, who claimed that Sir John Thompson's religious proclivities had already resulted in unfair treatment of Protestants. As to his political record, Canadian Liberals bitterly complained that he had sheltered some of his colleagues who should have accompanied Sir Hector Langevin into retirement. He was recognised, however, as by far the most able man of his party.

In the opinion of nearly all Canadian public men the supposed movement in favour of annexation to the United States had no sort of support among the body of the population.

The revenue of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30 was \$36,921,872, and the expenditure on account of the consolidated fund was \$36,705,894. The surplus was much lower than in the three preceding years—a condition caused by the remission of the sugar tax, which decreased the revenue by \$3,500,000.

It was feared that the exports of the Dominion would greatly diminish in consequence of the McKinley Act, but on the contrary, they increased from \$96,000,000 in 1890, to \$98,000,000, in 1891, and to \$114,000,000 in 1892. Although trade was diminished with the United States, Canada found a more steadfast market for her products in the mother country.

A railway was proposed through Labrador which would greatly shorten the distance between England and America, and also promote union between Canada and Newfoundland. In September the Premier of Newfoundland declared in favour of annexation to the Dominion, but at the close of the year a conference held at Halifax failed to find a satisfactory basis for the union, and the question as a political issue was shelved for the present—Canada holding that Newfoundland should make the first move if union was desired.

III. MEXICO.

The brigand chief Catarino Garza, with a small band of about eighty followers, made several raids into Mexican territory from the Texas side of the Rio Grande early in the year. These bandits were dispersed by Mexican troops and Texas police.

In March the resident foreigners in the city of Mexico held a mass meeting in order to give a formal denial to reports circulated abroad which represented that Mexico was on the verge of a popular revolution; and they passed a resolution to the effect that the country, under the beneficent rule of President Diaz, had entered upon a career of marvellous prosperity. Again in December a band of Garza "revolutionists" made an attack upon some Mexican cavalry and burned their barracks, after which they recrossed the Rio Grande into United States territory. Some United States troops were sent in pursuit of them. As Mexico has a splendid force of 30,000 cavalry (called Runales) there was little chance of these raids developing into serious revolution.

General Porfirio Diaz was re-elected in July without opposition the President of the Republic for a term of four years. An amendment to the constitution was approved, which permitted the re-election of the President.

The Mexican Congress was opened September 16 by President Diaz. Referring to financial affairs he stated that the cash receipts of the Federal Treasury during the past fiscal year, ending June 30, were over \$37,000,000, and he regarded this as proving the natural resources of the country, as well as the ability of the country to fulfil all its obligations. He said that important savings had been effected already, and that new laws were about to be proposed for increasing the Federal revenue, so as to obtain a perfect equilibrium of receipts and expenditures. The President announced that the Government had obtained an advance of 600,000*l.*, repayable in two years.

A reduction was made in duties on Virginian tobacco, lard, iron, glass, and other articles necessary in various manufactures. Duties on cotton were reduced twenty per cent., and on printing paper thirty per cent.

An Indian revolt against taxation broke out at Temochia in the province of Chihuahua in October. The inhabitants took refuge in a church, where a hand-to-hand fight took place with the troops sent to quell the disturbance. The Temochians were finally all massacred after they had killed 368 soldiers. The church was strewn with dead and wounded.

IV. CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatemala.—Since the accession of General Barrios as President of this Republic there has been a marked revival in trade, doubtless owing to the peaceful policy of the new Administra-

tion. An arrangement took effect May 30 for trade reciprocity with the United States. The Government was favouring several railway enterprises, among them a line from San José on the Pacific to a port on the Bay of Honduras, which would open a great area of timbered country, and land suitable for coffee and sugar plantations. The export of coffee from Guatemala was in 1891 over 50,000,000 lbs., valued at 2,185,397*l*. It is from this industry that the principal wealth of the country is derived.

Honduras.—A revolt was led by General Bonilla against the Government, and Puerto Cortez was captured by the revolutionists on May 18. For a time there seemed to be a prospect of success for the rebellion, but after several engagements the insurgents were totally defeated, and their leader escaped from the country.

The Government gave authority for a railway to be constructed with New York capital between Puerto Cortez on the Atlantic to Aceituno on the Pacific, a distance of 160 miles.

Costa Rica.—President Rodrigues proclaimed himself Dictator September 13 --the result of a conflict between the Legislature and the Executive. The President was in favour of religious instruction in the public schools, while the majority of Congress were opposed to this system. The President thereupon dissolved Congress and ordered new elections to be held. He defended his action in a proclamation to the people, which was strongly supported by the bishops, the clergy, and the lower classes.

Terrible floods prevailed in November, causing the loss of many lives and the destruction of much property.

Nicaragua Canal.—Strenuous efforts were made to promote this enterprise, and in December the United States Government was urged to issue guarantee bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000 for the completion of the canal so as to keep the control of the undertaking entirely in its own hands.

V. WEST INDIES.

Cuba.—Affairs were quite ripe for a revolution, and there was general discontent because of the exactions of the Government. The Council of Ministers at Madrid had sanctioned in August a project for farming the customs' revenue, a policy of doubtful advantage, and one that might lead to the independence of the island. Public sentiment in Cuba among Spaniards, Creoles and Cubans was almost unanimous in favour of annexation to the United States, but it was by no means certain that the United States were ready to receive Cuba as a State in the Union. At present, from her connection with Spain, Cuba obtains only an army of tax-gatherers, and trade with her powerful neighbour, without imposts and tariffs, is what she needs and greatly desires.

The Autonomist party, an organisation recruited mainly from the native Cubans, had for a long time abstained from active participation in politics. In December the Executive Board of the party decided that in future all members of the Autonomist party should vote. Hitherto the Spanish-born citizens have been practically unopposed, but it is now possible for the Cuban-born to contest elections and have some influence over the destinies of the island. By a decree of the Spanish Home Government, issued in December, the franchise was extended in the colonies of Cuba and Puerto to all persons paying taxes to the amount of five and ten dollars respectively.

The new Budget for Cuba, together with the increase of import duties, caused alarm among the sugar planters. Great dissatisfaction was felt throughout the country on account of newly imposed taxes on the sugar industry. With the low prices in the United States only the larger sugar estates could find a profit, and the smaller ones were destined gradually to disappear. The cultivation of tobacco had not increased, but coffee and cocoa were favourite crops on small plantations.

Hayti.—An attempt was made to assassinate President Hippolyte, December 2, while he was walking in the palace grounds. The would-be assassin and two accomplices were arrested and instantly shot. An American was charged in the same month with smuggling a dozen new shirts into the country and was harshly treated by the authorities. On his innocence being established he was released from prison but received no reparation. This island has had a quiet year without bloodshed or a change of President. It seems now to be averse even to a change of linen.

San Domingo.—President Heureaux of the Republic of San Domingo was re-elected this year for a third time. The rumours of intervention in the affairs of the country by the United States were entirely unfounded. The people objected to any interference with their sovereign rights on any pretext.

Jamaica.—A strong movement was made throughout the island in October in favour of the establishment of an agricultural department, and a petition for it to the Legislative Council was circulated.

The value of the produce exported from Jamaica during the quarter ending September 30 was 276,639*l.* For the same period of the previous year it was 272,873*l.* The exports consisted of coffee, pimento, rum, sugar, logwood, and 1,286,050 bunches of bananas.

Barbadoes.—The population of the island by the recent census was 182,206, an increase of 10,854 during ten years, and showing an average of 1,096 persons to the square mile. An excess of 20,096 females of the human species is ascribed to emigration of the male adults.

Bahama Islands.—A contract for a telegraph cable between Nassau in New Providence Island and Florida in the United

States was completed, and a firm of English contractors began the work of laying the cable in January. One hundred thousand acres of Crown lands were used for the production of Bahama fibre (Sisal grass), a commodity which is marketable at from 20*l.* to 24*l.* a ton. It was expected that when the cultivation of the fibre was fully developed the annual yield would be 50,000 tons.

VI. SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic.—A decree was issued by the Government (April 3) declaring a state of siege throughout the Republic. It stated that a political faction was preparing by subornation of the officers of the Army and Fleet and by other means to cause an anarchical revolution exceeding in barbarity anything hitherto witnessed, including the assassination of the chief civil and military authorities by dynamite. A large number of Radical leaders and about forty army officers were arrested and taken on board an Argentine man-of-war, and carried to a small island near Tierra del Fuego. These stories of murder and dynamite were said to be pure inventions by the Radicals, and they asserted that the sole object of the Government was to prevent a mass meeting of the citizens. There seemed little question, however, that the Radicals were ready to use for their own ends any spirit of insubordination. The state of siege was raised (April 10), but only during the hours of voting for the election of delegates to the Convention which was to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. Dr. Luis Saenz Peña was supported for President by the Government and the National party, and since General Mitre had formally resigned his candidature long before, there was really but one candidate. Both the National and the Union Civica Conventions declared in favour of Dr. Saenz Peña, and on June 12 he was chosen President by an almost unanimous vote, with Dr. Uriburu for Vice-President.

Congress was opened (May 24) by Dr. Pellegrini, Acting President of the Republic. He excused himself from going into details respecting the recent political arrests, and promised a special message on the subject later in the session. In his address he stated that the national income was probably more than double what it was in the previous year. On June 28 the action of President Pellegrini with regard to the state of siege was approved by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 40 to 4, and they passed a Bill ordering it to be raised at once. The political prisoners were unexpectedly released in June and landed at the docks at Buenos Ayres.

Dr. Varela was elected President of the Senate in September to succeed General Roca, who announced his retirement from public life. In October the newly elected President of the Republic was formally installed. Among his Cabinet officers were Dr. Romero, Minister of Finance, Manuel Quintana, Minister

of the Interior, and General Victorica, Minister of War and Marine.

There was a movement in the Republic in favour of a more centralised system of Government, as many thought that the Federal principle held the different provinces too loosely together, and was abused by ambitious politicians.

A disturbance, which was incorrectly described as a revolution, took place in the province of Santiago del Estero in October. After some desultory fighting, the Governor, Señor Rojas, and other officials were made prisoners. President Saenz Peña asked Congress finally to interfere for the restoration of order.

Bolivia.—An outbreak occurred among the Indians in March, and 1,000 of them were killed in a battle with the troops sent to overcome them. The soldiers were again called out in August to suppress a revolutionary outbreak in Oruru. The rebellion was organised by General Camacho, who with sixteen Deputies of Congress and other prominent persons were banished from the country. Señor Baptista, the President-elect, issued a proclamation declaring the whole country to be in a state of siege.

A proposal for the cession of Arica and Tacna to Bolivia in 1893 was made by Chili, with a view to interpose neutral territory between Chili and Peru.

Want of roads and of means of communication greatly hampered in this country the development of agriculture, commerce, and industry.

Brazil.—Some local disturbances occurred in the remote State of Rio Grande do Sul at different times during the year, but the Federal authority of the Republic was not called in question by them. In June some mutinous troops who threatened to rebel in Matto Grosso were defeated by Colonel Ponce, and the town of Corumba was captured by the Government forces. This movement towards rebellion had little strength and was soon put down. President Floriano Peixoto continued to be the head of the Executive power, and the Government, with the help of Congress, was making efforts to put the finances on a sound basis, and to improve the currency. The country has abundant resources, its external debt is less than 29,000,000*l.*, and it has annual exports valued at nearly 40,000,000*l.* Although coffee is the chief product of Brazil, its capacity for producing sugar is much greater. The cultivation of sugar cane has been checked by the low prices prevailing for several years.

The death at Rio Janeiro, August 23, of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, who took such a prominent part in the overthrow of the Empire, removed a cause of political agitation. Since he had been forced to resign the Presidency he had been in declining health, and had lived in strict retirement.

Chili.—The Chilean Congress met June 2. In his opening address President Montt recommended that reciprocity treaties

be made with all the South American Republics. He gave notice that a Bill would be presented for granting an amnesty to the supporters of the late President Balmaceda, excepting those against whom accusations were still pending. Alluding to the tranquil condition of the country he hoped for its continuance, and stated that the Army had been increased to a peace footing of 6,000 men.

Certain elections were held in Southern Chili on September 12. While these were pending a number of armed Liberals attacked a crowd of Conservatives at San Carlos, and a fight ensued in which one man was killed and several others were wounded. The Liberals alleged that the fight was due to priestly influence.

President Montt sent a message to Congress calling an extra session October 10, to consider the Franco-Chilian treaty, the question of colonisation, the sale of the Government nitrate properties, and the Budget for 1893. Other questions to be submitted at the special session were the establishment of a gold standard currency—all former gold and silver coins to be remonetised and recoinced—the reorganisation of the Civil Service, and the increase of the pay of the Army and Navy.

The Congress approved a Bill providing for an international loan of \$6,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest, with 1 per cent. sinking fund, for the purpose of extinguishing the paper currency and providing for the issue of gold and silver coin.

The estimated revenue for the year was 4,670,000*l.*, the nitrate duties were expected to yield 1,880,000*l.*, import dues 1,500,000*l.*, State railways 1,050,000*l.*, sundries 240,000*l.* The revenue in currency was \$63,330,000, and the estimated expenditure \$56,280,000. The paper circulation, which amounted to \$51,000,000, was soon to be converted. The foreign loans amounted in the aggregate to 3,880,000*l.* From this statement it appeared that the Government was in a good financial position.

Ecuador.—Señor Luis Cordero, the Government candidate, was elected President in June to succeed President Flores. The election took place without any disturbance. The successful candidate was described as a Moderate Liberal. He was opposed by Señor Ponce, who was supported mainly by the Church party. This was regarded as an auspicious indication of the waning force of clerical influences in Ecuador. The cocoa crop was much better than had been expected, and Ecuador was enjoying great prosperity. The country is extraordinarily rich in gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, and petroleum, but legal restrictions have practically stifled all mining enterprises for a long time. These have at last been removed, and the arrangements made for the conversion of the public debt have to a great extent restored the financial credit of the country.

Peru.—Under the rule of President Caceres the Republic was in a prosperous state. A new Cabinet was formed in July, headed by Señor Carlos Elias.

The silver question was causing much anxiety, as it was regarded as a matter of great importance to the country. The Government sent in September a special agent to Chili to conclude a treaty of commerce between the two nations, the cancelling of the protocol between France and Chili, and to arrange for the redemption or cession of the provinces of Arica and Tacna. If Peru redeemed them she would have to pay to Chili an indemnity of \$10,000,000 in silver.

A National Exhibition was opened at Lima, October 12, in celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America. In November the Government issued a decree establishing a gold standard and limiting the coinage of silver to 4,000,000 soles. The intrinsic value of a sole with silver at 42*d.* per oz. would be 2*s.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* In 1891 the total value of imports into Peru was \$14,763,241, and of exports \$12,869,308. The customs receipts in 1891 amounted to \$8,608,042, and the expenditures to \$8,179,981. The Legislature had under consideration a Bill for reforming the customs, which would put an end to the Government warehouses and would substitute private warehouses instead.

Uruguay.—Financial affairs were in a very unsatisfactory state in the Republic, and all enterprise was stagnant. There was nothing to be gained by a revolution, and therefore there was no organised party against President Herrera. In September the custom house and railway receipts were diminishing rapidly. By the Budget presented to the Legislature the expenditure was estimated at \$14,500,000 and the revenue at \$12,900,000. A great number of people were leaving Monte Video to settle in Buenos Ayres, and real estate property was selling at extremely low prices.

An order was made by the Government in October for the issue of the \$3,000,000 of silver coin, sanctioned by the Act passed in September. This caused much feeling of uncertainty as to the future, and it was generally regarded that this amount of silver was largely in excess of the requirements of the country.

Venezuela.—President Palacio became obnoxious through availing himself of a new law intended for his successors, which allowed the President four years of office instead of two. Congress rejected the proposal of Palacio to resign as soon as his successor had been elected, and the centralised form of government had been proclaimed under the new Constitution ratified by the States. Thereupon the President dissolved Congress and ordered the arrest of several Senators and Deputies. General Crespo, a man of great courage and military ability, who also had been President, put himself at the head of a movement to prevent Palacio or his possible successor, Anclueza, from becoming Dictator. At first he had an insignificant following, but in April he had an army of about 8,000 men. A number of battles were fought in May and June. An important engagement occurred at Valentia, which resulted in

the defeat of President Palacio's troops. He fled, and embarking with a strong escort on board the warship *Liberador* sailed for Martinique, where he issued a manifesto. A battle at Ciudad Bolivar in August, and a desperate and decisive fight at Los Teques, October 5, in which 600 rebels, including one general, were killed, prepared the way for the fall of Caracas and the complete triumph of General Crespo. With 15,000 men, he entered the capital, the inhabitants wildly cheering him. Having summoned the chief military and political leaders, he was proclaimed Provisional President, to hold office till a constitutional successor to President Palacio could be chosen.

On the 28th of October great rejoicings took place. General Crespo and staff decorated the tomb of Bolivar in the morning. In the afternoon there were bull fights, and in the evening a grand State dinner, followed by a splendid ball. It was the intention of President Crespo to give the country good government, and he ordered the drafting of a new code of laws which was to be submitted for approval to the Legislature at an early date.

CHAPTER VIII.

AUSTRALASIA.

THE year 1892 has been to the Australasian Colonies one of almost universal depression—of stagnation if not of retrogression in all the currents of national life. A financial crisis followed a period of unwholesome excitement and inflation. The over-speculation in land and the excessive public expenditure, encouraged by the freedom with which the future of the Colonies had been pledged in the English money market, burdened their national resources, with inevitable results. Everywhere we have to note a falling revenue, with deficits ever increasing, leading to a general decline of trade industry, the paralysis of credit and the decay of confidence—evils which were aggravated by the unhealthy state of the labour market, the consequence of the artificial condition of things hitherto maintained by borrowed capital. The Governments were everywhere faced by difficulties, mainly of their own creation, some quite novel, and should be impossible in new countries. While the large towns grew larger the country remained unpopulated, and the “unemployed,” had become a permanent class, continuing to be more and more urgent in pressing their claims for a share of the public expenditure under an ever-shrinking revenue.

Doubtless favoured by their extraordinary natural resources the Colonies will emerge from their present condition of depression. Meanwhile the year was one of severe trial, such as had scarcely ever before been recorded of Australasia. Their internal financial troubles prevented the Colonies from bestowing any attention to the broader questions of general policy. The scheme of Confederation, though not abandoned, was

universally relegated to the future, and no longer formed a subject of public concern. The difficulties in the way of union were meanwhile steadily multiplying in the process of time as the commercial and political interests of the several Colonies grew more and more diverse. The general increase of customs duties rendered necessary by the financial straits to which the Governments were reduced, tending to complicate the differences in the Colonial tariffs, was perhaps the most serious of the impediments to the progress of the Federal idea. These very divergencies, which must tend to the multiplication of the sources of inter-Colonial difficulty, will probably make for union in the not remote future.

The official statement of the public indebtedness of the Australasian Colonies gave a total of 198,000,000*l.*, or rather more than one-third of the National Debt of Great Britain, and involving a total annual charge of 8,000,000*l.* The average rate of interest paid was 4·03 per cent. The Colony of New Zealand paid highest at 4·15 per cent. ; and Queensland lowest at 3·93 per cent. These figures were sufficiently formidable to arouse public attention both in the Colonies and in the mother country ; and giving the fullest weight to what was urged from the Colonial side in excuse of this enormous indebtedness, it could not be denied that the limits of prudent borrowing, to say nothing of those of safe lending, had been already reached. The plea that the money had been spent, not in unprofitable wars and costly armament, but in permanent works of utility and productiveness, was obviously an argument with a double edge, which it would not be wise to press too far. The plea involved the admission that the Australian debt, unlike the British, had not been incurred by works of necessity, but by works of choice—that while the mother country had spent the money in winning the continual safety of the Imperial Sovereignty, the Colonies had no enemies to provide against, and had enjoyed for their whole life an absolute immunity from foreign danger at a cost of which no part was theirs.

The total population of the seven principal Colonies of Australasia in the year 1892 was thus stated by Mr. Coghlan, the New South Wales Government statistician. New South Wales stood, for the first time without challenge, at the head with a total of 1,165,300 ; Victoria came next with a population of 1,157,804 ; New Zealand was third with a total (exclusive of Maories) of 675,755 ; Queensland took fourth place with 410,346 ; South Australia had 317,770 ; Tasmania, 152,619 ; and Western Australia, 53,285. The total of these figures gave a population to Australasia of 3,932,879. If we include the Colonists in Fiji and the British subjects in the various islands of Polynesia we may assume that the total population under the British Crown in Australasia was 4,000,000 in the year 1892.

Some progress was made during the year in the matter of Federal defence. The works at Albany, which had been under-

taken at the joint cost of the Colonies, were reported to the Imperial authorities as complete, and ready for the guns which the Home Government had promised to furnish, as its contribution to the defence of this important Imperial out-post and working station. The works on Thursday Island, in Torres Straits, were also reported to be approaching completion.

New South Wales.—The Ministry of Mr. Dibbs (himself once a Free Trade leader), in fulfilment of their pledges and in justification of their existence, were occupied during this session of Parliament in giving effect to the policy of Protection, in favour of which they were furnished with a new argument in a failing revenue. In New South Wales the depression in trade was not felt so severely as in the neighbouring Colonies, owing chiefly to the circumstance that the speculation in land had not been carried to so great an extent. The public revenue in 1892, which amounted to 10,508,000*l.*, even showed an increase of nearly half-a-million in the year, but the increase was mainly due to the effect of the heavy duties on imports which had been levied by the Dibbs Government. Yet the condition of the New South Wales finances was admittedly far from healthy, with a perpetually growing expenditure and the ever-increasing demands of the labour class. An annual deficit of 482,000*l.* was acknowledged by the Treasurer at the beginning of the year, which by December had swollen to 1,150,000*l.* A new tariff was introduced carrying out still further the principle of Protection—fresh duties to the amount of 900,000*l.* being imposed on imports, together with an income tax to include absentee property holders. To balance the amounts, which continue to show an excess of expenditure over receipts, authority was obtained by the Government to raise a sum of 3,000,000*l.* by Treasury Bills, bearing 4½ per cent. interest. The resort to such an expedient might be taken to prove that the Colonial Government was at last beginning to realise that the policy of borrowing money from the British capitalists to be expended on the immediate wants of the Colony had been carried to the furthest point consistent with the national safety and credit.

The report of the Railway Commissioners, issued, as it may be supposed, with the intent of restoring the public confidence in the public works constructed by borrowed capital, gave the total gross earnings of the railways for the year as 3,400,000*l.*, with an expenditure of 2,160,000*l.*, realising a net revenue of 1,280,000*l.*, which is over 3½ per cent. on the money borrowed.

The charges against Mr. Eddy, the Chief Commissioner of Railways, for maladministration and partiality in the exercise of his powers, which were brought forward by Mr. Schey, one of the members of the Labour party, formed matter for a long and laborious investigation by a Committee of the Assembly, ending in a decision which entirely acquitted Mr. Eddy. The House subsequently pronounced a censure on Mr. Schey by a majority of 65 to 25.

Parliament was opened for the session on August 30. The Governor's speech, in announcing the measures to be introduced, foremost of which related to the imposition of new duties in furtherance of the policy of Protection, declared that members would be asked to reaffirm the Federal principle. Mr. Dibbs, the Premier, paid a visit to England during the year, with the avowed purpose of "placing Australian finance on a more satisfactory footing" in the London money market. He returned to the Colony on September 13 as Sir George Dibbs, declaring publicly, in reply to some criticisms on his acceptance of a dignity which, as a Democrat, he had shortly before ridiculed and vilified, that he had taken the knighthood as an honour paid not to himself but to the Colony.

The new Electoral Bill, of which the main feature was the principle of "One man one vote," was rejected by the Legislative Council by a majority of 5. The Council, however, passed the Protectionist Tariff Bill of the Ministry by 9 votes.

Sir Henry Parkes, the ex-Premier, made a great speech on Federation, insisting upon the necessity of such a measure being passed, but declaring that Parliament was not a fit body to consider the Federal scheme, and advocating a special popular Convention for its discussion. Mr. Barton, who was a member of the Government, but also a staunch Federalist, spoke on the same subject at Cowra on December 11, avowing that all Colonial statesmen were agreed on the principle of confederation, whether Free Traders or Protectionists.

Mr. Reid, the leader of the formal Opposition in the Assembly, made a speech at a Free Trade demonstration at Liverpool on July 2, denouncing the Protectionist policy of the Government. Subsequently a motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was brought forward in the Assembly, and defeated by a majority of 7, the votes of the Labour members being divided.

A resolute front was shown somewhat unexpectedly by George Dibbs against the demands of the Labour party. A deputation of the unemployed, who waited upon the Premier, insist upon 7s. 6d. a day being recognised as the minimum wages, was roundly censured by Sir George Dibbs, and accused of bringing the Colony into discredit. The action of the Government in regard to the Broken Hill strikers was a more convincing proof that the extreme Democratic views of a certain party in the State, which was supposed to be on the side of the minority, are not shared by Sir George Dibbs. Broken Hill miners had struck in resistance to certain trenchments which had been forced on the company by the depreciation of silver. Great disorder prevailed at the place, culminating in a riot which led to breaches of the peace, injury to property and persons. The leaders were tried and sentenced to heavy penalties—in the case of one, Fergusson.

two years' imprisonment with hard labour. The Government, having been appealed to by the representatives of the Labour interest, refused to remit the sentences on Ferguson and his associates. A monster demonstration was organised to protest against the action of the Government, which took place at Sydney on November 1. It was a complete fiasco, failing entirely to enlist any considerable body of sympathy for the Broken Hill rioters, or to raise any feeling against the Government, the result of his energetic and resolute attitude having been rather to strengthen the power and to increase the prestige of Sir George Dibbs.

A remarkable proof of loyalty to the British Crown, even among the extreme Democratic party, was afforded by the constituents of one of the Labour members in the Assembly, at the expense of their representative. Mr. Arthur Rae, a late official of the Shearers' Union, who had been elected with Sir George Dibbs to represent the pastoral constituency of the Murrumbidgee, made a speech upon the death of the Duke of Clarence, in which he indulged in various disparaging and scandalous remarks on the young Prince and on his family. For this offence Mr. Rae was called upon by his constituents to make atonement by resigning his seat in Parliament.

The financial depression, which prevailed in the New South Wales, as in all the other Colonies, led to several failures of banks and deposit and building societies, with consequences disastrous to the shareholders and depositors. The chief among the institutions which collapsed during the year was the Sydney Deposit Bank, the directors and manager of which, gentlemen once in high social position, were subject to criminal prosecution, with the result that Mr. Abigail, the chairman and manager, and a member of the Colonial Government as Minister of Mines, 1887-9, was sentenced to five years', and Mr. Richardson, cashier, to four years' imprisonment with hard labour.

A motion in the Legislative Assembly for the abolition of the payment of members was brought forward on December 7, and was defeated by a majority of 52 to 28. The numbers are very significant, as indicating a change of public opinion in respect of a principle which only a few years ago no one would have ventured to challenge, least of all in the popular Assembly, of which a large portion consists of members to whom their Legislative office is their only means of subsistence.

A great meeting of the Free Trade party, under the auspices of Sir Henry Parkes, was held at Sydney on November 15, to express satisfaction at the result of the American Presidential election, which was supposed to be a triumph of the cause of Free Trade. It was resolved to send a message of congratulation to Mr. Cleveland.

In response to the demand made by Victoria for the privilege of coining silver in the Colony, New South Wales claimed the same boon, averring not only that the Sydney mint is the

oldest of such institutions in Australia, but that the largest production of silver metal is from New South Wales.

A census of the live stock, taken on January 1, gives the total number of sheep in the Colony as 60,788,000 ; of horned cattle, 2,016,500 ; and of horses, 456,216.

Victoria.—The condition of Victoria during the year 1892 has been one of almost unchequered gloom and depression. The reaction attendant upon the extravagant speculation in land here reached its acutest point, and was marked by a more widespread disaster than in any of the other Colonies. The history of the year is a history of failure, contraction, and relapse.

The financial convulsion, which brought ruin on banks and building societies, the necessary and inevitable outcome of the unwholesome fever of gambling in land which had seized the Colony for some two years, has been accompanied by a general collapse of credit, and much individual loss and suffering. Most of the institutions, founded during the period of inflation, with the object of lending money to those who bought land for speculative purposes, having nothing but the land as security, have been obliged to close their doors as that security became worthless. In some of the cases flagrant abuses of trust were discovered, involving persons who had hitherto held a high character in the community, on whom severe punishments have been inflicted, to the scandal of the Colony. The ex-Speaker of the Assembly and the late representative of Victoria in London are included among the victims of the depression. The more fortunate of the bank directors and managers were those who, hardly escaping from criminal prosecution, found refuge in the Court of Bankruptcy.

Upon the return of Sir Graham Berry to Melbourne and the retirement of Mr. Munro, who succeeded to his place of Agent-General in London, the Ministry was reconstructed as follows : Mr. Shiels, late Attorney-General, was made Premier and Treasurer ; Mr. Allen M'Lean, Chief Secretary and Minister of Lands ; Mr. J. R. Wheeler, Minister of Railways ; Mr. A. A. Outtrim, Minister of Mines and Defence ; Mr. G. Graham, Minister of Agriculture and Public Works ; Mr. A. J. Peacock, Minister of Education ; Mr. J. Gavan Duffy, Attorney-General and Postmaster ; Mr. J. Turner, Commissioner of Customs ; Mr. J. Newton, Solicitor-General ; Mr. G. Davis, Minister without portfolio.

The self-appointment of Mr. Munro to the office of Agent-General gave rise to much adverse feeling, and meetings were held in the Colony to protest against this as an abuse of power. The opposition to Mr. Munro was grounded, not only on the general belief of his unfitness for the post, but on his connection as director with one of the banks which had been compelled to suspend payment under circumstances not entirely creditable to the management. The Government made but a feeble attempt

to defend the appointment, which was carried out in spite of public opinion, Mr. Munro departing on February 27 to take up his office of representing the Colony of Victoria in London.

The financial circumstances of the Colony occupied much of the attention of the Ministry during the early part of the year. On March 19 Mr. Shiels made a speech at Casterton in explanation of the financial condition, anticipating a deficit of 400,000*l.* in the railway receipts, and proposing several additional taxes, among others an increase of the postage for inland letters from 1*d.* to 2*d.*

The general election was held in April, resulting in a large majority for the Government, and a serious defeat for the Labour party. Out of thirty-six candidates nominated by the Trades Council, only a third were successful in obtaining seats in the new Assembly.

The Ministry underwent another process of reconstruction after the general election, Sir Graham Berry replacing Mr. Shiels in the office of Treasurer, and Mr. Gavan Duffy giving up his office in order to stand for the Speakership.

The new Victorian Parliament was opened on May 11. Mr. Duffy was proposed for the office of Speaker, but, in spite of the support of the Ministry, failed to secure a majority of votes. Sir Henry Wrixon, who had been Attorney-General in the Gillies Ministry, was then nominated, but he also was unsuccessful. The choice of the House fell upon Mr. Bent, the member for Brighton, whose election was affirmed without a division. The appointment did not meet with favour out of doors.

Sir Graham Berry's fiscal scheme, which included a tax on sheep, cattle and horses, was carried in the Assembly by a majority of 70 to 17. Among other of the Treasurer's proposals to meet the falling revenue were increased duties on wines and spirits, and the raising of the duty on tea to 4*d.* in the pound. The increased revenue expected from the new duties amounted to 200,000*l.* Since then a new impost in the shape of an income tax on all absentee proprietors, to include all outside of the Colony who have investments in Victoria, or who draw any kind of revenue therefrom, has been proposed. A tax of 5 per cent. is to be levied on all such incomes of persons who have been absent for twenty-four months from the Colony. The annual deficit, the figures of which had varied greatly in successive Ministerial speeches, was definitely declared by the Treasurer to be 1,570,000*l.* Retrenchments in every branch of expenditure were promised by Sir Graham Berry. Among other measures of economy immediately to be adopted was the disbandment of the Militia to the number of 1,000 men, and a reduction in the pay of the rest.

The Melbourne Trades Hall Council, representing the artisans of the Colony, were not satisfied with the increase of duties proposed by the Treasurer, but in a memorial to the

Government insisted upon a large augmentation of the Protection tariff, declaring that 60 per cent. *ad valorem* on the articles imported from abroad—that is, from Great Britain—would not suffice to protect the local industries.

Among other measures for the relief of the exchequer an issue of Treasury bonds to the extent of 750,000*l.* was authorised, bearing 4½ per cent. interest. The public debt standing at 46,700,000*l.*, it was deemed not advisable to borrow any more money at present in the London market.

The quarrel between the Government and the railway companies, who had been invested with independent authority in the management of the State railway, which had long been smouldering, broke out into an open rupture. The companies were accused of reckless and extravagant administration without regard to the public interest, of running too many trains at rates which were not remunerative, and of spending more money than was needful in the railway service. The result of an angry controversy carried on in public between the companies and the department was the suspension of Mr. Speight, the chairman of the companies, on March 17. Since then an arrangement has been made by which the companies are to retire upon a compensation for the breach of the engagements made with them, the Government taking the management of the railways into its own hands. The last section of the Great Southern line which has its terminus at Port Albert was opened for traffic in May.

The several attempts to displace the Shiels-Berry Administration were made during the session, but owing to the disorganised state of the Opposition and the jealousies among its leaders, both resulted in failure. Sir Henry Wrixon's motion of want of confidence was defeated by 53 to 32. A similar motion by Sir Bryan O'Loghlin, the leader of the Irish section, was defeated by 13 votes. This latter gentleman's motion asking the House to express sympathy with the Irish nation and approval of Home Rule was negatived by 35 votes to 18.

Among the financial institutions which suspended payment during the year the most conspicuous was the Mercantile Bank, of which Sir Graham Berry was one of the London directors, and the Federal Bank, which closed its doors at the end of the year. In both cases the loss fell very severely upon the shareholders, though it was believed that the Federal Bank would be able to satisfy the claims of depositors in full. The total loss to the community by the failure of deposit banks and building societies since July 1891 has been returned to be over ten millions, of which sum it is calculated that three millions and a half are due to Imperial depositors. This sum of course does not include the loss sustained by the real property holders through the depreciation of values which were at once the cause and the consequence of the failures.

One of the most striking cases of change of fortune caused

by the recent depreciation of land is that of Sir Matthew Davies, late Speaker of the Legislature Assembly, and a prominent public man, who in 1888 returned his assets at 598,000*l.*, with no liabilities. In December 1892 Sir Matthew Davies was an insolvent, with liabilities set down at 130,300*l.*, and assets 28,000*l.* The case of Mr. Fink, who failed for a million and a half, and offered a composition of a halfpenny in the pound, which was accepted by his creditors, is still more worthy of record.

Several of the defaulting or incriminated managers and directors of the fallen deposit banks were brought to justice and severely punished. Among others, the secretary of the South Melbourne Permanent Building Society was sentenced to six years' imprisonment with hard labour; while Mr. Taylor, manager of the Land Credit Bank, was awarded eight years with the same.

Among the measures adopted by the Government for dealing with the growing evil of a too abundant population in the centre, with a too scanty supply of life in the outlying members of the State, one which received most favour was a scheme of village settlements. An Act was passed which allows of leases of ten and twenty acres being granted by the State to *bonâ fide* cultivators on favourable terms, with the promise of a Crown grant at the end of thirty years.

Mr. Munro, appointed Agent-General in London in February, returned to the Colony in December, to meet certain questions which had arisen in connection with his directorship of one of the insolvent banks—the event thus justifying the opposition which had been made to his appointment. The Ministry, accused of having sent away Mr. Munro, their colleague, when he was already involved in certain questionable transactions of the bank, to serve the purpose of Ministers who remained behind, were severely brought to book in the press for the whole transaction, which has brought discredit upon the Colony precisely at the point where credit was most essential, namely, in its finance. The scandal was heightened by the singular game of shuttlecock and battledore which was played by Ministers with each other. Mr. Munro, being Premier in Melbourne, recalled Sir Graham Berry from his Agent-Generalship in London in order to make himself Agent-General. Then Sir Graham Berry, being in his turn Minister, recalled Mr. Munro from his office. The situation was made all the more piquant to the Colonists by the fact that both gentlemen were concerned in the financial institutions which had failed under their management—Sir Graham Berry being one of the directors of the Mercantile Bank, while Mr. Munro was a director in the Federal Bank.

The appointment of Mr. Charles Pearson, once Minister of Education, and since a writer in one of the leading Melbourne journals, to fill the place of secretary to the Agent-General in

England, which was announced at the close of the year, has not contributed to increase the public satisfaction with the proceedings of the Government in connection with its London representative. It is not that ex-Professor Pearson was held to be incompetent for the post, but because of the duplicity of which the Ministry have been guilty in regard to his appointment. On September 28 the Premier, Mr. Shiels, stated in the Assembly that "it was not a fact that Dr. Pearson had been, or was to be, appointed to the office of secretary to the Agent-General"; though it was afterwards confessed by one of his colleagues that it was intended from the first to appoint Dr. Pearson—the appointment being delayed until the period of six months was past, which is required by law to intervene between the giving up of a seat in Parliament and the enjoyment of an office of profit under the Crown.

The revenue for the year 1892 was stated at 7,500,000*l.*, being a decrease since 1891 of 491,000*l.*

The yield of the Victoria vineyards during the year was estimated at 1,500,000 gallons of wine. Butter-making, which has rapidly advanced into a considerable branch of Colonial industry under the fostering influence of a bounty of 2*d.* in the pound, yielded a profit during the year of 250,000*l.*

The death of Mr. George Higinbotham, who had held the position of Chief Justice of Victoria since 1886, occurred on the last day of the year. Mr. Higinbotham went out to the Colony in 1853, and in 1887 became editor of the leading journal, the *Melbourne Argus*, filling that post for two years. He acquired much reputation as a hard-working and able barrister. In 1861 he entered the Assembly as member for Brighton, and quickly succeeded by his oratory and talent in debate in coming to the front. Although a pronounced Free Trader he held office with the late Sir James M'Culloch in 1864, aiding materially in the adoption by the Colony of the policy of Protection. In connection with the passing of the Protectionist tariff there occurred a long and stubborn contest between the two Houses of Parliament, in which Mr. Higinbotham took a part which did not enhance his political reputation, lending the weight of his character and talents to the support of the party which sought to over-ride the law and establish a Protectionist tariff by a revolution. In 1876, after having been for many years the chief prop of the Liberal or Popular party, Mr. Higinbotham resigned his seat in the Assembly and quitted politics, in disgust at the "stone-walling" tactics of his colleague, Mr. Graham Berry. In 1880, on the death of Judge Fellows, he was raised to the bench, and in 1886, on the death of Sir William Stawell, he became Chief Justice. Though opposed for the greater part of his public career to the party of education, of property, and of intelligence with which he was by nature and training connected, Mr. Higinbotham never ceased to command the respect of his opponents for the uprightness and sterling honesty of his

character and his amiability and generosity of disposition. He was more than once offered, but always refused, the knighthood which is generally attached to the office of Chief Justice, on grounds more creditable to his modesty than to his good sense, holding peculiar views as to the fountain of honour in the State and acknowledging no allegiance but to the Colony, except in purely Imperial affairs.

Queensland.—The Queensland Parliament was opened on March 29. The chief measure announced in the Governor's speech was a scheme for the division of the Colony into three provinces, each with a separate Legislature, with a central Parliament and executive, after the pattern of Canada. Such a measure was suggested by the growing divergences between the northern and southern sections of the Colony, which are divided in interest and differ greatly in political sentiment. Sir Samuel Griffith moved the second reading of his Bill on July 26, when an amendment proposed by Mr. Barlow, the member for Ipswich, for dividing the Colony into two instead of three provinces, was carried in the Assembly by a majority of 39 to 19. The Government announced its acceptance of this proposal, and has since remodelled its Bill to meet the views of the majority. The Separationists, however, or those who have been agitating for some time past for a complete severance of the northern portion of the Colony from the southern, are not satisfied with this solution of the question. What they demand is not merely the division of the Colony into two or more districts, but the creation of a new Colony in the north which shall be entirely severed from the Government of Brisbane. On this question public opinion in Queensland continues to be divided.

It is probable that the recent change of opinions on the part of Sir Samuel Griffith respecting the employment of coloured labour in the Colony will materially help to a solution of the difficulty. Sir Samuel Griffith, who hitherto had been an uncompromising opponent of coloured labour, and also was chiefly responsible for its abolition, announced in a manifesto addressed to his constituents that his opinions had undergone a total change. The suspension of the importation of coloured labourers had tended to the ruin of sugar industry in the north. The working class had rendered it impossible for the experiment in white labour in the production of sugar to be fairly tried. The white labourers would neither work themselves nor allow others to do so. The only resource available, in order to prevent the sugar industry from perishing, was a resumption of the system of coloured labour, and of all coloured labourers, the Kanakas, or inhabitants of Polynesia, were best. The Premier therefore declared his adhesion to a scheme for admitting Kanakas for ten years. The mere announcement of this change of feeling, which, in spite of much opposition from the white labour class, was received with favour by the Colonists, served to revive the

decadent industry in sugar. Plantations which had been deserted were reopened, and the prospects of sugar-growing in the Colony greatly improved. There is no doubt that, were a northern Colony established, with power of independent legislation, the cultivation of sugar would be greatly extended, and all impediments to the employment of foreign labour removed. It remains to be proved whether Sir Samuel Griffith's recantation on this question will satisfy the Separationists and secure their assent to the Government scheme of a divided Legislature under a central Administration.

Sir Samuel Griffith himself, it was announced, was desirous of retiring from political life, and an arrangement was made by which he was to be made Chief Justice in place of the present holder of that office, with an increased salary. Sir Charles Lilley had made himself conspicuous not only by inefficiency in the discharge of his duties, but by his eccentric utterances from the bench on political matters. During the recent labour agitation he figured as one of the strongest partisans of the cause of the strikers. In other respects his continuance in the post of Chief Justice had become undesirable, and as he had intimated his willingness to resign in order to re-enter political life, a place was found for the Premier of the Colony, who on his part was desirous of being relieved of the burden of administration.

Sir T. McIlwraith, the Treasurer, made his financial statement to Parliament on August 15. The usual tale of falling revenue and increasing expenditure was told, with a deficit of which the exact figure varied with each repetition of the amount. Various measures of retrenchment were proposed, with several new imposts. The pay of members of Parliament was reduced from 300*l.* to 150*l.* a year. An increase of customs duties to the extent of 15 and 20 per cent. was announced, by which an addition to the revenue was estimated to the extent of 70,000*l.* Since then the figures of the revenue for the half-year ending December have been announced to be 1,953,300*l.*, being an increase of 65,000*l.* as compared with the corresponding period of 1891. The expenditure for the same period was 1,723,600*l.* On the whole the financial state of Queensland was healthier than in any of the other Colonies, the Colony having suffered less by over-speculation in land, and having been less afflicted by building failures.

Although the Government had suspended the facilities granted to immigrants from England, it decided to appoint a special agent for the purpose of bringing before the attention of the United Kingdom the agricultural, pastoral, and mineral resources of Queensland, as well as to inquire and report on the best means of making the products of Queensland known in Europe, and of disposing of them in the European markets. For this office Mr. Rume Black, a member of the Assembly, was selected on December 15 at a salary of 1,000*l.* a year with travelling allowances.

South Australia.—The business of Parliamentary Government in South Australia has been subject to the usual perturbations. Two Administrations fell during the year. The Playford Ministry had to retire upon an adverse vote in the Assembly, and was succeeded by a new combination under Mr. Holder as Premier and Treasurer, with Dr. Cockburn, Chief Secretary, and Mr. Stock, Attorney-General. Mr. Playford's views in regard to the introduction of coloured labour was the cause of his being deserted by the Democratic party. Mr. Playford was in favour of the introduction of Indian coolies in the northern districts to be employed in the cultivation of the tropical products suitable to the climate.

A vote of want of confidence in the new Ministry, shortly after its formation, was moved by Mr. Playford and negatived by a small majority.

Mr. Holder brought forward his financial scheme on August 25. He announced the revenue for year ending June 30 to be 2,741,000*l.*, with an expenditure amounting to 2,687,000*l.* The revenue had fallen below the amount estimated. Among other measures recommended to Parliament for repairing the public finances, in addition to an increase of customs duties, was a stock tax.

After a short tenure of office the Holder Ministry was displaced in favour of a new political combination led by Sir John Downer, who assumed office as Premier and Treasurer, giving up the latter place afterwards to Mr. J. S. Rounsevell. Mr. Rowe was made Commissioner of Lands; Mr. Grayson, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Copley, Minister of Education and Agriculture; and Mr. Hanbury, Attorney-General.

A characteristic incident, illustrative of the character of the Holder Ministry and of the difficulties which beset the path of Australian unity, occurred shortly before the change of Government. A request from the New South Wales Government for assistance for a body of mounted police intended for service at Broken Hill was wholly refused by Mr. Holder, who would not even help them with food on the journey, because their starting-point was Sydney and their destination Broken Hill. Raised to his place by the votes of the Democracy, Mr. Holder did not dare to incur their resentment by aiding in any measures to coerce the Broken Hill strikers.

A Bill authorising a new loan to the extent of 1,013,279*l.* passed the Assembly on December 13. One-half the sum is intended to be spent in the construction of new railways.

A motion by Mr. Grainger for the encouragement of inter-Colonial trade was carried through the Assembly with but little opposition.

Sir John Bray was appointed to the office of Agent-General for the Colony in London.

The expedition which had been organised under the auspices of Sir Thomas Elder for a further exploration of the in-

terior, under the control of Mr. David Lindsay, proved an utter failure—the expedition returning to Adelaide without achieving any of its objects. The cause of the break-down was said to be a want of harmony between the leader of the party and his subordinates.

Western Australia.—The progress of the new Colony under its new Constitutional Government continued to be rapid. The revenue for the half-year ending June 30 was 266,171*l.*, being in excess of the expenditure by 9,035*l.* The balance in the Treasury at the end of the year was 116,000*l.*—a condition of things such as no other Colony realised in 1891.

Already, although the Constitution was not two years old, there had been a movement in favour of Parliamentary reform. A Bill for the extension of the franchise, the abolition of the qualification for members, and the increase of their number, which passed the Assembly, was thrown out by the Legislative Council.

The internal resources of the Colony in the matter of mines and minerals continued to be developed at a satisfactory rate.

The defence works at Albany, in King George's Sound, which are a portion of the scheme of Federal defences for which all the Colonies are responsible, were announced to be complete, wanting only the guns, which remain to be supplied by the Imperial Government.

Tasmania.—The Ministry of Mr. H. Dobson underwent some changes in its construction at the beginning of the year.

The financial statement was made by the Treasurer on August 2, containing the usual features of an Australian Budget. A deficit, first stated at 49,000*l.*, afterwards acknowledged to be 180,000*l.*, was announced on the transactions of the year—to meet which several new taxes were proposed, with a general retrenchment in the public service. The increased duties include imposts on stock, tea, sugar, tobacco, and malt liquors.

The annual meeting of the Australian Scientific Association was held at Hobart, under the presidency of the Governor.

The Exhibition held at Launceston was a great success.

New Zealand.—The Governor, Lord Onslow, left the Colony on February 23, and was succeeded by the Earl of Glasgow, who arrived at Wellington in March. Both the departing and the incoming Governors found their relations with the local Ministry subject to a considerable amount of friction. The reason publicly assigned by Lord Onslow for cutting short his period of vice-royalty was the insanitary condition of the capital of Wellington, which was such as seriously to menace the health of his family. The Ministry, on the plea of having no funds to spare for that purpose, declined to take measures for the improvement of Wellington.

The news of Lord Glasgow's appointment to the Governorship caused considerable dissatisfaction in the local Ministerial circles, on the ground that his name had not been previously

submitted to the New Zealand Executive for its approval. It was further complained that Lord Glasgow's appointment was communicated to the English press before it was announced to the local Government. Explanations were afterwards given which satisfied the public opinion of the Colony, but the differences which subsequently arose between Lord Glasgow and his advisers would seem to point to a certain tendency on the part of the Ballance Ministry to chafe at the control exercised by the Imperial authorities. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, having rejected certain measures of the Ministry in the direction of that very advanced scheme for the social improvement of the Colony to which Mr. Ballance is committed, it was sought to popularise the Chamber by adding to its numbers. The Legislative Council is composed of members appointed by the Government for life. The Ministry, in order to secure a permanent majority for their party, proposed to appoint a batch of fifteen new members to the Upper House, to be taken largely from the Labour class. Lord Glasgow, however, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him as representative of the Crown, refused to appoint more than nine. On August 16 the Premier, in laying the matter before the Assembly, declared that the question was referred to the decision of the Home Government. Since then, Lord Ripon having decided against Lord Glasgow, a compromise was suggested by the Colonial Office, by which twelve members were added to the Legislative Council, of whom one-half were of the Labour party.

The financial statement was delivered by the Treasurer on June 30, who announced the year's revenue to be 4,448,000*l.*, with a surplus of 250,000*l.* The Government declared its intention to persevere in a policy of self-restraint, and would not borrow any more money for public works.

One piece of retrenchment which was almost passed by the Government was the abolition of the office of Minister of Native Affairs. The duties of such a Minister have for a long time past been of no account. Native affairs are settling themselves, and appear to be best managed when they are entirely disregarded by the Government. A proof of the absolute cessation of all trouble from the once dangerous "native king" was furnished this year by the acceptance by the old chief Tawhaio, who claims to be the Maori king, of a pension from the Government. The pension is on a scale so modest as to reflect at once the parsimony of the Government and the humility of that once proud monarch, being only 300*l.* a year.

The death of Sir Henry Atkinson, the President of the Legislative Council, occurred on June 28, to the universal regret of the community. Sir Henry Atkinson had played a very conspicuous part in the history of the Colony, having been many years in office as Minister, and held in general esteem for the integrity, simplicity, and manly straightforwardness which marked his career.

The Bill for a universal eight hours system was thrown out by the Legislative Council, after having passed the Assembly by a large majority. This was before the Legislative Council was reformed by the addition of twelve new members.

A great Maori Congress was held at Waipatu Pah, for the discussion of various native grievances. The proceedings were kept secret from the white Colonists, but it is believed that no business of importance was transacted. One of the matters discussed was the claim at present being pressed against the Government for compensation for the native lands taken possession of, in the early days, for the foundation of Otago.

A somewhat interesting result of the working of female suffrage occurred at the close of the year at Dunedin. In the election for mayor, the lady ratepayers, who were invested with the municipal vote, headed a successful opposition to one of the candidates, Mr. Fish, on account of certain notorious misdemeanours of his, chief among which was his resistance to the female franchise. Mr. Fish, in accounting for his defeat, roundly abused the ladies for conduct "disgraceful to the sex," declaring his opponents to be "not women, but bad, bad men."

A praiseworthy act of public spirit, in a direction rarely taken by a popular Government, as not leading to the capture of votes, was credited this year to the Ballance Administration. The Island of Waiheki, in the Gulf of Auckland, was purchased from its native owners, to be reserved as a home for the indigenous avi-fauna, a sanctuary for the fast disappearing Maori birds, where it is hoped that the process of their extinction will be stayed.

Fiji.—The Colony of Fiji has an unbroken record of uneventful prosperity for the year 1892. A recent letter from Suva gives an interesting account of the varied productions of the islands, and their progress under the administration of Sir John B. Thurston. Sugar is now one of the principal staples of the Colony, a large amount of capital being embarked in the cultivation of the article, which finds a ready market in Australia. The tea-plant has been introduced, the growth of tea in the Island of Vanua having been largely extended. The produce is of very fine quality, and hardly any one in Fiji will drink either China or Indian teas in preference to the native article. Coffee of first-rate quality is also produced. Cotton, though not so largely cultivated as formerly, is still grown to profit; and the planters are turning their attention to tobacco. One of the principal exports is tropical fruit, 26,000 bunches of bananas being sent every fortnight to Sydney, besides smaller shipments to Melbourne and New Zealand. Among the new products which have been successfully tried is vanilla, which grows to perfection in Fiji.

The revenue of the Colony was steadily increasing, the return for 1891 giving more than half-a-million in the year.

The Gilbert Islands were formally taken possession of in the name of Great Britain by Captain Davis of the *Royalist*, and annexed to Fiji.

An agitation for responsible government was started by a few uneasy spirits among the whites, but was generally regarded as premature—the total number of whites in the Colony being only 3,000 to 120,000 natives.

Polynesia.—Considerable agitation prevailed in Hawaii, fomented by the party of Americans interested in the sugar cultivation who desire annexation to the United States. This, for their own interests, would be a most profitable change, for then their produce would be admitted free to the American ports and share in the bounty which is allowed to American sugar exported.

At a general election held at Hawaii the Government of Queen Liliuikalani succeeded in obtaining a majority, being supported by the great body of the natives and by the European settlers.

The condition of Samoa continued to be very unsettled. The feud between the adherents of Malietoa and Mataafa raged with undiminished virulence. The general disorder was aggravated by the bareness of the exchequer, and the incapacity and unpopularity of the German officials, especially of Baron von Pilsach, the President of the Municipal Council at Apia.

The Gardiner and Nassau groups, lying within the zone of the British influence, were annexed by H.M.S. *Curaçoa*.

PART II.
CHRONICLES OF EVENTS
IN 1892.

JANUARY.

1. The New Year's honours included peerages for General Sir Frederick Roberts, K.C.B., Admiral Sir William Acland Hood, G.C.B., and Sir William Thomson, F.R.S., President of the Royal Society, and the inventor of numerous applications to naval and electrical science.

— The official receptions at Berlin, Paris and elsewhere were marked by speeches anticipating no disturbance of the peace of Europe during the year.

— M. Guy de Maupassant, the French novelist, endeavoured to commit suicide at Cannes ; pulling the trigger of his revolver six times, not knowing that the charges had been withdrawn. Foiled in this attempt, he seized a razor, but inflicted only a slight wound in the throat before he was disarmed.

2. The barque *Childwall*, 1,386 tons, from Iquique to Antwerp, run down, off Flushing, during the night by the Belgian steamer *Nordland*. The *Childwall* sank almost immediately, with fifteen hands ; the remainder of the crew being saved by the Great Eastern packet ship *Ipswich*.

— The French Minister of Public Worship intimated to the Bishop of Carcassonne that a portion of his salary would be withheld in consequence of his having gone to Rome without obtaining the minister's sanction.

3. At Eastbourne the Salvation Army resumed their services on the beach after marching through the town but without using their instruments. They were brutally attacked by the mob and but poorly protected by the police.

4. The Duke of Devonshire unanimously elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in succession to his father.

— At Teheran a mob surrounded the palace demanding the complete abolition of the tobacco monopoly granted to an English company. The troops were called out and fired upon the crowd, wounding several persons. The objection raised was that Mohammedans would only use tobacco prepared by their co-religionists.

4. Dr. Pfeiffer of Berlin, son-in-law of Dr. Koch, claimed to have made the discovery of the bacillus of influenza.

— A strike in the South Wales coal trade, affecting 100,000 men, averted at the last moment by the mutual concession of masters and men on a proposed advance of wages under the sliding scale.

5. The International Sanitary Conference assembled at Venice, and elected the Italian representative, Count Arco, president.

— The influenza epidemic, extending from Constantinople to Chicago, assumed alarming proportions on the Continent and in England, many districts suffering to the extent of 25 per cent. of the population. In London the death-rate rose to the abnormally high figure of 42·0 per 1,000, or more than double the average.

— Business on the New York Stock Exchange was much interfered with in consequence of a dispute between the Exchange authorities and the Western Union Telegraph Company, the latter cutting off their wires.

6. After a match lasting four and a half days, Lord Sheffield's team of English cricketers defeated at Melbourne by the Australians by 54 runs. Score : Combined Australia, 1st innings, 240 ; 2nd do., 236. Lord Sheffield's team, 1st innings, 264 ; 2nd do., 158.

— The German Emperor addressed a congratulatory Cabinet order to the proprietor of the *Schlesische Zeitung* on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of its foundation.

— Three men arrested at Walsall on the charge of being concerned with an anarchist plot, and with manufacturing explosive bombs for the furtherance of their object. Five others were subsequently arrested in various places and committed for trial.

7. The Persian Government finally abandoned the tobacco monopoly both for export and for the interior, the hostility of all classes to the proposal being found insuperable.

— In the French Chamber the Tariff Bill was finally passed by 394 to 114 votes, and a strong Protectionist policy thereby established.

— A fire raged for the whole day at Greenwich, completely destroying Sussex Wharf, where a large factory of block-fuel was established. The inflammable nature of the materials rendered all efforts useless, and it was found necessary to let the fire burn itself out and to prevent its spreading.

— A serious accident happened on the South-Eastern Railway to the Hastings express just before reaching Cannon Street. A carriage left the rails whilst passing the Borough Market, and dragging with it several other carriages, knocked away a portion of the parapet. A platelayer working on the permanent way was killed, and six or seven of the passengers were seriously injured.

8. The funeral of Tewfik, Khedive of Egypt, took place at Cairo, the body being conveyed from the Helorian Palace on the Nile to the Royal Mausoleum at Iwam Shapee. His eldest son, Abbas Pasha, who for six

years has been a pupil at the Theresianum College at Vienna, was at once recognised Khedive, and hastened back to Egypt.

8. At Krebs, in the Indian Territory (U.S.A.), a terrible explosion occurred in one of the shafts of the Osage Coal and Mining Company, where 350 men were at work, of whom all, with the exception of 70, were ultimately rescued after much suffering.

9. A body of Anarchists numbering 400, armed with scythes, knives, and revolvers, suddenly attacked the town of Xeres (Spain), marching at once for the gaol with the object of releasing the prisoners, but being repulsed attacked the town hall and infantry barracks. The troops were called out, and after several charges of cavalry the rioters dispersed leaving about 80 prisoners.

— The main building of the State University at Columbia (Missouri), with a library containing 40,000 volumes, totally destroyed by fire.

— The Duke of Clarence and Avondale whilst on a visit to Sandringham attacked by influenza and pneumonia in a severe form.

10. At Eastbourne the Salvationists resumed their proceedings as on the previous Sunday, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the crowd, marched to the sea-shore for the purpose of holding a service, which was with difficulty commenced in spite of the efforts of the police.

11. Serious disturbances reported from Morocco, showing general disorganisation throughout the country. A caravan between the capital and Tangier attacked by the rebels in great force and completely pillaged.

— The abbey of Fécamp, a building of great beauty and antiquity, totally destroyed by fire originating in a shed where a large quantity of Benedictine liqueur, which the monastery manufactured, was stored. Upwards of 200,000 bottles of the liqueur were consumed.

12. The Earl of Rosebery announced his intention of not offering himself to the city of London for re-election for the London County Council in consequence of the announcement that the election would be fought on party lines.

13. Tooley Street, Southwark, where so many destructive fires had occurred, again the scene of a conflagration which destroyed the St. Saviour's Flour Mills and several adjoining buildings, all built in accordance with the most modern precautions against fire. A serious fire also occurred in the arches under the new railway station at Leeds, where some large soap works were completely burnt and property to a large value destroyed, and the station rendered useless by the collapse of the ground over the burning arches.

— At Paris the actors of a play performed at the Théâtre Réaliste were condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment, and two of the actresses to two and one month respectively.

14. H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, died after a few days' illness from pneumonia supervening on influenza, and within six weeks of the day fixed for his marriage.

— A British force on Lake Nyassa under Captain Maguire, after destroying two slave dhows, was attacked by a body of Mahaujua's men

and nearly exterminated. Captain Maguire was one of the first shot down.

15. In consequence of the Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford, having been unable to agree about the choice of a Master in succession to Dr. Evans, the Chancellor appointed Rev. Bartholomew Price, Sedleyan Professor of Natural Philosophy and Vice-gerent of Pembroke College, to the vacant headship.

— The Society of Friends, having made arrangements for the proper distribution of funds and food, made an appeal to the English people on behalf of the starving peasantry in certain provinces of Russia.

— A plot to murder Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria discovered, implicating a number of officers, and also certain servants of the Prince's household, including the cook, who had been suborned to poison the food prepared for the Prince.

16. The new Khedive arrived at Alexandria and immediately left for Cairo, where he was received with full honours—the British troops lining two of the three sides of the great Square surrounding the palace.

— The Heads of Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford decided, on the report of the Medical Officer of Health, to postpone the commencement of term for a fortnight on account of the influenza epidemic.

17. The coffin containing the body of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence having been removed from Sandringham House to the church, a memorial service, attended only by the members of the family and the household, was held.

18. A special Council of the Judges was held under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor (all the sittings in court being suspended) to consider the present state of the law and the reform of procedure.

— At Tiflis, whilst a religious ceremony of "Blessing the Waters" was taking place, a temporary bridge, over which a procession of Armenian worshippers was passing, suddenly gave way, and nearly 100 persons lost their lives.

19. The body of Cardinal Manning, after lying in state at the Archbishop's house, where upwards of 100,000 persons were admitted to the chamber, removed to the Brompton Oratory.

— According to the Registrar-General's return, the deaths from influenza in London during the preceding week had risen to 271—in addition to 63 cases in which it was held as a secondary cause. The deaths of the three previous weeks had been 19, 37, and 55 respectively. The Society of Medical Officers of Health passed a unanimous resolution to the effect that influenza was a "dangerous infectious disease."

— In the French Chamber of Deputies a "scene" occurred in consequence of M. Laur, a Boulangist Deputy, declaring that the Government refused a debate upon the charge made against M. Constant, Minister of the Interior. The latter rushed at M. Laur and struck him two blows—one on the face. A great tumult ensued, and the President, unable to quell it, put on his hat and adjourned the sitting for two hours. M. Constant subsequently apologised to the Chamber.

20. After a quiet simple service at Sandringham Church, attended by the members of the family, the body of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale conveyed to Windsor, where a military funeral service was held, attended by the representatives of various foreign countries and chief dignitaries of state. Memorial services were simultaneously held in St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster, and at nearly all parish churches throughout the country—at the Jewish synagogues, Nonconformist chapels, and at Melbourne, Ottawa, Calcutta and Cape Town, and many towns of the Continent and Colonies. A general mourning was observed throughout the country.

— A Portuguese Ministry, independent of party politics, installed in office, undertaking to reduce expenditure, increase taxation, and prosecute the officials who had plundered the Royal Portuguese Railway of upwards of a million sterling.

21. Cardinal Manning, after an imposing service and requiem Mass at the Oratory, Brompton, interred at Kensal Green. Upwards of 200 carriages accompanied the hearse and the route traversed was thronged by reverent crowds.

— The engineer fitters on the Tyne and Wear—an important trade union containing upwards of 15,000 hands—gave notice of their intention to strike against the proposed reduction of wages and the existing system of partitioning work.

— The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent., the total reserve standing at 14,788,604*l.*, or 39½ per cent. of the liabilities—and the stock of bullion at 23,369,849*l.*

22. The National Surgical Institute at Indianapolis almost totally destroyed by a fire which broke out soon after midnight. The patients were as far as possible rescued and conveyed to places of safety, but upwards of twenty were burnt in their beds, and many died from the effects of shock and exposure.

— Several earthquake shocks felt at Rome and in the neighbourhood, especially at Civita Lavinia where an old house fell, burying two persons, and at Velletri where slight damage was done.

23. The Rossendale election, consequent upon the elevation of the Marquis of Hartington to the House of Lords, resulted in the return of Mr. J. H. Maden (G.L.), who polled 5,066 votes against 4,841 given to Sir Thomas C. Brooks.

— The palace of the Duc d'Arenberg, one of the principal buildings in Brussels, took fire in consequence of the overheating of a flue, and one wing containing the "Count Egmont's Cabinet," and the "Red Room," famous for its collection of curiosities and heirlooms belonging to the family and to the Princess de Croy, were totally destroyed.

— The Court for Crown Cases Reserved, consisting of five judges of the Queen's Bench Division, decided that the conviction of eight members of the Salvation Army found guilty of "unlawful assembly" could not be legally upheld.

24. M. Stambouloff, the Bulgarian Regent and Prime Minister, wounded in the leg by a bullet from the revolver he carried in his overcoat, which he had carelessly thrown off in his sledge.

25. President Harrison sent a special message to the United States Congress upon the differences which had arisen with the Government of Chili. At the time of its delivery a despatch had been received in which the latter practically assented to all the demands of the United States Government.

— The Governor of the Bank of England published his reply to the charges brought against that establishment by Sir Thomas McIlwraith, Treasurer of the Queensland Government, and declining to undertake further financial business for that Colony.

— At a dinner given by the Sultan at Yildiz Kiosk in honour of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, a heavy screen which had been upset would have fallen upon the Sultan, had not the prince sprung forward and upheld it.

26. The officers of the Egyptian army took the Oath of Allegiance to the new Khedive in the great Square at Cairo.

— The International Sanitary Conference at Venice adopted new regulations applicable to ships in transit through the Suez Canal, by which disinfection and isolation were substituted for the old system of quarantine.

— The Metropolitan death-rate for the week showed a further rise to 46 per 1,000, including 506 attributed to influenza, in addition to 86 in which it was entered as a secondary cause.

27. The Queen, in a letter to the Home Secretary, thanked, in touching language, her subjects in all parts of the world for the sympathy shown to her and her family in their bereavement.

— At a general assembly of the Royal Academy, Stanhope A. Forbes, painter; Harry Bates, sculptor, and Thomas G. Jackson, architect, were elected Associates.

— A large block of buildings facing the Thames near Vauxhall Bridge, known as Mumford's Flour Mills, took fire, and very serious damage was done to the premises and stock. And about the same time an almost equally destructive fire broke out at Rotherhithe, on the premises of a large manufacturer of rosin and tar.

— A strike of miners at Bilbao and the surrounding districts having led to collisions with the gendarmerie, the general commanding the district was sent for, and a state of siege proclaimed.

28. President Harrison addressed a further message to Congress with regard to the Chilian question, in which he recognised that American honour had been satisfied.

— General Menabrea resigned the Italian Embassy at Paris in consequence of his son having to assume French citizenship in order to prosecute a suit for divorce—there being no law of divorce in Italy.

29. A congress of agricultural labourers, numbering about 240, from the Eastern Counties met at Ely, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Chaplin), to discuss the wants and wishes of the rural population.

29. Serious floods, occasioned by constant rain, occurred in the north of Scotland. Bonar Bridge, erected in 1815, was completely swept away; as well as another bridge at Lochgaron, on the Dingwall and Skye Railway, cutting off all communication with the West Highlands.

— At Vienna, after a trial lasting three days, a man named Schneider and his wife were convicted of having enticed several servants to remote spots and then robbed and murdered them. Both prisoners were sentenced to be hanged.

30. H.M.S. *Victoria*, the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, and one of the newest and largest ironclads, went ashore on the west coast of Greece, near Cape Platæa. After a week in this perilous position she was got off with comparatively little damage, but with great difficulty.

— The Portuguese Finance Minister in presenting his report admitted that his deficit of the year was at least 25 per cent. of the public receipts. All public functionaries, including the king, had submitted to the reduction of their endowments and salaries to the extent of 20 per cent.

31. During a heavy fog which prevailed in the English Channel the North German Lloyd steamship *Eider*, bound from New York to Bremen, with 226 passengers and 165 crew, stranded on Atherfield Ledge, Isle of Wight. The passengers, crew, and mails were, after some difficulty, safely landed.

— In consequence of the decision of the Court of Appeal the Salvationists at Eastbourne made a vigorous effort to hold a service on the beach. The police being quite insufficient to protect the Salvationists, their meeting was broken up with great violence, and they were forced to withdraw to their "citadel."

FEBRUARY.

1. The Belgian Government mail packet *Prince Baudouin* from Ostend on entering Dover Harbour ran against the Admiralty Pier, and was so much damaged that it was found necessary to run her ashore.

— The new French tariff, by which heavy duties were levied upon all foreign products, came into force without any special incident; notwithstanding the eagerness of shippers and carriers to declare their consignments before the expiration of the old tariff.

— The Committee of the Gresham Club passed a resolution expressing their willingness to co-operate with University and King's Colleges and the medical colleges of the great London hospitals, in the establishment of a proposed teaching University for London, on the understanding that it should be called the Gresham University.

— The German papers published a circular issued some months previously by Prince George of Saxony, commander of the 12th Army Corps, animadverting in strong terms on the cruelty practised in the German army by non-commissioned officers on the soldiers.

2. Lord Salisbury addressed a mass meeting at Exeter in a large tent erected for the occasion, and spoke on the legislation of the ensuing session.

2. The liverymen of the various City Guilds assembled to elect a Chamberlain, and Mr. Alderman Cotton, who had served as Lord Mayor, was declared elected by a show of hands. A poll was demanded on behalf of the other candidates, but at the poll Mr. Alderman Cotton was elected by a large majority.

— M. Hubbervil, Russian Minister of Ways and Communications, tendered his resignation in consequence of the strictures thrown upon his administration—resulting in the breakdown of the Russian railway system in the famine-stricken districts.

3. The weekly returns of the Registrar-General showed a steady abatement of the influenza epidemic in London and the Provinces, the rate of deaths from all causes in the former having fallen to 40·1, which however was still double the normal rate of mortality.

— Rev. R. W. Randall, Hon. Canon of Bristol, and Vicar of All Saints', Clifton, appointed Dean of Chichester.

— Lord Sheffield's team defeated by the United Australians in a four days' match played at Sydney by 72 runs. The scores were: Australians, 1st innings, 145 ; 2nd, 391. England, 1st innings, 307 ; 2nd, 157 runs.

4. Mrs. Osborne, the plaintiff in the case of *Osborne v. Hargreave*, against whom a warrant had been issued for perjury and embezzlement, surrendered to the police, after spending a month unmolested and undiscovered on the Continent.

— A number of oxen imported from Denmark and offered for sale at the Metropolitan Cattle Market found to be suffering from foot and mouth disease. The animals were at once slaughtered and the ports of embarkation declared infected, and the importation of cattle from Denmark prohibited.

— Disturbances took place at the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures at Paris in consequence of the Rector's attempt to prevent the performance of the annual "*Revue*" within the precincts of the College.

5. The "Siege of London," or the campaign of the Liberals in the Metropolitan constituencies, commenced by a meeting in Kennington, where Sir George Trevelyan was the chief speaker.

— At a meeting of the Nationalist (Anti-Parnellite) Irish members held in Dublin, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., was re-elected Sessional Chairman.

— An epidemic, attributed by some doctors to impure water, and by others explained as a form of influenza attacking the intestines, declared itself with great virulence at Vienna, where several hundreds of people were almost simultaneously attacked.

6. Mr. J. Morley, speaking at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the subject of National Insurance and State Pensions, suggested that the question should be referred to a Royal Commission.

— A proposal set on foot to purchase (8,000*l.*) by national subscription, for the British Museum, a gold cup or bowl originally belonging to the

English Royal Treasury, but presented by James I. to the Spanish Ambassador, Count John Velasco, in 1604.

7. The Hotel Royal, one of the oldest hotels in New York, at the corner of the Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, totally destroyed by a fire, originating in the cellar and spreading rapidly through the building. Of the 165 people sleeping in the hotel, eighty-one escaped unhurt, twenty-seven more or less injured, the remainder missing.

8. At a meeting of the Liberal Unionist members of Parliament held at Devonshire House, the Duke of Devonshire presiding, Mr. J. Chamberlain was elected leader of the party in the House of Commons, on the proposition of Sir Henry James, seconded by Mr. E. Heneage.

— At a special meeting of the Court of Aldermen, Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P., Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, unanimously elected Recorder of the City of London in succession to Sir Thomas Chambers.

— The Board of Agriculture issued a peremptory order closing all the cattle markets in and round London, in consequence of the importation of cattle suffering from foot and mouth disease during the previous week.

— A number of English "Legitimists," headed by the Marquis de Ruvigny, visited Westminster Abbey in order to lay a wreath and floral martyr's cross on the tomb of Mary Queen of Scots. The chapel, by order of the authorities, was closed.

9. The seventh session of the twelfth Parliament of the present reign opened by Royal Commission.

— A group of spots equal in mass to a fifth of the whole solar diameter discovered on the surface of the sun by the Vatican Observatory.

— The General Election throughout the Empire of Japan consequent upon the dissolution of the first Parliament marked by political disturbances in various places, especially at Ogi and Saga, in the course of which several persons were killed.

10. Four Anarchists who had taken a leading part in the outbreak at Xeres executed in the plaza of the town by the garotte.

— The Earl of Glasgow appointed Governor of New Zealand in succession to the Earl of Onslow, resigned.

— A strike, affecting 10,000 men, broke out in the Coal Porters' Union in consequence of a firm refusing to discharge a non-unionist man. The delivery of coals in London was greatly hindered, and the price rose rapidly in the Metropolitan district.

11. Mr. Spurgeon's body, having been brought from Mentone, lay in state for one day at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, during which upwards of 150,000 persons passed in. On the following day four memorial services were held in the same building; and, on the third day, the body was conveyed to Norwood Cemetery, accompanied by a long procession of carriages—large crowds lining the route.

12. "General" Booth on his return from visiting Australia, India, and Cape of Good Hope, in view of establishing his "Over-the-Sea" Colony,

arrived at Southampton, where he was received by a flotilla of steamboats conveying many hundreds of the Salvation Army who had gone out to welcome him.

12. The famous Stamdfield amber mines in Samland (Eastern Prussia) broken into by the overflowing of the Palmerisken Lake—flooding them completely, and causing the death of six miners.

— Distress, arising from want of rain for the crops, reported from various parts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Relief works established in the Deccan, Melayan, and elsewhere.

13. A grand reception in Hyde Park given by the Salvation Army, 5,000 strong, to “General” Booth, who drove in front of the various “brigades” and “battalions” drawn up with banners and music.

— An outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred near Sittingbourne, to which place some of the Danish cattle had been conveyed before the discovery was made that the beasts bought in London were infected. It was, however, held by others that the Isle of Sheppey beasts—black Welsh—had not been in contact with the Danish cattle.

14. During the celebration of service at the Protestant Church at Piræus, where numerous Hellenic converts were assembled, a mob surrounded the church and seriously maltreated the clergy and congregation as they left the building.

15. In the House of Commons Mr. Redmond’s Home Rule Amendment defeated by 179 to 158 votes, and the address agreed to.

— Mr. J. A. Willox (C.) returned unopposed for the Everton Division of Liverpool, in succession to Mr. E. Whitley, deceased.

— The weather throughout England, after remaining bright and mild for nearly a fortnight, without the least meteorological warning suddenly changed, the temperature falling below zero, accompanied by severe easterly gales and snowstorms, which caused much loss of life on the east coast, and interrupted telegraphic communication on land.

16. The Legislative Council of New South Wales rejected by a majority of five the Ministerial Bill embodying the principle of “one man, one vote.” The Ministry thereupon advised the immediate prorogation of Parliament and the reassembling after a week’s interval.

— According to a return made by the United Kingdom Alliance the National Drink Bill for 1891 amounted to an estimated expenditure of 141,220,675*l.*; showing, as compared with 1890, an increased expenditure on beer and British spirits to the extent of about two and a half millions—a decrease of three-quarter millions on foreign and colonial wines and spirits.

— At Ceara (Brazil) the students and police attacked the residence of General Clarriol, the Governor, who, although defended by the police and citizens, had to surrender after thirteen hours and to consent to be deposed.

17. Right Honourable A. J. Balfour entertained by the Constitutional Club, the Earl of Limerick presiding, at a dinner in honour of his appointment as First Lord of the Treasury.

17. The Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Chaleur Bay scandals in Canada given on party lines, the Liberal President examining Mr. Mercier and his Ministers, the two Conservatives unreservedly condemning Mr. Mercier and Mr. Langlier.

— A serious fire occurred at New Orleans, by which the Wagner Concert Hall and several large blocks of warehouses in Canal and Bouillon Streets were completely destroyed.

18. In the French Chamber of Deputies under Freycinet's second administration, after having held office for two years, defeated on the Bill for Regulating Associations, by a coalition of 304 Clericals and Radicals against 212 Ministerialists.

— In the House of Commons Mr. A. J. Balfour brought in the Irish Local Government Bill, which, after a lengthy discussion, was read a first time without a division.

19. During a children's entertainment, given by the South St. Pancras Liberal Unionist Club, in Argyle Square, King's Cross, a magic lantern was upset, and a cry of "fire" ensued. In the struggle to escape from the room, about twenty children were seriously injured with contusions, cuts, and broken bones.

— Lord Kelvin, President of the Royal Society, formally opened the Laboratory of Electrical Engineers, founded and endowed in King's College, London, by Lady Siemens, in memory of her husband, Sir Wm. Siemens.

— A terrible gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning, broke over Lisbon, uplifting the iron-roof covering the space in front of the Custom House; driving ships from their moorings and deluging the city with water.

20. The Metropolitan Cattle Market, having been thoroughly disinfected, reopened; but at the same time the cattle markets in Kent and Sussex, in which counties cases of foot and mouth disease had been discovered, were temporarily closed by order of the Board of Agriculture.

— Sir Robert Stawell Ball, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal for Ireland, appointed Loundean Professor of Astronomy, and Dr. Clifford Allbut, Regius Professor of Physics at Cambridge.

21. An attempt was made by a masked man to rifle the contents of the express car of a train on the New York Central Railroad between Rochester and Syracuse; the robber, after an exciting chase, was ultimately captured.

22. In the Greek Chamber of Deputies, on the motion of M. Delyannis, the Premier, the charge against M. Tricoupis, Cabinet Minister, of misappropriating money of the Athens-Laurium Railway, was negatived by 71 to 14 votes.

— A serious fire at Cape Town completely gutted and partially destroyed the Masonic Temple, the principal theatre, and the Government Office for Native Affairs, of which the archives were also lost.

— In the House of Commons the Small Agricultural Holdings Bill, introduced by Mr. Chaplin, was, after some discussion, read a first time;

and the Irish National Educational Bill was introduced by Mr. Jackson, the Chief Secretary.

23. The Kachryens, a Burmese tribe on the Upper Irrawaddy, after several sharp encounters, completely routed by Major Yule's column and driven out of their stockaded positions.

— The Finance Committee of the London County Council, on the eve of its dissolution, prepared a synopsis of the estimates for the years 1892-3, according to which an increased rate of $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ on the $l.$ would be required to meet the additional expenditure incurred of 231,500*l.*

— In the House of Commons a resolution proposed by Mr. S. Smith, for the Disestablishment of the Church in Wales, was, after a long debate, rejected by 267 to 220 votes.

24. A mass meeting of London ratepayers held at St. James' Hall, under the presidency of Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., to protest against the programme of the Progressive candidates for the London County Council.

— The Boulangist Deputy, M. Laur, summoned the Minister M. Constant before the Conventional Tribunal for assault in the Chamber of Deputies; but the magistrates dismissed the case as the law of *flagrant délit* could not be invoked after a month's delay.

— The German Emperor addressing the Brandenburg Diet asserted that the complaint of those who grumbled against the action of the State in neglecting the happiness of the people had better quit the country, and that he was determined to resist the policy of the Socialists and Advanced Liberals.

— By the collapse of a factory chimney 180 ft. high at Cleckheaton, near Bradford, an adjoining four-storey mill was completely demolished, and twelve work men and women were killed and several others seriously injured.

25. An important demonstration of Socialists took place at Berlin in front of the Imperial Schloss. These, with a crowd of workmen out of employment, had to be dispersed by the police.

— The court martial assembled at Malta to inquire into the stranding of H.M.S. *Victoria*, ordered the captain, Hon. M. Bourke, to be severely reprimanded and admonished to be more careful, and Commander Tully to be reprimanded.

— The Waterloo Cup won for the fourth time in succession by Colonel North's greyhound Fullerton; the Waterloo Purse by Sir W. C. Anstruther's Red Rider; and the Waterloo Plate by Colonel North's Simonian.

26. The Berlin Socialists renewed their attempts to force upon the Emperor and the authorities their claims for work and wages. Serious conflicts with the police took place, and many persons were injured, and several beer and provision shops were wrecked and looted.

— Dr. Vultovitch, Bulgarian representative at Constantinople, died of injuries received from an assassin who had attacked him in the public streets.

26. Mr. De Cobain, member for East Belfast, expelled from the House of Commons, having fled from justice and failed to obey an order of the House to attend in his place.

27. After ten days' negotiations and intrigues M. Loubet, a Senator of Opportunist principles, formed a Cabinet in which the majority of the members, exclusive of M. Constant, claimed their portfolios.

— H.M.S. *Repulse*, 14,150 tons displacement, the last of the four vessels constructed in the Royal Dockyards under the Naval Defence Act, launched at Pembroke.

— The nineteenth annual football match according to Association rules between Oxford and Cambridge played at West Kensington; won by the latter by five goals to one.

— A terrific hurricane from the south-west raged along the coast of Portugal, and but for the warnings issued would have been most disastrous. As it was upwards of thirty fishing vessels and 800 lives were lost; while off the coast of Newfoundland a blizzard was even more destructive to the lives and property of the fishermen.

28. The international skating contests between the Norse champion, Harald Hagen, and the English champion, James Smart, took place at Christiania. 1st race, one mile, Hagen, 1 min. 20½ sec.; Smart, 1 min. 24 sec. 2nd race, two miles, Hagen, 5 min. 31½ sec.; Smart, 5 min. 49½ sec.

29. The Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland in their Lenten Pastoral almost unanimously denounced the compulsory clauses of the Irish Education Bill.

— An attempt made to blow up, with dynamite, the hotel in Paris occupied by the Princesse de Sagan. It was believed that the perpetrators of the outrage had mistaken the house for that occupied by the Spanish Embassy. Only the *concierge* of the hotel was injured.

— The United States Supreme Court gave judgment in the case of the ship *W. P. Sayward* to the effect that the application for a writ of prohibition against the Alaska Canal, by which the ship was confiscated, must be refused and its jurisdiction recognised.

— Simultaneously the representatives of the British and United States Governments signed at Washington the Behring Sea Arbitration Treaty.

MARCH.

1. The King of the Hellenes, having called upon the members of the Delyannis Ministry to resign, on their refusal dismissed them, and commissioned first M. Tricoupis and afterwards M. Constantopoulo to form a new Cabinet.

2. In anticipation of a complete strike throughout the coal districts of England, Wales and Scotland, the London coal dealers advanced their prices nearly ten shillings per ton, causing great suffering to the poorer classes.

2. Great destitution reported from Vienna where the authorities and private societies distributed large quantities of food daily to the unemployed and needy.

— News received from Mozambique that the native troops of the Portuguese expedition to Lake Nyassa had revolted, and were plundering the traders of the country.

3. The polling in the Chertsey division of Surrey resulted in the return of Mr. C. H. Combe (C.), 4,589 votes, against Mr. L. J. Baker (G.L.), who received 2,751 votes.

— Proceedings commenced against the *Cologne Gazette* for *lèse-majesté* arising out of its reflections on the Emperor's speech to the Brandenburg Diet.

— Four ladies, the Misses Orma, Abrehams, Irwin, and Collet, appointed to act as Sub-Commissioners on the Labour Commission in their inquiry into the employment of women.

4. At Dantzic a large number of unemployed watermen, having failed to obtain employment on certain relief works near the city, marched through the streets plundering the shops and committing various excesses. After a sharp conflict, the police dispersed the crowd.

— The election in South Derbyshire resulted in the return of Mr. H. E. Broad (G.L.) by 5,803 votes against 4,553 polled by Mr. Melville (C.).

— The Portuguese Minister of Finance presented to the Cortes his Budget disclosing an expenditure of 12,000,000*l.* with a revenue of barely 10,000,000*l.*, and proposing to provide for a deficit by various economies, and by a reduction on the interest of the debt.

5. The triennial elections for the London County Council held throughout the Metropolitan division, and resulted in the return of a largely increased Progressist majority—the Moderates numbering 35 and the Progressists 83, exclusive of Aldermen. The Progressists gained 13 seats from their opponents.

— An alarm of fire was given from Dublin Castle where it was discovered that a beam under the corridor leading from the drawing-room to the state bedrooms had been ignited by a flue. The burning beam and fireplace were put out with little damage to the building.

— During the night a serious fire threatened a large part of the City of London Workhouse at Homerton, but, by the active efforts of the fire brigade, was confined to the cooking department.

7. The Queen conferred a Dukedom of the United Kingdom upon the Duke of Argyll, K.G., who had hitherto sat in the House of Lords as Baron Sundridge.

— The Italian police at Taranto arrested 130 persons, almost all of whom were affiliated to the secret society known as *La Mala Vita*.

— The Grand Duke of Hesse, the Queen's son-in-law, struck down by a paralytic seizure—his life for some time being in great danger.

8. The general elections of the Quebec Legislature, consequent on the dismissal of Mr. Mercier and the Liberal Ministry, resulted in a complete indorsement of the action of the Lieutenant-Governor and the return of a large Conservative majority—54 Ministerialists to 17 Oppositionists.

— Mrs. Osborne, having surrendered, pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court to charges of embezzlement and perjury, and was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

— The election at East Belfast resulted in the return of Mr. H. Wolff (C.), by 4,748 votes, over Sir W. Charles (C.), 2,607 votes.

— A marble bust of Richard Jefferies, executed by Miss M. Thomas, unveiled in Salisbury Cathedral by the Bishop of the Diocese in the presence of a large local gathering.

— A disastrous fire broke out in a timber yard in Shoreditch, and spreading to several cabinetmakers' workshops and showrooms, destroyed an enormous quantity of property.

10. A blizzard, more disastrous than any that had happened since 1888, devastated an immense tract of country extending over the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. The hurricane was accompanied by a blinding snowstorm and intense cold. Enormous damage was done to property, and many lives were lost.

— In the House of Commons a Bill to amend the Eastbourne Improvement Act, which had led to frequent disturbances with the Salvation Army, read a second time by 269 to 122 votes.

11. Mr. G. W. Hastings, M.P. for East Worcestershire, pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court to a charge of appropriating 15,000*l.* (part of a whole deposit of 30,000*l.*), for which he was trustee. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

— The polling at Kirkcaldy resulted in the return of Mr. J. H. Dalziel (G.L.), 2,567, against Mr. R. A. Cox (U.), 1,531 votes.

— A terrible explosion of fire-damp at the Anderlues Colliery, near Mons (Belgium), occurred whilst upwards of 250 miners were in the pit, of whom scarcely more than 90 were ultimately rescued.

— A house in the Boulevard St. Germain, inhabited by Judge Benoit, who had tried several Anarchist cases, seriously damaged by dynamite introduced into the house in the absence of the *concierge*. No lives were lost, but the rooms occupied by M. Benoit were wrecked.

12. The "Guelph Fund," or private fortune of the King of Hanover, amounting to about 650,000*l.*, restored to the Duke of Cumberland by an Imperial rescript signed by the Emperor.

— Between 300,000 and 400,000 miners in England, Wales and Scotland left off working—the majority in obedience to a call of the Miners' Federation, which urged a week or fortnight's "play" to exhaust the coal owners' resources, and thus make a threatened reduction of wages unnecessary.

12. Disastrous floods occurred in various parts of Spain, the river Guadalquivir especially rising to almost impassable extent, and causing much damage to the towns and farms near its banks.

13. A great demonstration of working men, of whom upwards of 30,000 attended, took place in Vienna in celebration of the Revolution of 1848. Everything passed off quietly.

14. In the House of Commons, the President of the Local Government Board announced the constitution of the Royal Commission on the Metropolitan Water Supply, with Lord Balfour of Burleigh as Chairman.

— The banking firm of Günzburg, of St. Petersburg and Paris, suspended payment with liabilities stated to amount to about fifteen millions of roubles, with assets of an equal amount, but so invested as to be incapable of realisation.

— The General Election in Japan resulted in the return of 159 members of the Minto or People's party, against 140 of the Rikento or Government party. The elections were attended by serious disturbances in many places, in which upwards of 20 persons lost their lives and 150 were seriously injured.

15. The *Times* published the results of the inquiries of its special correspondent into the probable results of the General Election, giving to the Conservatives 254 seats, to the Liberal Unionists 42, to the Gladstonians 200, and to the Nationalists 82, and leaving 92 seats doubtful.

— Another "dynamite" outrage took place in Paris—an attempt being made to destroy the Loban Barracks, in the Rue de Rivoli, where the "Garde Republicaine" was quartered. No lives were lost, but the stained glass windows of the Church of St. Geovani, dating from the thirteenth century, were shattered to pieces.

— At the first meeting of the London County Council, Lord Rosebery was elected Chairman, Mr. John Hutton Vice-chairman, and Mr. Dickinson Deputy-chairman. Ten Aldermen were also elected, three of them belonging to the Moderates.

16. At Rainhill near Liverpool the police discovered the bodies of a woman and four children buried in cement under the floors of a house rented by a man named Williams, who had been just arrested in Western Australia for the supposed murder of his wife in a suburb of Melbourne, having concealed her body in a similar manner.

— The banking house of Messrs. Murieta, which had been converted into a limited liability firm about fifteen months previously, decided upon voluntary liquidation, and receivers appointed by the Court of Chancery.

— An attempt made to blow up, by means of a dynamite cartridge, the house of the President of the Assize Court at Liége, who had passed severe sentences on three Anarchists on the previous day.

17. Two poachers, convicted at the Aylesbury Assizes for the murder under most brutal circumstances of two gamekeepers at Pitslow near Tring, executed at Oxford.

17. At a conference of the delegates of the Miners' Federation it was decided that at the close of the week's "play" work should be resumed for five days a week throughout the various districts affected.

— Domiciliary visits made in Paris, Berlin, Brussels, and other large cities frequented by Anarchists ; and several arrests and seizures made in each place.

18. At a fire at a butcher's in Fulham three women and two children were burnt to death, and the two other occupants of the house seriously injured—one of whom subsequently died.

— A man named Gatre, sentenced by the Supreme Court of Lucerne for outrage and murder, guillotined—being the first execution in Switzerland since 1867. Capital punishment which had been abolished in 1874 was re-enforced in 1879.

— The German Minister of Education, Count von Zedlitz, tendered his resignation in consequence of the Emperor's desire that the Prussian School Bill should be amended in order to meet the wishes of the Liberal members of Parliament.

— A police expedition, under a captain of engineers, against Timbo, the chief town of Samada on the border of Sierra Leone, repulsed with the loss of its commander killed, and all the other officers and men wounded.

19. The Portuguese settlement at Quilimane, about 350 miles south of Mozambique, threatened by a large body of natives—estimated at 6,000—who had come together from the surrounding districts.

— The Paris Banque des Chemins de Fer, with liabilities amounting to about twenty-two millions of francs, suspended payment—the manager, on being summoned to appear before a magistrate, committed suicide.

— The Queen left Windsor for Cherbourg *en route* for Costebelle, near Hyères—passing the night and following day (Sunday) on board her yacht in Cherbourg Harbour.

21. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, nominated Archbishop of Westminster in succession to Cardinal Manning.

— Mr. G. W. Hastings, M.P. for East Worcestershire, formally expelled from the House of Commons.

— A general strike of conductors and brakesmen began on the Canadian Pacific Railway—extending from Ontario to the Pacific Coast ; nearly 3,000 miles of railway were affected.

22. Count von Caprivi, the German Chancellor, whilst retaining the Prussian Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs, insisted upon resigning the Premiership of the Prussian Cabinet in consequence of the Emperor's attitude towards the Education Bill.

— A fire, which at first caused considerable alarm, broke out at the Capitol, Washington, in the lower part of the south wing of the building. After some time the flames were subdued, and the damage done was found to be inconsiderable.

23. In the House of Commons the second reading of the Miners' (Eight Hours) Bill after a long debate was negatived by 272 to 160 votes, many leading members on both sides abstaining.

— The Paris police discovered in a coach house in the St. Denis quarter a regular laboratory for the manufacture of bombs; together with a large quantity of dynamite and other explosives. Sixteen persons were arrested, of whom three were charged as being the principals in the recent Anarchist attempts. Three then were also arrested on the charge of conspiring to poison wholesale the members of one of the Paris clubs, one of them having attempted to obtain employment as waiter.

— The United States Senate Committee on foreign relations recommended the ratification of the Behring Sea Arbitration Treaty, but the Cabinet simultaneously protested against Lord Salisbury's refusal to prolong for another year the *modus vivendi* with regard to ensuing season's seal fishing.

24. Count Otho von Eulenberg, who had been Prussian Minister of the Interior, 1878-81, appointed President of the Prussian Ministry, and Dr. Brosse Minister of Public Instruction.

— In the Washington House of Representatives Mr. Bland's Silver Bill was defeated by the casting vote of the Speaker, 148 voting on both sides.

— In the House of Commons the Small Agricultural Holdings Bill read a second time without a division.

25. The Cambridge "Spinning House Case," which took the form of an action by Miss Daisy Hopkins against the Proctors for false imprisonment, tried at Ipswich before Mr. Justice Mathew and a special jury, and resulted in a verdict for the University authorities.

— The Liverpool Grand National Steeple Chase, value 2,000 sovereigns, won by an outsider, Mr. G. C. Wilson's Father O'Flynn, aged, 10 st. 5 lbs. (Capt. E. R. Owen)—twenty-five started.

— In the House of Commons Mr. Fenwick's motion in favour of the payment of Parliamentary members defeated by 227 to 162.

— The O'Shea Will Case, arising out of the will of Miss Wood, which had involved the parties in great expense, settled on coming into the Probate Court, Mrs. Parnell retaining rather more than half the amount in dispute (130,000*l.*), and her counsel consenting to the distribution of the remainder among her brothers and sisters.

26. Father Leith Forbes, a French Jesuit of Scotch and French extraction, requested to leave France in consequence of having spoken against the morals of the French army in a sermon preached at Ste. Clotilde, Paris.

— In consequence of the vast migration of Russian-Jewish peasantry to the German ports, whence they proposed to embark for the Argentina, before Baron Hirsch's colonies were ready to receive them, the German and Austrian Governments were forced to adopt severe measures to prevent the emigrants from crossing the frontiers.

27. Another Anarchist outrage perpetrated in Paris—a house in the Rue de Clichy in which M. Bulot, Deputy Public Prosecutor, lived being totally wrecked. Six of the inmates of the house were seriously injured, but not belonging to M. Bulot's household, which was on the fifth floor.

28. The third match between Lord Sheffield's Eleven and Combined Australia played at Adelaide, resulting in the defeat of the Colonists in one innings by 230 runs. Score : England, 499 runs. Australia, 1st innings, 100 ; 2nd innings, 169 runs.

— Count Eulenberg in presenting himself to the Prussian Diet as Prime Minister announced the abandonment of the School Bill.

— The inquest on the bodies of Marie Deeming and her four children, found under the cemented floor of Denham Villa, Rainhill, resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against Frederick Bailey Deeming, *alias* Williams.

— The tercentenary of the birth of Johann Amos Comenius (Komensky), the educational reformer, celebrated in various cities of Europe (except in Moravia, where he chiefly worked), especially at Naarden, near Amsterdam, where he was buried in the Walloon cemetery. At Prague, where the demonstration was forbidden by the police, there was serious rioting.

— A disastrous fire occurred at the Crewe Locomotive Works, destroying an extensive shed in which a vast quantity of valuable machinery was stored, and threatening other important workshops.

29. The United States Senate by a unanimous vote ratified the Behring Sea Arbitration Treaty.

— In the German Reichstag the Catholics and Conservatives combined to throw out by 177 to 109 votes the proposed vote of two millions of marks for the building of an Imperial corvette.

— In consequence of the opposition of many Democrats, and the near approach of the Presidential election, Mr. Blaine decided to abandon the Free Coinage Silver Bill he had brought before the United States House of Representatives.

— The North German Lloyd steamship *Eider* successfully floated off Atherfield Ledge, and conveyed to Southampton.

30. Ravachol, the head-centre of the Paris Anarchists and the supposed author of the recent dynamite outrages, arrested at a wine shop in the Boulevard de Magenta. He subsequently confessed himself guilty of three murders and other crimes.

— Two serious fires took place almost simultaneously in Burmah, one at Prome, by which the Municipal Bazaar and several neighbouring blocks of buildings were quite destroyed, involving a loss estimated at five lakhs ; and the second at Mandalay—when besides two and a half miles of the city several large pagodas and important public buildings were burnt.

— A ballot taken in the pit districts of North Durham gave an overwhelming majority in favour of a continuance of the strike.

— Mr. Austin Chamberlain (L.U.) returned unopposed for East Worcestershire in the place of Mr. G. W. Hastings.

31. The Bombay Water Works, which had cost upwards of fifteen millions of rupees, formally inaugurated by the Viceroy, Marquess of Lansdowne, who had arrived at Bombay for that purpose.

— Dr. von Bötticher, Vice-President of the Prussian Cabinet and Imperial Secretary of the Interior, resigned the latter office, but at the urgent request of the Emperor resumed it.

— Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief in India, visited Trepane, and for the first time inspected the Ghoorkas, 18,000 in number, forming the troops of that independent State.

— A tornado passed over the north-western States of the Union, causing considerable damage and loss of life. The town of Towanda, Kansas, was struck during the night, not a house escaping. Much damage was also done at Chicago, Norfolk (Neb.), and in various parts of Illinois.

APRIL.

1. Prince Bismarck's seventy-seventh birthday made the occasion of a remarkable popular ovation, upwards of 8,000 persons going to pay their respects, and 5,000 forming a torchlight procession in his honour.

— The *Freeman's Journal* and the *National Press*, the organs of the rival Irish Nationalist parties, appeared under joint management, the opposition having been found detrimental to both sections and papers. On the following day a schism declared itself in the Board of Management, and a statement from Mr. Dwyer Gray, the principal shareholder of the *Freeman's Journal*, was excluded from that paper.

2. A fresh crisis suddenly broke out in the Argentine Republic. A state of siege declared, and the Radical leaders arrested on the charge of suborning the military and intending to murder the President and his party.

— The ceremony of "testing the standards" took place at the Houses of Parliament in presence of the Speaker, the President of the Board of Trade, and other officials. The standards, enclosed in a mahogany box, were removed from their place of deposit in the wall of the Tower waiting-hall, and having been found uninjured were replaced for another period of twenty years.

4. A Frenchman and a Portuguese arrested at the doors of the Congress House, Madrid, on suspicion of being dynamitards. Two bombs were found upon the men, weighing three kilogrammes each. The men arrested had been under surveillance for some weeks.

— After a trial lasting over four days four of the Walsall Anarchists were found guilty and two acquitted. Charles, Battolla and Cailes were sentenced each to ten years' penal servitude, and Deakin to five years'.

— Mrs. Montague, of Dromore House, Coleraine, charged with the manslaughter of her child aged three and a half years, found guilty at Dublin, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, the jury considering that the treatment inflicted on the child was done under a mistaken sense of duty.

5. Mr. J. A. Froude appointed Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, in the room of Professor Freeman, deceased.

— The Great Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom won by Colonel North's Colorado, 4 years, 8 st. 5 lbs. (M. Cannon)—eleven started.

— At the Government powder works at St. Petersburg nearly six tons of the new smokeless powder, pyroxylin, exploded, causing all the men at work, about a dozen, to be blown to pieces, injuring many others, and shattering windows and buildings within a radius of two miles.

— A disgraceful scene took place in Nancy Cathedral whilst the Bishop was preaching on the social question. An altercation ending in a scuffle took place between members of the audience, some 200 chairs were broken and used as missiles and much damage done to ornaments of the Cathedral.

6. Sir Harry Isaacs, Mr. Joseph Isaacs, and Mr. H. Bottomley, directors of the Hansard Publishing Union, committed for trial for defrauding that Company.

— The Queen received at Hyères three Crimean sailors and the grandson of Cartigny the Trafalgar veteran, who had died on the eve of her arrival.

— The City and Suburban Handicap won by Lord Rosslyn's Buccaneer, 4 yrs., 7 st. 10 lbs. (G. Barrett), an outsider—twenty-two ran.

— Williams, *alias* Deeming, found guilty by the Coroner's jury at Melbourne of the murder of his wife, Emily Mather, whose body had been found buried under the hearthstone of the house occupied by them at Windsor—a suburb of Melbourne (Victoria).

7. Three directors and the former manager of the Cambrian Railway brought before the House of Commons for breach of privilege in dismissing from their service a stationmaster who had given evidence before a Committee of the House, reflecting on the conduct of the directors. After a long debate their apology was accepted, but they were severely admonished by the Speaker.

— The bank rate of discount reduced from 3 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ; the reserve standing at 15,448,958*l.*, or $40\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the liabilities, and the stock of bullion at 25,088,118*l.*

— Lieutenant Jules Viaud, known as an author under the name of Pierre Loti, received at the French Academy in succession to Octave Feuillet, whose *éloge* he pronounced.

8. The University Athletic Sports held at Queen's Club, West Kensington—Cambridge winning five and Oxford four "events." The chief feature was Mr. Fry's (Wadham Coll., Oxford) long jump of 23 feet 5 inches.

— In the House of Commons Sir W. Foster's resolution to shorten the duration of Parliaments and to repeal the Septennial Act rejected by 188 to 142 votes.

— Two Australian explorers murdered by one of the rebel chiefs of Pahang—the Panghina Muda—who had previously been threatening Pekan, the seaport capital of Pahang.

8. A serious fire, the fifth of a similar nature, broke out in the roof of one of the houses of the Ringstrasse at Vienna. It was ascribed to the Anarchists, who had been incendiaries in Vienna since 1888.

9. The University Boat Race, rowed from Putney to Mortlake. Oxford started with a slight lead, which was maintained throughout the race, and ended an easy winner by over two lengths, in 19 minutes 21 seconds—the shortest time on record. The slide of Cambridge stroke came off its runners near the middle of the race and some seconds were lost in replacing it. The crews were :—

OXFORD.		ST. LB.	CAMBRIDGE.		ST. LB.
H. B. Cotton, Magdalen (bow)	9	12	E. W. Lord, Trinity Hall	10	12
2. J. A. Ford, Brasenose	11	11	2. R. G. Neil, Jesus	11	11
3. W. A. Hewett, University	12	2	3. G. Francklyn, Third Trin.	12	8
4. F. E. Robeson, Merton	13	7½	4. E. T. Fison, Corpus	12	6½
5. V. Nickalls, Magdalen	13	2	5. W. Landale, Trinity Hall	13	1
6. W. A. L. Fletcher, Christ Church	13	8	6. G. C. Kerr, First Trinity	12	0
7. R. P. P. Rowe, Magdalen	12	0	7. C. T. Fogg-Elliot, Trinity Hall	11	8½
C. M. Pitman, New (stroke)	11	12½	G. Elin, Third Trin. (stroke)	10	10
J. P. Heywood-Lonsdale, New (coxswain)	8	7	J. J. Brildon, Trin. Hall (coxswain)	7	13

10. A fire, originating in a small eating house, rapidly spread in three directions over the densely populated city of Tokio. Before the fire was got under control it had consumed 5,000 houses situated in 20 streets, including large warehouses, a handsome building, the Russian and English schools, and several private houses of the nobility and officials. The loss of life was estimated at about twenty-five.

11. The Ontario Legislature by 49 to 27 votes conferred upon the Law Society of the Province the right to admit ladies to practice as solicitors.

— The Grand Theatre of Varieties at Stockton-on-Tees, which had recently been reopened after a large expenditure on redecoration, almost totally destroyed by fire in the course of the morning.

— The French Chamber, after a protracted discussion, voted a credit of three millions for operations in Dahomey.

— In the House of Commons Mr. Goschen explained his Budget, which involved no change from the previous year's taxation.

12. A serious encounter took place at Riverside, Wyoming, between a band of "rustlers," or systematic cattle-thieves, and a posse of sheriffs' officers numbering about 150 men. Twenty-eight of the robbers and eighteen of the sheriffs' men were killed.

— In Morgan County, Alabama, four negro train-robbers attempted to break open a freight car whilst on the journey, and after a protracted fight with the train officials one negro was killed and the others captured.

--- Remains of a mammal and other prehistoric animals discovered about twenty-two feet below the surface of the road in Endsleigh Street, Gordon Square, London.

13. The Marquess of Abergavenny, K.G., appointed Lord Lieutenant of Sussex in succession to Viscount Hampden, deceased.

— The Brazilian province of Mattogrosso declared itself independent under the title of the Republica Transatlantica, and placed Colonel Barboza in chief command of the land and river forces.

— Serious floods in East Tennessee, covering nearly 100 miles of land south of Nashville, rendered more than 1,200 families houseless and involved great loss of life and the destruction of property, valued at two million dollars.

14. President Palaccio, after a spirited attempt to dislodge the insurgents, under General Mora, forced to resign government of Venezuela, most of the principal towns having declared against the Government.

15. The Legislative Assembly of the State of New York, by a vote of 70 to 34, passed an Act "to prevent discrimination on account of sex at elections."

16. The French vineyards of the Gironde and Champagne seriously damaged by a severe frost which recurred on three successive nights. Half the vintage of the Lower Medoc was regarded as lost, whilst the vines in the other southern departments also suffered considerably.

— Herr Moursund, one of the leaders of the Radical party in Norway, shot himself with a revolver in a committee of the Norwegian Storthing.

18. The Behring Sea *modus vivendi*, as submitted to and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, issued and ratified by the representatives of both Governments.

— At the Hampstead Heath railway station, where a large crowd of holiday makers had assembled, and much disorder prevailed, two women and six children crushed to death by pressure against the ticket-box at the bottom of the stairs leading to the platform.

— The volunteers, to the number of 8,800, assembled near Dover, and, under the general directions of Major-General Lord William Seymour, executed a variety of manœuvres. The "English" force, under Colonel Sterling, succeeded in holding in check the "enemy," under Colonel J. C. Russell. About 5,000 men assembled at Chatham, and a similar number in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth.

19. No less than seven attempts, following upon five in the previous week, were made by incendiaries to burn the city of Louisville, Kentucky. Two men were subsequently arrested, having in their possession cotton balls saturated with oil.

— The Earl of Iddesleigh appointed Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, in succession to Sir Algernon West.

— Several sharp shocks of an earthquake were felt at San Francisco, and for a distance of 200 miles inland, causing great alarm and some loss of property. The shocks were repeated at intervals for several days.

20. The Victorian elections resulted in the return of a Ministerial majority—all the members of Mr. Shiel's Cabinet being returned—of 36 Labour candidates 25 were defeated, whilst of the 11 elected only 4 were working men.

21. Mr. Gladstone in a letter to Mr. S. Smith, M.P., issued in pamphlet form, explained his objections to the Women's Suffrage Bill, and urged his followers to vote against it.

— Herr Jaeger, the cashier of Messrs. Rothschild at Frankfort, suddenly disappeared, and a deficiency estimated at 1,700,000 marks discovered in his accounts, supposed to have been lost in Bourse speculations. He was subsequently arrested at Ramleh by the Egyptian police.

— The Duke of Westminster's horse Orme, which had won several races, as a two-year-old, and stood first favourite for the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby, said to have been "foully and deliberately poisoned" in his stable. A reward of 1,000*l.* was offered for information which would lead to the conviction of the poisoner.

22. The French police, acting under instructions from the Government, arrested fifty Anarchists in Paris, and upwards of seventy others in various provincial towns.

— Mr. F. Smith, M.P., in conformity with the wishes of his late father, Mr. W. H. Smith, presented to the nation all the articles belonging to Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Wellington as Lords Warden of the Cinque Ports, to be preserved as heirlooms to pass with Walmer Castle. The articles purchased and presented comprised seventy pieces of furniture, fifty pictures and engravings, and a series of portraits of former Lords Warden collected by the late Lord Granville.

— The total number of earthquake shocks felt in Gifée (Japan) during the six months preceding was 3,631, as many as 28 shocks sometimes occurring in a single day.

23. A monument to Field-Marshal Radetzky, Austria's successful General at the battle of Novara in 1849, unveiled with great ceremony at Vienna by the Emperor, in the presence of detachments from all military bodies and 2,000 pensioners who had served under the Marshal.

— The funeral of Mrs. Mowbray, wife of the publisher of the *Commonweal* newspaper, made the occasion of an Anarchist demonstration, in which Louise Michel and the representatives of various sections took part. The procession, which started from the Workpeople's International Club (Commercial Road), was composed of several thousand persons.

25. The wine shop on the Boulevard Magenta, where the Anarchist Ravachol had been arrested, wrecked by a dynamite cartridge. The proprietor (M. Véry) seriously, and five other inmates of the building injured, of whom M. Véry and another subsequently succumbed.

— The forage stores of the London General Omnibus Company at Irongate Wharf, Paddington, entirely destroyed by fire.

26. After a trial protracted until long past midnight, Ravachol and one of his confederates, Simons, convicted of murder and conspiracy, but with

extenuating circumstances—three others were acquitted. This verdict was received with great disfavour by the public, who held that the jury had shrunk from their duty from fear. Ravachol was, nevertheless, condemned to penal servitude for life.

26. A meeting held in St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, in support of the Women's Suffrage Bill, after much disorder and the dispersal of the reporters, broke up in great confusion.

— The Queen, travelling by way of Lyons, Dijon, and Belfort, passed the German frontier and reached Darmstadt on a visit to the Grand Duke.

27. In the House of Commons the second reading of the Women's Suffrage Bill rejected after an important debate by 175 to 152 votes.

— The Grand Central Theatre at Philadelphia totally destroyed by a fire which broke out just before the performance began, and spread to the offices of the *Philadelphia Times* and adjoining buildings with great rapidity. Upwards of seventy persons were more or less injured in the struggle to escape from the theatre, and six firemen connected with the company were reported missing. The damage caused by the fire was estimated at 1,000,000 dollars.

-- Attacks made upon European missionaries in the Fo-kien and Se-chuen provinces of North-eastern China; the populace in some cases being led by the military officers of the place.

28. The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 2 per cent., the total reserve standing at 15,264,409*l.*, or 42½ per cent. of liabilities, and the stock of bullion at 24,538,814*l.*

— A duel, fought with pistols at Ostend, between Mr. Harry Vane Milbank and a French gentleman (said to be the Duc de Morny), on account of insulting remarks made by the latter at a public dining place. The Frenchman was hit in the thigh at the first shot, and at once removed in his yacht, which was lying off the shore where the duel took place.

29. In the House of Commons Dr. Clark's resolution in favour of "Home Rule all round," after a brief debate, defeated by 74 to 54 votes.

— Numerous arrests of Anarchists made in Belgium, France, and Italy, where several attempts to cause panic by means of explosive bombs took place.

— A disastrous hurricane of unusual force burst upon the island of Mauritius. One-third of the town of Port Louis was destroyed—the Royal College, twenty-four churches and chapels, and many sugar mills in the neighbourhood completely wrecked. Six hundred persons lost their lives in Port Louis alone; several hundreds more in the surrounding districts; whilst upwards of 4,000 were more or less injured, and thousands rendered homeless. The sea rose nine feet above its level, and the great majority of ships in the harbour were driven ashore.

30. Mrs. Osborne released from prison in consequence of her critical state of health.

30. A black bag, in which were eight tin canisters containing gunpowder, found deposited against the wall of the Woolwich Arsenal. No attempt was apparently made to fire the charge, and it was subsequently ascertained that they were samples of powder which had been stolen from a commercial traveller.

MAY.

1. The May-day celebrations passed off generally without disturbance. In Paris the elaborate precautions taken by the authorities, together with the drafting of nearly 100,000 troops to the capital, prevented any display on the part of the Socialists or Anarchists. At Berlin, Rome, and Brussels everything was quiet. At Vienna large and orderly meetings were held in support of the Eight Hours' Labour resolution. In London an enormous meeting, estimated at from 300,000 to 500,000, was held in Hyde Park, and resolutions of various kinds were passed, but nothing disturbed the order and good humour of the crowd. At Liege three bombs were exploded—one of which destroyed the valuable painted glass of the old church of St. Martin; and at some provincial towns in Italy similar outrages were reported.

2. After a trial lasting several days Frederick Bailey Deeming, *alias* Williams, found guilty by a Melbourne jury and sentenced to death for the murder of his wife, Emily Mather, at Windsor, a suburb of Melbourne.

— The sculling race for the championship of the world and 200*l.* a side rowed over the Parramatta course, N.S.W., when the champion, Stanbury, defeated Sullivan of New Zealand by three lengths.

— Mr. Gladstone declined to receive a deputation from the London Trades Council in support of a legal Eight Hours' Bill, on the ground that the question was not ripe for legislation.

— The Pope addressed an encyclical to the French Cardinals and Bishops recommending them to observe due respect to the Republic, and to abstain from interfering in political matters.

3. The House of Lords, sitting as a Committee for Privileges, admitted the claim of William Grey—son of the Rev. William Grey and born in Newfoundland—as ninth Earl of Stamford and tenth Baron Grey of Groby, in virtue of his descent from Harry, fourth Earl of Stamford and fifth Baron Grey, who died in 1768.

— The secretaries and agents of the Liberal Federation, to the number of 300, entertained at lunch by the Gladstonian whip, Mr. Arnold Morley, and subsequently addressed by Sir William Harcourt on the prospects of the General Election.

— The Queen arrived at Port Victoria from Darmstadt, having crossed by way of Flushing.

4. At Newmarket the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes won by an outsider, Mr. C. D. Rose's Bonavista (Robinson). Fourteen started.

4. Mr. John Morley, M.P., entertained at dinner at the National Liberal Club by the London Liberal and Radical members and candidates, and in reply to the toast of "Our Guest," discussed the policy and prospects of the party.

— In the House of Commons, during the debate on the second reading of the Local Authorities (Purchase of Land) Bill, Mr. Cunningham Graham suspended for interruption and disregarding the warnings of the Speaker. The Bill was rejected by 223 to 148 votes.

— A terrible accident occurred to the east-going Pacific Coast express whilst near Des Moines on the Fox River, a tributary of the Mississippi. The trestle bridge, which had been washed out of line by the inundations, gave way as the train was crossing, and seven persons were killed and twenty-six others seriously injured.

5. The south-eastern railway station at Dover totally destroyed by a fire, originating in the lamp-room and spreading to the oil tanks.

— After a stormy debate lasting twelve hours, the Italian Chamber of Deputies rejected (by 193 to 185) a vote of confidence in the Marchese de Rudini's newly constituted Cabinet.

— The Khedive formally opened the new railway bridge over the Nile near Cairo, establishing direct rail communication between Upper and Lower Egypt.

6. The Crown Prince of Germany, aged ten years, formally introduced to the German army, reading his commission as lieutenant in the Foot Guards in accordance with long-established precedents.

— At Newmarket the One Thousand Guineas Stakes won by the favourite, Baron Hirsch's *La Flèche* (G. Barrett). Seven started.

— The Marquess of Salisbury, as Grand Master, presided over the Annual Grand Habitation of the Primrose League, held in the Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, and addressed an audience of upwards of 6,000 persons on the dangers threatening Ulster in the event of Home Rule for Ireland being granted.

— Charles W. Mowbray, printer, and David J. Niccoll, registered proprietor of the *Commonweal* newspaper, tried at the Central Criminal Court before the Lord Chief Justice, for inciting to murder the Home Secretary, Mr. Justice Hawkins, and Police-Inspector Kennedy. Mowbray was acquitted, but Niccoll was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

7. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught formally opened the International Horticultural Exhibition at Earl's Court, being the first public appearance of any member of the Royal Family since their bereavement.

8. Archbishop Vaughan formally enthroned at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, as successor to Cardinal Wiseman, in his See of Westminster.

9. A fire at an oyster restaurant in the Haymarket, London, was attended by the loss of the lives of four attendants who were suffocated in the upper part of the building.

9. General Gresser, Prefect of St. Petersburg, and Director-General of the City Police, poisoned by the injection of vitaline, a quack medicine, which caused the puncture to gangrene.

— The American Senate, by forty votes to ten, passed a Bill admitting the Inman steamships, *City of Paris* and *City of New York*, to American registry on the condition of their owners building similar ships in the United States.

10. The Belgian Chamber of Representatives passed, by large majorities, the several clauses of the Scheme of Constitutional Revision, with the exception of those revising the law on contested elections and the representation of minorities.

— A terrible colliery explosion occurred in one of the mines of the North Pacific Coal Company, near Roslyn, Washington Territory, by which forty-eight lives were lost and many others injured.

11. The Earl of Derby, K.G., as Chancellor of the University of London, presided on Presentation Day for the first time since his succession to the office.

— The election for North Hackney resulted in the return of Mr. W. R. Bousfield (C.), who polled 4,460 votes against 3,491 polled by Mr. T. A. Meates (G.L.).

— The Chester Cup won by Mr. C. Perkins' Dare Devil, 4 yrs., 7 st. 5 lbs. (Mullen). The favourite, Colonel North's Il Diablo, burst a blood vessel early in the race. Nine started.

— Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour received a deputation of the London Trades Council and discussed with them the difficulties of enforcing Eight Hours' Labour by statute.

12. A waterspout of unusual size burst over the colliery district of Fünfkirchen (Hungary), and caused great loss of life; the water, pouring down the shafts of several pits among the miners at work in the lower levels, placed many in a perilous position from which they were with difficulty rescued.

— The Capitol Buildings at Santa Fé, New Mexico, completely destroyed by fire.

— A force of armed dervishes coming from the south attacked the village of Serra, about twenty miles north of Waady Halfa, and, having killed forty of the inhabitants, including three women, looted the village.

— Sir C. Euan-Smith arrived at Fez, where he was received with great state by the Sultan of Morocco.

13. In the House of Commons a resolution declaring that the law with regard to illiterate voters should be repealed was adopted by 115 to 50 votes, none of the leaders of the Opposition being present or taking part in the debate.

— The funeral of M. Véry, the keeper of the wine-shop wrecked by the Anarchists, took place at public expense, M. Loubet, the Prime Minister, attending and speaking at the grave.

13. The United States Minister to Italy returned to Rome and resumed diplomatic relations, which had been suspended since the brutal murders of Italian subjects at New Orleans.

— The charter granting the Mayor of Belfast the dignity of Lord Mayor formally promulgated.

14. An Italian Ministry under the presidency of Signor Giolitti formally constituted.

— During a terrific storm of wind and rain, a freight and an express train came into collision on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad at Clever, Ohio, not a single person in either train escaping unhurt, and five being killed on the spot. The loss of property is estimated at 100,000 dollars.

— The Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes (5,000*l.*) won by a complete outsider, Mr. A. Kilsyth's Euclid, 3 yrs., 7 st. 4 lbs. (G. Brown). Twenty-one started.

15. M. Hodister, one of the chief agents of the companies in Central Africa who had been despatched with a trading party to the Upper Congo, attacked by a party of insurgent Arabs conveying slaves. M. Hodister and eleven Europeans were murdered, and another section of the expedition only after great difficulties reached Stanley Falls.

— The General Elections taken throughout Greece resulted in the return of a large majority of the supporters of M. Tricoupis, four members of the Delyannis Cabinet failing to be re-elected.

16. The Persian Government, having declined the offer of the Russian Government, instructed the Bank of Persia to issue a loan of 500,000*l.* in the London Market, the proceeds to be devoted to the payment of the indemnity to the Persian Tobacco Company.

— H.R.H. the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein held the first of two drawing-rooms at Buckingham Palace, on behalf of the Queen, and in the absence of the Princess of Wales.

— The Prussian Landtag abolished the special immunities from personal taxation hitherto enjoyed by the mediatised Princes and Counts of the Empire.

17. The Mississippi River reached the highest point registered at St. Louis since 1844. The sugar plantations in the neighbourhood of New Orleans suffered to some extent, but the rush of water was generally carried off without damage. In the neighbourhood of Omaha the Missouri inundated nearly six hundred miles of country and seriously endangered the great railway bridge near that city.

— Mr. A. J. Balfour in a two days' match at the Princess Club defeated Mr. Morton at tennis by two sets out of three.

18. In the House of Commons the second reading of the Plural Voting (Abolition) Bill negatived by 237 to 189.

18. A body of revolutionists under General Bonilla appeared in the Bay of Honduras, and after cruising about for a short time attacked the town of Puerto Cortez. At the end of a short struggle they took possession of it, having killed about forty soldiers who attempted to defend the principal buildings.

— The Newmarket Stakes (value 4,500*l.*) for three-year-olds (1½ miles) won by Prince Soltykoff's Curio (F. Webb) defeating the favourite, Mr. Rose's St. Damien. Twelve started.

-- The Marquess of Salisbury addressed a large meeting of the Home Counties Associations at St. Leonards on the Ministerial policy and tariff.

19. Deeming's appeal to the Privy Council for a stay of his execution unanimously rejected by that body, assembled under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor, who declared that there was no cause shown for interference with the Colonial Court.

— The Governor of Queensland formally appended the new rules regulating the recruiting of Kanaka labourers for employment on the Queensland sugar plantations.

— A terrible explosion occurred at the dynamite factory of Galdacano, near Bilbao, by which sixteen men and three women lost their lives.

20. The last broad gauge train on the Great Western Railway from Paddington to Penzance left at 10.15 A.M. A large number of officials and others assembled to witness its departure. The subsequent service was partially interrupted west of Exeter, but the complete transformation of the gauge on over 160 miles was effected in little more than thirty-one hours.

— Mr. E. P. Deacon, an American gentleman, tried before the Nice Assizes for the manslaughter of M. Abeille, a French gentleman whom he had found in his wife's room, and had shot with a revolver. Mr. Deacon was acquitted of the more serious charge, but found guilty of shooting with intent to wound, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

— The British Expeditionary Force, after a stubborn engagement, defeated the Jebus and occupied their chief town, Jebuode. The King was taken prisoner, and about twenty chiefs and 400 men were killed.

— The village of Sixpenny Handley, in Cranborne Chase, Dorset, consisting of one long street, almost completely destroyed by a fire, originating in a wheelwright's yard. Upwards of fifty houses were burnt to the ground.

21. The Brazilian war steamer *Solinoes*, which had been despatched to suppress the insurrection in the province of Matto Grosso, struck on the rocks off Cape Polonio, on the Uruguay coast; only five out of a crew of 125 officers and men were saved.

— The entire lumber district of Oswego, New York State, ravaged by a fire which destroyed all the elevators with one exception, and grain and lumber to the value of one million dollars.

23. The Newfoundland Government arrived at an understanding with the Canadian Government, whereby the supply of bait to Canadian fishermen was resumed, and the differential customs removed.

23. Albert Deeming, *alias* Williams, hanged at Melbourne without making any confession as to his guilt with regard to the Rainhill murders.

— The Khedive of Egypt made his first visit to Alexandria, where he was most enthusiastically received by all classes of the population.

— The opening of the “Bourse Centrale du Travail,” erected by the Paris Municipality, was the occasion of a great popular *fête* at which cheers were given for the “Commune” and for the “International.”

24. In the House of Commons the second reading of the Local Government (Ireland) Bill was carried by 339 to 247 votes, and at the evening sitting Dr. Cameron’s resolution in favour of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland was rejected by 265 to 209 votes.

— All the provinces of Algeria suffered severely from an invasion of locusts, which, crossing the Atlas Mountains, advanced steadily to the sea coast, doing incalculable damage to the crops.

25. The *Birthday Gazette* announced that the titles of the Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney had been granted to Prince George of Wales, and that peerages had also been conferred upon Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M.P., and Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

— The Indian Currency Association issued a statement from its headquarters at Simla that the cost of maintaining a silver currency in that country since 1880 had been 800,000,000 rupees, which for any useful purpose might as well have been thrown into the sea.

— The reappearance of the diamond-backed moth signalled at Pocklington, in Yorkshire, and on some farms in South Northumberland.

26. The fiftieth anniversary or golden wedding day of the King and Queen of Denmark celebrated at Copenhagen with great rejoicing. The Czar and Czarina, the Prince and Princess of Wales (who did not take part in the festivities), the King of Greece, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, and other representatives of the Royal Family assembled at Copenhagen for the occasion. The festivities were prolonged for a whole week.

— A severe outbreak of cholera took place at Srinagar, in Cashmere, upwards of 2,450 deaths occurring in twenty-four days, whilst at the same time a fire destroyed 2,000 houses in the place.

— The Government appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the plague of field voles, which were devastating large tracts of land, especially in the Scotch Lowlands.

27. The sale of the first portion of the wines exported to London from Portugal by Count Burnay, estimated at 10,000 pipes, having lasted four days, realised upwards of 270,000*l*.

— A serious railway collision took place close to Birmingham station, where the various lines converge. A Midland express train crossing the lines in front of a North Western express was struck diagonally, and several carriages thrown off the line. One passenger was killed, and several severely shaken and injured.

27. The new Italian Ministry, under Signor Giolitti, in consequence of the want of support given by the Chamber, tendered their resignation, which the King declined to accept.

— A destructive cyclone, travelling in a north-easterly direction, struck Kansas city, destroying nearly every building in its line from one end of the town to the other. The opera house, four newspaper offices, and some of the most important buildings were wrecked, and both in Kansas city and in the neighbouring district nearly fifty lives were lost, and many were seriously injured.

28. An abnormal heat wave passed over Central Europe, England only slightly feeling its effects. In Paris the temperature rose to 87 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade; and at Berlin to 95 deg.—the highest recorded temperature since July 1865.

— A letter from Bishop Hirth, Vicar-Apostolic of Uganda, reached Europe, complaining of the hostility of the Protestant natives under Captain Lugard, to the Catholic natives protected by France, and to the Catholic missionaries.

30. In the House of Commons the second reading of the National Education (Ireland) Bill agreed to, after a dilatory amendment by Mr. Knox had been negatived by 153 to 52 votes.

— Mr. Henry de Vere Vane, eldest son of Sir Henry Morgan Vane, established, before the Lords Committee for Privileges, his claim to the Barony of Barnard, carrying with it Raby Castle and an estate valued at 60,000*l.* per annum, under the will of the late Duke of Cleveland.

— Sir Francis H. Jeune promoted to be President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, and Mr. John Gorell Barnes, Q.C., to be a judge of the same, in succession to Sir Charles Butt, deceased.

31. In the House of Commons the motion to adjourn over the Derby Day defeated by 158 to 144 votes.

— Mr. Gladstone, in anticipation of the dissolution of Parliament, addressed a meeting of the London Liberal and Radical Union at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, in a long speech upon the programme to be adopted at the ensuing elections.

— A fire broke out in the Birkenberg Silver Mines, the richest and most extensive in Austria-Hungary, at a time when 807 men were at work in the shaft; of these 475 only escaped alive, some of whom were seriously burnt and injured.

JUNE.

1. The Derby Stakes at Epsom won by a complete outsider, Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo, by Wisdom—Manceuvre (Allsop) defeating the favourite, Baron Hirsch's La Flèche, by three-quarters of a length. Thirteen ran. Betting at starting, 40 to 1 against Sir Hugo.

— The House of Commons, after several ineffectual attempts to "make a House," adjourned at 4 p.m.

1. By the intervention of the Bishop of Durham, the long-protracted strike amongst the South Durham coal hewers and pitmen, which had produced great distress, brought to a conclusion—both masters and men agreeing to a compromise on the terms of the reduced wages.

2. The betrothal of the Princess Marie of Edinburgh to the Crown Prince of Roumania (Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern) officially announced.

— In the case of *Walter v. Steinkopff* (the *Times v. the St. James's Gazette*) Mr. Justice North decided that there was a limited copyright in news, not the less so because the information might refer to the events of the day.

3. The news of the occupation by the English of the islands of Aldalva, Assomption, and Cosmo Ledo (known also as the Gloriosa Islands) caused a considerable excitement at Paris, the French claiming them as dependencies of Mauritius, which were not ceded with that island in 1814.

— An important discovery of dynamite made by the Paris police in the Pantin district. Upwards of 140 cartridges—the majority of those stolen some weeks previously—were found under arches of the Eastern Railway.

— The Oaks Stakes at Epsom won by the favourite, Baron Hirsch's *La Flèche*, by St. Simon. Rider, G. Barrett. Seven started.

4. Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet, resigned his office in view of the approaching Presidential election.

5. A thunderstorm of unusual violence burst over Oil City, Pennsylvania, where the streams and rivers had been swollen by a month's almost incessant rain, causing serious inundations. Suddenly a terrific explosion occurred, and the flow waters, covered with oil, caught fire and the flames swept through the city. Upwards of 200 persons were hurt or trampled to death in the panic which ensued. And the damage, from Oil City to Titnville, eighteen miles, was estimated at several millions of dollars.

6. A national *fête* of more than usual magnificence opened at Budapest in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Francis Joseph as King of Hungary.

— The Co-operation Congress met at Rochdale under the presidency of Mr. J. T. W. Mitchell, Chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

— The President of the French Republic, visiting the Eastern Provinces, was most enthusiastically received at Nancy by all classes of the population, the Grand Duke Constantine taking the occasion to pay his respects.

7. Without the least warning the great volcano of Gunona Awa, on the north-west of the island of Great Sangir, midway between the Celeber and Philippian, broke into violent eruption. Hundreds of people working in various parts of the island were killed by the falling stones and ashes, whilst on the slopes of the mountain everything was destroyed by the stream of lava, and upwards of two thousand people were supposed to have perished.

— The long-postponed visit of the Czar to the German Emperor took place at Kiel, where the former arrived from Copenhagen on his return voyage to Cronstadt, and spent the day in the company of his host.

7. Mount Vesuvius, which had shown symptoms of activity for some days, suddenly threw up large masses of lava into the Atrio di Cavallo ravine, and earthquake shocks were felt in the adjoining hamlets.

— The first sod of the Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Railway (or East to West Railway) turned by Mrs. Wm. Arkwright, whose husband was great-grandson of the inventor of the spinning jenny. The East and West Railway starting from Warrington on the Manchester Ship Canal was to traverse the Chesterfield coal field and to the collieries, finding an outlet on the Lincolnshire coast at Sutton, where extensive docks were to be built.

8. The New Oriental Bank, founded in 1884 on the ruins of the Oriental Bank Corporation, suspended payment in consequence of the great depreciation of silver. The liabilities amounted to about seven and a half millions sterling, with estimated assets of eight millions.

— The Barrow Flax and Jute Works almost completely destroyed by a fire due, it was supposed, to spontaneous combustion, the works being closed for the holidays at the time of the fire.

— The International Miners' Congress, attended by delegates from Germany, France, and Belgium, representing 500,000 English and 400,000 foreign miners, met in London under the presidency of Mr. T. Burt, M.P. The chief subject under discussion was the eight hours' question, the English delegates declining to apply the limit from "bank to bank," or to support the proposal to assimilate by law the hours of underground and surface work.

9. At Esholt Junction, near Bradford, a collision took place between a Midland Railway train from Leeds and another from Rugby, both travelling at a high rate of speed. The latter had not cleared the points when the former dashed into the hind carriages, overturning and splintering them and causing the death of five passengers and severe injuries to many others.

— A memorial of General C. Gordon, executed by Mr. Onslow Ford, A.R.A., at the expense of the corps of Royal Engineers, placed in Westminster Abbey.

— Mr. P. Cowell, of Trinity College and Eton, a first cousin of Miss M. Fawcett, declared Senior Wrangler of his year.

10. After a few preliminary skirmishes, the Republican Convention at Minneapolis, on the first ballot, nominated President Harrison for re-election by 535 votes—Mr. Blaine and Mr. M'Kinley each receiving 182. Mr. Whitelaw Reid was subsequently chosen without ballot as the party candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

— Serious disturbances took place in the streets of Barcelona, involving a general suspension of business. The Civil Governor and several of the police having been wounded, the assistance of the military was invoked and the city placed under martial law.

— Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria who had come on a visit to England received in state by the Lord Mayor of London.

— The German expedition in East Africa, under Baron Von Bülow, met with a severe check near Moshi, and were forced to retreat to Kilima Njaro with the loss of their leader and several men.

11. The British East Africa Company decided to abandon its establishment at Uganda under the command of Captain Lugard.

— The Duke of Devonshire officially inaugurated his election as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Honorary degrees were subsequently conferred upon H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Viscount Cranbrook, Sir Henry James, Mr. John Morley, Mr. J. Chamberlain, &c.

— The Committee under Mr. Pelham, appointed to inquire into the New Forest rifle range, recommended that a site should, if possible, be found elsewhere than in proximity to such frequented scenery.

12. The Grand Prix de Paris won by M. Edouard Blanc's Rucil (Lane) defeating the favourite, Baron Schickler's Fra Angelico. No English horses started. Ten ran.

13. Mr. Justice A. L. Smith appointed Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in the place of the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, resigned.

— In the House of Lords the Agricultural Holdings Bill, after a protest from the Duke of Richmond, was read a second time without a division.

— In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour made a statement announcing the impending dissolution of Parliament.

— The vegetable, fruit and flower sections of the London Central Markets, Smithfield, formally opened by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, who attended in state. This market, which cost 70,000*l.* in addition to the site, completed series of markets erected by the Corporation since 1875 at a cost of 1,800,000*l.*

-- The Portuguese Government, having declined to ratify the convention made with foreign bondholders, notified that one-third of the amount due for interest would only be paid on the external stock pending further arrangements.

14. The General Elections held throughout Belgium for the Constituent Chambers, called to revise the existing constitution, resulted in important gains for the Liberals, who recovered their former majority in Brussels.

— A British steamer laden with petroleum, lying outside Blaye on the river Gironde, blew up, causing the loss of fifteen lives; and an equally disastrous explosion took place at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, in the shell-house of the naval magazine.

— A workmen's train from Enfield ran into another workmen's train in the tunnel approaching Bishopsgate station of the Great Eastern Railway. Both trains were crowded with men, and the shock was terrific, telescoping the two rear carriages. Four men were killed, and upwards of fifty seriously injured.

15. A bridge over the Licking River (Kentucky), connecting the towns of Covington and Newport, suddenly collapsed, and all the men employed, about forty, together with two members of the firm of Messrs. Baird, the contractors, were killed.

— The freshet of the Lower Mississippi reached the highest point ever known, and the water at New Orleans was eighteen inches above the highest

record. The levee below New Orleans gave way in three places, causing a general inundation of the surrounding country.

15. Lord Hannen and Sir John Thompson, K.C.M.G., appointed as arbitrators on the part of Great Britain on the Behring Sea Fisheries Arbitration Commission.

— A furious tornado passed over the State of Minnesota and the Canadian provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Sherburne on the Minnesota Lake, Stroye near Montreal, and Upton near Ottawa were completely wrecked, and a train in passing was swept over by the wind, and several persons killed or injured.

16. Mr. Gladstone received a deputation of the London Trades Council, but declined to give his support to a compulsory Eight Hours' Bill.

— After a series of engagements, extending over several consecutive days, the Government troops in Venezuela were finally defeated and dispersed by the insurgents, and President Palacio resigned in favour of Dr. Villegas, the President of the Federal Council.

— The blockade of Dahomey by the French troops notified to the European powers.

— By an Imperial Ukase the prohibition on export of all cereals from Russia formally withdrawn.

17. At the Ascot race meeting, which was not attended by members of the Royal Family, the principal events were :—

Ascot Stakes.—Mr. E. Lover's Billow, 4 yrs., 6 st. 7 lb. (A. Watts). Ten started.

Gold Vase.—Mr. D. Baird's Martagon, 5 yrs., 9 st. 4 lb. (J. Watts). Five started.

Prince of Wales's Stakes.—Baron Hirsch's Watercress, 3 yrs., 8st. 5 lb. (G. Barrett). Twelve started.

Royal Hunt Cup.—Mr. M'Calmont's Suspender, 3 yrs., 7 st. 10 lb. (G. Chaloner). Twenty-five started.

Coronation Stakes.—Col. North's Lady Hermit, 3 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb. (M. Cannon). Eight started.

Gold Cup.—Lord Rosslyn's Buccaneer, 4 yrs., 9 st. (G. Barrett). Two started.

St. James's Palace Stakes.—Mr. H. Milner's St. Angelo, 3 yrs., 9 st. (F. Webb). Four started.

Alexandra Plate.—Duke of Westminster's Blue Green, 5 yrs., 9 st. 6 lb. (defeating Watercress and Sir Hugo) (G. Barrett). Three started.

Wokingham Stakes.—Mr. Dan. Cooper's Hildbert, 4 yrs., 6 st. 6 lb. (Bradford). Twenty-five started.

— The "Ulster Convention," attended by delegates of the Protestants of all parts of Ireland, and by large numbers of supporters, opened at Belfast under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn.

18. Prince Bismarck on his way to Vienna to attend his son's wedding stopped at Dresden, where he received a remarkable ovation from the inhabitants, upwards of 14,000 taking part in the torchlight procession in his honour.

18. Mr. Gladstone attended a gathering of Nonconformist ministers and laymen at the house of Rev. Guinness Rogers, for the purpose of explaining his views with reference to the protest of the Ulster Protestants.

20. The Prince of Wales and Duke of York attended the opening of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Warwick—their first appearance at any public ceremony since their bereavement.

— The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Potsdam on a visit to the German Emperor and Empress. The people, who had assembled in large numbers, gave the royal visitors an enthusiastic reception.

— A Russian imperial decree promulgated at Astrakhan, emancipating the Kalmucks from Asiatic serfdom and villeinage, to which for centuries they had been subject under their native Khans.

21. The marriage of Count Herbert Bismarck to the Countess Margaret Hoys, at the Evangelical Church in Vienna, made the occasion of an enthusiastic reception to Prince Bismarck from the Viennese.

— The telegraph operators throughout Spain struck work on account of the amalgamation of the telegraph and postal services. At Madrid, military operators were obtainable, but telegraphic communication with the provinces was suspended for three days.

22. The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava installed with much quaint ceremonial as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and 150th successor of Godwin, Earl of Kent. The Court of Shepway, at which the ceremony took place, was held at the Bredenstone, the ruin of a Roman pharos, on the summit of the western heights above Dover.

— At the Oxford Commemoration, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the French Ambassador, M. Waddington, the Thakore of Goudal, Mr. Flinders Petrie, Professor Caird, and the five principal Professors of Trinity College, Dublin.

— Mr. David Lewis, a clothier and general merchant of Liverpool, who died in Dec. 1885, bequeathed a sum of upwards of 200,000*l.* to his executors, Mr. B. W. Levy, of London, and Mr. George I. Cohen, of Sydney, N.S.W., without any conditions or restrictions. In compliance, however, with the known wishes of Mr. Lewis, the executors proposed to devote the sum, which would in course of time amount to 350,000*l.*, to the poor of Liverpool and Manchester.

— The United States revenue cutter *Corion* seized the British (Canadian) steamer *Coquittam* and twenty-five sealers at Port Etchen, Prince William Sound, for an infraction of the Alaska waters.

23. The Democratic Convention assembled at Chicago at the first balloting nominated Mr. Grover Cleveland as its candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Cleveland polling 617½ votes, Mr. Hill (of New York) 115, whilst 171 were divided amongst other candidates. Mr. Stevenson (Illinois) was nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

— Mr. Gladstone's election address to the voters of Midlothian appeared, dealing almost exclusively with the Irish question.

— Ravachol, tried for the murder of the Hermit of Chambles and other crimes, found guilty at Montbrison and sentenced to death.

23. For twenty-four hours a hurricane raged over North Germany, doing enormous damage to the shipping at Bremen and Hamburg, and to the trees and buildings of Berlin and other places.

24. The Governor of Samarcand issued a warning to travellers that cholera had broken out in an epidemic form in that region.

— A serious landslip occurred between the Monte Sarso and Marzabotto stations of the Bologna and Florence Railway. A score of houses on the mountain were swept away, a whole slice of the mountain breaking away from the main mass. Seven persons were killed, and about twenty of the poorer classes injured.

— At the Theatre Royal, Birkenhead, soon after the audience had left the building, it was discovered that a fire had broken out among the properties behind the stage. The fire, however, spread rapidly, and the theatre was completely gutted.

25. As Mr. Gladstone was driving through the densely crowded streets of Chester a woman threw a hard gingerbread nut, striking him on the eye and causing much pain. Mr. Gladstone, however, was able to speak at some length in support of the Liberal candidate.

— The annual cricket match between Winchester and Eton played at the former place, with the following result :—

WINCHESTER.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. J. R. Mason, c Hoare, b Rose	147	b Forbes	71
Mr. G. B. Stephens, b Hoare	16	run out	49
Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, lbw, b Hoare	16	st Grenfell, b Rose	88
Mr. L. O. Micklem, c Grenfell, b Forbes	11	c and b Lane-Fox	25
Mr. C. W. Turner, c Forbes, b Lane-Fox	3		
Mr. E. R. Morres, c Grenfell, b Lane-Fox	0		
Mr. R. C. Lane, b Hoare	7		
Mr. G. W. Jackson, b Hoare	16	not out	12
Mr. H. J. Wigram, c Forbes, b Hoare	7		
Mr. G. H. Gibson, lbw, b Rose	8		
Mr. R. P. Lewis, not out	2		
B, 3 ; l-b, 1	4	B, 3 ; l-b, 3 ; w, 2 ; n-b, 3	11
	287		*251

ETON.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. R. A. Studd, c Lewis, b Mason	4	c Lane, b Mason	17
Mr. V. R. Hoare, c Turner, b Morres	58	b Mason	68
Mr. G. E. Bromley-Martin, c Lane, b Mason	88	run out	5
Mr. C. C. Pilkington, c Jackson, b Mason	14	c L.-Gower, b Morres	69
Mr. E. Lane-Fox, c and b Leveson-Gower	26	c Mason, b Wigram	30
Mr. D. H. Forbes, c Mason, b L.-Gower	23	c Micklem, b L.-Gower	11
Mr. R. H. Mitchell, b Mason	1	b Mason	8
Mr. A. M. Grenfell, st Lewis, b L.-Gower	4	c Gibson, b L.-Gower	10
Mr. H. R. Lee, c Mason, b L.-Gower	12	c Jackson, b L.-Gower	5
Mr. B. T. Rose, not out	2	b Mason	0
Mr. H. G. Robertson, c Lane, b L.-Gower	1	not out	0
B, 3 ; w, 1	4	B, 2 ; l-b, 1 ; w, 1	4
	182		222

* Innings declared closed.

27. The Marquess of Salisbury, as Prime Minister, issued an address to "the Electors of the United Kingdom," in which he appealed for their support, with a record of the acts of the Ministry and its progressive home policy.

— The Queen visited Aldershot, and after laying the foundation-stone of a new church, was present at a march-past of nearly 10,000 men of all arms.

— The King of Roumania, accompanied by his son, the Prince of Hohenzollern, having been met at Calais by the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Dover, and reached Buckingham Palace on a visit to the Queen; his son being the guest of the Duke of Edinburgh at Clarence House.

— The House of Lords sitting as a Committee for Privileges, decided that Mr. J. Chetwood Chetwood-Aiken, of Stoke Bishop in Gloucester, had failed to establish his claim to the title of Baron de Wahula in the peerage of England; the Earl of Selbourne holding that the petitioner had also failed to show there ever was such a peerage as that he claimed.

28. Parliament prorogued by Royal Commission, and dissolved by proclamation shortly afterwards, the new writs being made returnable on 4th August.

— Serious warning given by the official North German Gazette to Prince Bismarck, that unless his open attacks against the German Government and his revelation of official secrets ceased, measures would be taken to enforce his silence.

— Lord Rosebery formally resigned the Chairmanship of the London County Council.

29. At the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, a balloon ascent was made by Captain Dale, his son and two friends. On reaching an altitude of about 600 feet, a large rent appeared in the silk, and the gas escaping, the car fell heavily to the ground, causing the almost immediate death of Captain Dale, and seriously injuring the other occupants.

— The Norwegian Ministry tendered its resignation in consequence of the King's refusal to sanction the resolution of the Storting in regard to the establishment of separate Norwegian consulates.

— The President of the United States appointed Mr. J. W. Foster, of Indiana, Secretary of State in succession to Mr. Blaine, and the Senate at once confirmed the nomination.

30. A serious epidemic of scarlet fever, of a modified type, prevalent throughout London; the Metropolitan Asylums Board having more than 2,000 cases under treatment, and all the wards of the Fever Hospital overcrowded.

— Mr. Gladstone opened his fourth electoral campaign in Midlothian by a speech lasting over an hour, delivered to a vast audience in the Music Hall, Edinburgh.

JULY.

1. The members of the Madrid Stock Exchange refused, in consequence of the new taxes on Bourse transactions, to transact any business. After a day's interval, the Minister of the Interior having promised to suspend temporarily the operation of the tax, business was resumed.

— The Inman steamer *City of Chicago* from New York went ashore in a fog on a rock inside the Old Head of Kinsale. The passengers and mails were safely put on shore in the ship's boats, the tugs having been unable to reach the ship. After remaining nearly a week on the rocks, the steamer broke up amidship and became a total loss.

— The General Elections throughout Great Britain opened with the unopposed return of Lord Randolph Churchill for South Paddington.

2. The vacancy on the London County Council for Central Finsbury, caused by the retirement of Mr. Bowen Rowlands (Prog.), filled by the election of Dr. Blake Odgers (Prog.) by a large majority over the combined "moderate" vote.

— The Inter-University cricket match, after an exciting three days' struggle, ended in the victory of Oxford by five wickets. The following was the score :—

OXFORD.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Mr. L. C. H. Palairer, c Gay, b Jackson	.	0	not out	.	71
Mr. R. T. Jones, lbw, b Streatfeild	.	0	run out	.	4
Mr. C. B. Fry, c Gay, b Jackson	.	44	b Jackson	.	27
Mr. M. R. Jardine, b Streatfeild	.	140	c Gay, b Jackson	.	89
Mr. F. A. Phillips, c J. Douglas, b Davenport	.	10	c Wells, b Jackson	.	0
Mr. T. B. Case, c and b Jackson	.	29	not out	.	1
Mr. V. T. Hill, c Hill, b Wells	.	114			
Mr. J. B. Wood, c Hill, b Streatfeild	.	5			
Mr. W. H. Brain, c Gay, b Jackson	.	2			
Mr. T. S. B. Wilson, b Streatfeild	.	8			
Mr. G. F. H. Berkeley, not out	.	1	b Jackson	.	38
B, 10; l-b, 1; n-b, 1	.	12	B, 4; l-b, 1; w, 2.	.	7
		<hr/> 865			<hr/> 187

CAMBRIDGE.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Mr. R. N. Douglas, b Wood	.	2	b Wilson	.	51
Mr. J. Douglas, c Jardine, b Berkeley	.	13	b Wilson	.	18
Mr. G. J. V. Weigall, not out	.	63	c Brain, b Palairer	.	25
Mr. P. H. Latham, b Wood	.	5	c Berkeley, b Wood	.	69
Mr. D. L. A. Jephson, b Berkeley	.	8	lbw, b Wood	.	5
Mr. A. J. L. Hill, run out	.	6	not out	.	12
Mr. F. S. Jackson, run out	.	34	b Berkeley	.	85
Mr. E. C. Streatfeild, b Berkeley	.	8	c Palairer, b Berkeley	.	116
Mr. C. M. Wells, run out	.	0	c Hill, b Wilson	.	29
Mr. L. H. Gay, b Wood	.	2	c Jardine, b Wood	.	4
Mr. H. Bromley-Davenport, b Berkeley	.	11	c Jardine, b Wood	.	8
B, 11; l-b, 1; n-b, 1	.	13	B, 15; l-b, 2; w, 4	.	21
		<hr/> 160			<hr/> 388

2. In consequence of a new tax imposed by the Madrid Municipality the costermongers of the capital struck and organised noisy processions. After several conflicts with the police and soldiers the Alcalde ordered a notice to be issued withdrawing the tax.

4. The lighting of Rome by electricity, conveyed from Tivoli, twenty-five miles distant, inaugurated in the presence of the Minister of Public Works.

— Cholera appeared at Saratoff, one of the famine-stricken provinces of Russia, as well as in Samara and many towns of Trans-Caucasia.

— At Wimbledon, Mr. W. Baddeley retained the Lawn-Tennis Championship, by three sets to one, his opponent in the last match being Mr. Pym.

5. The tercentenary festival of Trinity College, Dublin, inaugurated by a public procession from the College to St. Patrick's Cathedral, and attended by the most distinguished of its graduates, and by representatives of the English and Scotch, and nearly all foreign universities, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and many distinguished Irishmen from the various British dependencies.

6. A fierce struggle, arising out of a strike and lock-out, occurred at the Carnegie Ironworks at Homestead, Pennsylvania. The sheriff's deputies, having been called in to protect the property, retired in the presence of the strikers, and 200 private police were despatched from Pittsburg in boats. The workmen opposed their landing, and in the fight which ensued upwards of twenty-five men were killed, and more than one hundred very seriously injured. "Pinkerton's" men, as the private force were called, finally surrendered to the strikers, and were brought on shore and their barges burnt.

— A striking demonstration made at Christiania in favour of King Oscar and in support of his refusal to endorse the proposal for separate consulates for Norway.

— The French Government recognised the existence of a choleraic epidemic in the villages round Paris, where 200 deaths ascribable thereto had been registered in the previous fortnight.

7. The Henley Regatta, extending over three days, brought together an unusually large number of competitors in the trial heats. The final results were :—

Grand Challenge Cup, for eight oars. Leander beat Thames Rowing Club, 3 lengths.

Wyfold Challenge Cup, for four oars. Molesey Boat Club beat Trinity College, Dublin, foul.

Ladies' Challenge Plate, for eight oars. 1st Trinity, Cambridge, beat 3rd Trinity, Cambridge, 3 lengths.

Stewards' Challenge Cup, for four oars. Royal Chester Rowing Club beat Thames Rowing Club, $\frac{1}{4}$ length.

Diamond Sculls. J. K. Ooms, Neptunus Club, Amsterdam, beat S. M. Boyd, Trinity College, Dublin, 12 lengths.

Thames Challenge Cup, for eight oars. Jesus College, Cambridge, beat Trinity College, Dublin, 4 lengths.

Visitors' Challenge Cup, for four oars. 3rd Trinity, Cambridge, beat Queen's College, Oxford, 6 lengths.

Silver Goblets. V. Nickalls and W. A. L. Fletcher, Oxford University Boat Club, beat F. E. C. Clarke and S. D. Muttelbury, Thames Rowing Club, 5 lengths.

7. The French warclad *Hoche*, whilst crossing the Marseilles roadstead, struck the mail steamer *Maréchal Canrobert* amidships. The captain of the latter fastened his vessel to the ironclad until all his passengers were transferred, and then cutting the hawser, the steamer sunk twelve minutes after the collision, having been cut nearly in two.

8. A fire, which lasted about eighteen hours, laid in ruins the greater part of St. John's, the capital of Newfoundland. The Government offices, the Protestant Cathedral, erected at a cost of 100,000*l.*, and a number of wharves and buildings, to the value of 6,000,000 *dols.*, were destroyed, and upwards of 3,000 persons made homeless.

— Almost simultaneously the town of Christiansand was ravaged by a fire, which destroyed the Branch Bank of Norway, the Commercial Schools, and many of the principal public buildings, causing damage to the extent of seven millions of kroner.

9. One of the largest steamers on the Lake of Geneva blew up whilst the passengers were disembarking at Ouchy, and twenty-three persons were scalded to death by the escape of steam.

— The Harrow and Eton cricket match closed early on the second day, with the victory of the former by 64 runs. The following was the score :—

HARROW.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Mr. M. Y. Barlow (Capt.), b Forbes	.	0	b Cobbold	.	4
Mr. B. N. Bosworth-Smith, b Hoare	.	12	b Forbes	.	31
Mr. J. T. Ferris, b Forbes	.	0	b Forbes	.	3
Mr. A. I. Paine, b Forbes	.	13	b Forbes	.	0
Mr. F. G. Clayton, b Lane-Fox	.	29	c Bircham, b Cobbold	.	6
Mr. E. A. Philcox, b Cobbold	.	41	c and b Lane-Fox	.	4
Mr. K. A. Woodward, b Lane-Fox	.	43	b Lane-Fox	.	0
Mr. A. M. Porter, c Lane-Fox, b Cobbold	.	0	b Hoare	.	18
Mr. C. S. Rome, c Robertson, b Pilkington	.	27	b Lane-Fox	.	19
Mr. A. A. Torrens, not out	.	10	not out	.	14
Mr. C. J. L. Rudd, b Hoare	.	11	c Studd, b Lane-Fox	.	0
B, 21 ; l-b, 5 ; n-b, 2	.	28	B, 11 ; l-b, 6	.	17
<hr/>			<hr/>		
214			116		

ETON.

First Innings.			Second Innings.		
Mr. R. A. Studd, c and b Philcox	.	17	run out	.	0
Mr. V. R. Hoare, c Porter, b Rudd	.	1	lbw, b Rudd	.	9
Mr. G. E. Bromley-Martin, c and b Rome.	.	68	b Rome	.	10
Mr. C. C. Pilkington, c and b Philcox.	.	2	b Rome	.	0
Mr. E. Lane-Fox, b Paine	.	1	b Rudd	.	2
Mr. D. H. Forbes (Capt.), b Torrens	.	18	not out	.	60
Mr. P. W. Cobbold, b Rome	.	18	run out	.	0
Mr. A. M. Grenfell, b Rudd	.	6	c and b Paine	.	8
Mr. H. Bircham, b Rudd	.	0	run out	.	19
Mr. H. R. Lee, not out	.	0	lbw, b Rudd	.	9
Mr. H. G. Robertson, b Rudd	.	0	c Rudd, b Rome.	.	0
B, 8 ; l-b, 3 ; w, 2	.	18	L-b, 5	.	5
<hr/>			<hr/>		
144			122		

10. At Saratoff the populace, infuriated by the rumour that cholera patients were being buried alive, attacked the police office, the houses of several police inspectors and doctors, and finally the temporary cholera hospitals, whence they dragged seventeen patients, killing two of the attendants. The troops were at length sent for, but several of the rioters were shot before order was restored. A similar outbreak had taken place at Astrakhan a few days previously.

11. Ravachol, the Anarchist, guillotined at Montbrison for the murder of the Hermit of Chambles. He made no sign of repentance, and expressed no regret.

— In consequence of an adverse vote upon the management of the campaign in Sénégal, the French Minister of Marine and Colonies, M. Godefroy Cavaignac, was forced to resign.

— In view of the troubles at the Homestead ironworks, and of the inability of the sheriff to restore order, the Governor of Pennsylvania ordered three brigades of the State militia—about 8,000 men—under arms to assemble at Pittsburg.

12. The village of Le Fayet and the large hotel at the sulphur springs of St. Gervais, between Geneva and Chamonix, almost wholly swept away by a sudden rush of water through the gorge of Bon Nant. The lower end of the glacier of Bionnassay, one of those descending from Mont Blanc, had apparently been detached by the heat, and had fallen into the torrent beneath, carrying with it the greater portion of the village of Bionnay. The dam thus formed kept back the stream for some time, but ultimately gave way with disastrous results. Seventy-five persons in the hotel, and at least fifty villagers of Le Fayet, lost their lives.

— At the meeting of the London County Council, Mr. John Hutton, Vice-Chairman, elected Chairman in the place of Lord Rosebery, resigned.

— Sir C. Euan Smith withdrew from Fez ; further negotiations became impossible, the Sultan having offered the Minister 30,000*l.* to sign a treaty drawn up in the interest of the former.

13. Mount Etna, after a long period of repose, gave symptoms of great activity. A new crater was formed, from which eighteen streams of lava descended, destroying vineyards and gardens, especially on the sides towards Belpasso, Pedara and Nicolosi.

— In the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Stewart's Silver Bill was defeated by 163 to 129, disposing of free coinage for the session.

— A strike occurred among the miners in the Cœur d'Alene (Idaho), the unionists attacking the buildings and non-unionist workmen, of whom at least a dozen were killed. They then tore up the railway line for the distance of 1,000 yards, blew up the bridge to prevent the arrival of the troops, and cut all the telegraph wires. The Governor proclaimed the Shoshone county in a state of rebellion, and requested the aid of both Federal troops and militia.

14. The national *fête* of the French Republic passed off without incident. A large review of the Paris garrison was held in the Bois de Boulogne, and

at night the new church of the Socié Cœur on Montmartre was illuminated by an enormous cross, which provoked protests from the anti-Catholics.

14. Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Q.C., M.P., of the North-eastern Circuit, appointed to the judgeship of the Queen's Bench Division, vacated by the elevation of Mr. Justice A. L. Smith to the Court of Appeal.

— The Duke of Connaught visited Liverpool to inaugurate the new waterworks, by which the city was provided with a water supply from Lake Vynwy, formed near the source of the Severn, and conveyed by an aqueduct seventy miles in length, of which Mr. Geo. F. Deacon was the architect and engineer.

15. At Sandown Park meeting the Eclipse Stakes of 10,000*l.* won by the Duke of Westminster's Orme, 3 yrs., 9 st. 1 lb. (G. Barrett), after a sharp race, defeating Mr. Houldsworth's Orvieto by a neck. Seven started.

— The Orient Express, after leaving Breslau, met with a serious accident whilst crossing the river Neisse, near Löwen. By the breaking of a decayed beam one of the locomotives was thrown off the line, and with the tender, luggage van, and mail van, fell down the embankment. A goods train coming in the opposite direction came into collision with the express with such force that its engine and seven trucks were thrown off the line. Half-a-dozen officials were severely injured, but the passengers escaped with a rough shaking.

16. The prosecution of M. Wilson (M. Grévy's son-in-law), for corrupt practices at a municipal election at Loches, ended in his being condemned to the nominal fine of 1,000 francs for employing too many agents.

— The Portuguese Government having refused to pay the contractor for the Lisbon Harbour Works otherwise than in paper money, the works were suspended, and the workmen discharged—the contractor forfeiting a deposit of 110,000*l.*

18. The Pope's encyclical on the discovery of the New World by Columbus issued—in which, after estimating the latter's character and reviewing his life, the Pope ordered the anniversary of Columbus' landing on the island of Guanahani (Oct. 12) to be observed.

— The Cape of Good Hope House of Assembly passed by forty-five to twenty votes a new Reform Bill, raising the qualification of electors from 25*l.* to 75*l.* occupation, and disfranchising all illiterate voters except those already on the register.

— The State trial at Sofia, after lasting ten days, ended in the condemnation of twelve of the prisoners to varying terms of imprisonment, and five of them to death, for conspiring to murder Prince Ferdinand and his Minister, M. Stambouloff, and for plotting the overthrow of the existing Government.

19. The returns of members to the new House of Commons completed (with the exception of that for Orkney and Shetland), and showed a decided defeat of Lord Salisbury's supporters—the numbers being:—

Gladstonian Liberals,	271	} 356, against	{	Conservatives,	268	} 314.
Labour members,	4			Liberal Unionists,	46	
Irish Nationalists,	72					
Parnellites,	9					

19. Mr. Charles Harrison, the nominee of the Progressists, elected Vice-Chairman of the London County Council by seventy-one to twenty-eight votes.

— Serious gales raged on the coast, especially in the Irish Sea. Several vessels foundered, and others were severely damaged. Three men of the Liverpool lifeboat were drowned in rescuing the crew of a ship wrecked on the Mersey bar.

20. A serious accident occurred at the Bendorff slate quarry near Ross-carbery, Co. Cork, in consequence of a large mass of rock giving way, by which eight men were crushed to death.

— The Arabs of the Upper Congo (Nyangwe) revolted against the Congo Free State, cutting off communication with the more important Belgian colonies.

— The United States troops, which were sent to the Cœur d'Alene (Idaho) mining district, having captured about 300 miners and handed them over to the civil authorities, were gradually withdrawn, and peace restored.

22. Two sorters of the General Post Office, described as the Chairman and Secretary of the "Fawcett Association," dismissed for endeavouring to extract promises from Parliamentary candidates for a Committee of Inquiry.

23. The meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley concluded after a fortnight of variable weather which often interfered with the shooting. By a new arrangement the Queen's and other prizes limited to volunteers were shot for during the last week of the meeting.

PRIZES.

Prizes.	Distance.	Highest possible score.	Winner.
Queen's (Martini-Hry.)— 1st stage }	200, 500, 600	105	{ Pte. Harris, 2nd V.B. M'ch'st'r (N.R.A. Bronze Medal and Badge) 98
2nd stage	500, 600	125	{ Major Pollock, 3rd Renfrew (N.R.A. Silver Medal)
3rd stage	800, 900	100	{ Major Pollock, 3rd Renfrew (N.R.A. Gold Medal and £250) 1st stge. 2nd stge. 3rd stge. 93 108 76 277
Prince of Wales's (Mar- tini-Henry) }	200, 600	110	{ Lieut. Dalglish, 3rd Lanark 94
St. George's Vase and Cup (Martini-Henry) . . }	—	35	{ Pte. Gray, 1st Norfolk . 35
Alexandra (Martini-Hy.)	500, 600	70	{ Pte. M'Lean, 2nd Q.R.V.B. . 67
Albert Cup and Jewel (any rifle) }	900, 1,000	175	{ Capt. Edge, 4th V.R. Derby 169
Secretary of State for War (Martini Bch.-Loader) }	800, 900	70	{ S. Sergt. Worth, 1st Glostr. Engineers 66
Curtis and Harvey (any rifle) }	900, 1,000	150	{ Pte. M. Boyd, 1st V.B.R.S. Fusiliers 141
Duke of Cambridge (Mar- tini Breech-Loader) . }	900, 1,000	100	{ Pte. Paterson, 1st V.B. Gor- don Highlanders . . 96
Waldegrave (any rifle) .	800, 900	100	{ Capt. Bulpets, 2nd Derby- shire Regiment . . . 96
Wimbledon Cup (any rifle)	1,100	75	{ Major Fenton 67
Halford Prize (any rifle) .	900, 1,000	100	{ Mr. J. Rigby, Dublin . . 98
The Graphic Cup (any rifle)	200, 500	70	{ Sergt. Sheldon, 2nd Div. Tel. Batt. R.E. 68
Daily Telegraph Cup (any rifle) }	600	35	{ Lieut. Wilson, 1st V.B.C. . 34
M.-H. Association Cup (Martini-Henry) . . }	200, 600	70	{ Pte. M'Robbie, 1st Liverpool 68
Martin Cup	600	35	{ Pte. Souter 34

MATCHES.

Matches.	Distance.	Highest possible score.	Total scores.
Humphry Cup (any rifle) .	800, 900, 1,000	900	{ Cambridge . . . 746 { Oxford . . . 686
Chancellor's Plate (any rifle) .	200, 500, 600	840	{ Cambridge . . . 609 { Oxford . . . 574
Regulars and Volunteers' Cup } (any rifle) }	300, 900, 1,000	1,800	{ Volunteers . . . 1,633 { Army . . . 1,596 { Regulars, L.M.R. . . 717 { Volunteers, M.H.R. . 692
United Service Challenge Cup	200, 500, 600	840	{ Royal Marines . . 681 { Navy . . . 662 { Yeomanry . . . 607 { Militia . . . 586 { Charterhouse . . 443 { Rugby . . . 421 { Winchester . . . 419 { Eton . . . 414 { (and 18 other teams)
Ashburton Challenge Shield .	200, 500	560	{ Captain Bell, Upping- { ham School . . 33 { Glenalmond . . 219 { Cheltenham . . 214 { Clifton . . . 211 { (and 5 other teams)
Spencer Cup	500	35	London Rifle Brigade 89
Public Schools Veterans (Mar- tini-Henry) }	500	250	{ Scotland, 564, 564, 568 1,696 { England, 579, 564, 549 1,692 { Ireland, 566, 561, 538 1,665 { Inter-County Team . 664
Duke of Westminster Cup (Mar- tini-Henry) }	—	105	{ Canada . . . 662 { Guernsey . . . 659 { Jersey . . . 658 { Scotland . . . 1,692 { England . . . 1,682 { Wales . . . 1,663 { Ireland . . . 1,564
Elcho Shield (any rifle) . .	800, 900, 1,000	1,800	City of London R.C. . 383
Kolapore Cup (any rifle) . .	200, 500, 600	840	{ Dorset . . . 435 { Ayrshire . . . 434 { (and 12 other teams)
National Challenge Trophy } (any rifle) }	200, 500, 600	2,100	15th Hussars . . 127
China Cup (Martini-Henry) .	600	500	
Yeomanry Challenge Cup .	500	600	
Royal Cambridge Shield } (mounted) }	500, 600	200	

23. Mr. Frick, the manager of the Carnegie Ironworks at Homestead, near Pittsburg, shot by a man named Berkman, who entered his office and fired twice with a revolver, wounding Mr. Frick severely.

— Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht *Alva*, on which upwards of half-a-million of dollars had been expended, run down and sunk in the Bar Harbour on her passage to New York by a steamer. A thick fog was prevailing, and the *Alva* had anchored near the Pollock Rip Lightship. The crew and passengers of the yacht, fifty-two in number, were rapidly transferred to the steamer, but only just before the yacht sank.

25. The ruins of the Palace of St. Cloud sold to a Paris builder for 8,825 fr., with the reserve that all coins and jewellery found in their removal should be the property of the State.

— An express train belonging to the London and North-Western Railway, travelling between Nottingham and Northampton, ran off the line near Melton Mowbray, completely smashing the majority of the carriages, and causing the death of three persons and injuries to many more.

26. The Queen conferred the vacant Garters upon the Dukes of Devonshire and Abercorn.

26. After a trial extending over a week, the jury found nine out of the sixteen Anarchists, tried for outrages at Liège, guilty; and the Court sentenced them to periods of imprisonment ranging from one to twenty-five years.

— The President and six judges of the Supreme Court at Tokio charged before an Admonition Tribunal sitting with closed doors for playing cards with dancing girls in a tea house. The defendants were declared by the Court to be beyond the reach of prosecution.

27. The German Emperor returned to Potsdam, after a three weeks' cruise off the coast of Norway, in which he took part in the capture of several whales, and went bear and elk shooting on the coast.

— Four of the Bulgarian conspirators, sentenced to death at the political trial, executed by hanging. Three of them had been found guilty of conspiring against the life of Prince Ferdinand, and the fourth of having attempted to murder M. Stambouloff.

— The two divisions of the fleet commissioned to take part in the naval manœuvres left for their respective destinations.

28. An examination of the voting papers cast in the Greenock election took place at the Court of Session, Edinburgh, and showed that the numbers should have been—

Sir Thomas Sutherland (L.U.), 2,942

Mr. G. Bruce (G.L.), 2,887

instead of Bruce, 3,034, and Sutherland, 2,990, as given by the returning officer.

— At Burgos Cathedral, during the celebration of mass, a deformed old man rushed on the officiating priest and attempted to assassinate him with a razor. In consequence of the shedding of blood the cathedral was necessarily closed.

29. The principal races at the Goodwood meeting were decided as follows :—

Stewards' Cup.—Duke of Devonshire's Marvel, 5 yrs., 8 st. 8 lb. (W. King). Thirty started.

Goodwood Stakes.—Mr. C. J. Merry's Ralph Neville, 5 yrs., 7 st. 12 lb. (Finlay). Nine started.

Sussex Stakes.—Duke of Westminster's Orme, 3 yrs., 9 st. 11 lb. (G. Barrett). Six started.

Goodwood Cup.—Mr. D. Baird's Mastagon, 5 yrs., 9 st. 10 lb. (J. Watts). Three started.

Chesterfield Cup.—Mr. Rothschild's Lottery, 4 yrs., 6 st. 6 lb. (Bradford). Twelve started.

— A large district in the south-east of France, as well as the valley of the Loire, visited by a hailstorm of unusual severity. The vines were completely destroyed, the fruit-trees stripped, and much poultry killed, and several persons seriously cut and injured by the hailstones.

30. The Castle of Heiligenberg, near Jugenheim, the residence of the Battenberg family, seriously damaged by a fire which broke out in the bedroom of the Princess Beatrice. The wing known as the Protanoft wing was destroyed, and the Princess and her children escaped unhurt, but with the loss of much valuable jewellery.

30. An extraordinary heat wave, extending from the Mississippi to New York, caused a great amount of mortality in various parts of the States, and completely paralysed business in New York and elsewhere for six days. Ninety-seven degrees (Fahrenheit) were registered in the shade in New York, 99 degrees at Chicago, 104 degrees at Philadelphia, and 110 degrees at Louisville. The tramcars were forced to cease running owing to the mortality among the horses, and deaths from heat apoplexy, especially among children, were numerous.

— Prince Bismarck received a splendid ovation from the Senatus of the University, the Town Councillors, and student population of Jena, and in reply to the address of welcome, sketched the history of the foundation of the new German Empire.

31. The triennial elections for one-half of the Conseils Généraux throughout France resulted in a further increase of the Republicans over the Reactionaries and Conservatives of all shades.

AUGUST.

1. The celebration in honour of the fourth centenary of the departure of Columbus from Palos inaugurated at Huelva, where a large fleet of foreign vessels, seventeen in number, were assembled to take part in the *fêtes*. The caravel *Santa Maria*, an exact reproduction of the ship in which Columbus sailed on his voyage, took up her moorings at Palos, and was saluted by the various warships.

— The German Emperor, on board his yacht *Kaiser Adler* (formerly known as the *Hohenzollern*), arrived at Cowes on a visit to the Queen, and to take part in the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta.

— The Newcastle Incorporated Society of Engineers, in reply to an announcement of 5 per cent. reduction of wages, agreed to accept a further reduction of 9½ per cent. if the hours of labour were shortened from fifty-three to forty-eight per week.

2. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment in the case of *Read v. the Bishop of Lincoln*, dismissing the appeal from the Archbishop of Canterbury's judgment, which was affirmed in all points.

— The match for Her Majesty's Cup, in which six yachts took part, was decided in favour of Admiral Hon. V. Montagu's *Corsair* (40 tons), to which the German Emperor's cutter *Meteor* (116), although finishing nineteen minutes in advance, had to allow twenty-two minutes.

3. The British Association met at Edinburgh, when the President of the year, Sir Archibald Geikie, delivered an address on the progress of the science of geology, in which he described in graphic language the origin of scenery, especially in Scotland.

— News reached Europe that detachments of Russian troops under Colonel Ganoff had occupied the Pamirs up to the Hindoo Koosh.

— The Queen conferred the order of Victoria and Albert on the Marchioness of Salisbury.

3. An extraordinary attempt to murder two young ladies, the daughter of the Vicar of Bickley, and her companion, the daughter of a well-known London barrister, was made by a man, who was shortly afterwards captured. The young ladies were walking through a cornfield near Chislehurst, when the man, who had followed them for some distance, fired a gun into the cheek of one, and then battered the head of the other until the stock was broken.

4. The new Parliament met, and at once elected Mr. Peel as Speaker, Sir Matthew Ridley proposing, and Mr. Gladstone seconding the nomination.

— The Shelley Centenary celebrated at Horsham, when Mr. Edmond Gorse delivered a judicious panegyric on the poet, at whose birthplace the meeting was held.

— Mr. Forrest Fulton, Q.C., appointed Common Sergeant for the City of London in succession to Sir William Charley.

— The town of Rzece, in Volhynia, set on fire at all four corners, and totally destroyed. Fourteen persons lost their lives, several were seriously injured, and upwards of two thousand were rendered homeless.

— At the Ravenswharf Pit, near Dewsbury, six men lost their lives by the sudden inrush of water from some old workings.

5. The Council of Judges of the Supreme Court issued a report to the Secretary of State, recommending certain alterations in the Judicature Act of 1873, with reference to the rearrangement of circuits, the payment of costs, the Court of Criminal Appeal, &c.

— The operations of the naval manœuvres commenced by some skirmishing between the cruisers of the Red (attacking) Squadron and the Blue (defending) Squadron in Carrickfergus Roads.

— At Trebizond 1,500 persons undergoing quarantine, in consequence of the spread of cholera, broke through the sanitary cordon and attempted to enter the city. The troops were called out and fired upon the crowd, forcing them back to the lazaretto with the loss of several of their number.

6. Mgr. Felici, Bishop of Foligno, found lying dead in a first-class carriage on the arrival of the train at Foligno from Assisi. Five serious wounds, made with a hammer, suggested the manner in which the prelate had been murdered.

— Anne Hathaway's cottage at Shottery conveyed by Alderman W. Thompson of Stratford-on-Avon to the Shakespeare's Birthday Trustees, the price paid being 3,000*l*.

7. At Rome, during the celebration of the *fête* of St. Alfonso, a mortar charged with dynamite suddenly burst.

— The 100th anniversary of the massacre of the Swiss Guards at the Tuileries celebrated by an impressive memorial service at Lucerne in front of Thorwaldson's famous Lion monument.

8. A collision between two steamers, one crowded with passengers, took place off Helsingfors in the narrow channel leading to the harbour. The

pleasure steamer, an old vessel, was struck amidships, and foundered in a minute, with nearly ninety passengers, of whom twenty-five were drowned.

8. The United States cruiser *Columbia*, launched at Philadelphia, is regarded as the most powerful "commerce-destroyer" afloat, being capable of making a voyage round the world without coaling, and of steaming twenty-one knots an hour.

9. The House of Lords, sitting as a Court of Appeal, decided that the Marquess of Ailesbury should be at liberty to sell under the Settled Lands Act the mansion-house of the Savernake and other properties.

— A buried treasure, consisting of two pilgrims' bottles of French work of 1672, two candlesticks or sconces, and a flat cup, weighing together 60 oz., all silver gilt, found by a child in Parliament-hill Fields, between Hampstead and Highgate.

— Herr Hernfurth, German Minister of the Interior, resigned, and succeeded by Count Eulenberg, President of the Prussian Ministry of State.

10. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria returned to Sofia after an absence of three months, and was cordially welcomed by his subjects, who had given proof of complete tranquillity during his absence.

— An attempt was made in Paris to celebrate the centenary of the storming of the Tuileries by a demonstration in front of the statue of Danton, in the Boulevard St. Germain, but only about 200 persons assembled to support Dr. Robinet, the Positivist biographer of Danton.

11. The naval manœuvres closed with the capture of the vessels of the Blue Squadron in Belfast Lough, and of the city of Belfast, by the division of the Red Squadron under Admiral Fitzroy.

— In the House of Commons, the division upon the vote of want of confidence moved by Mr. Asquith, Q.C., agreed to by 350 to 310 votes, showing that only three members were absent, and only one of these unpaired.

— The Governor of New Zealand, the Earl of Glasgow, declined, on the request of his Ministry, to create more than nine additional members of the Legislative Council—twelve having been requested—in order to give the party in power a majority in the Council.

— The French Government issued instructions to its naval commander in the Indian Ocean to take possession of the Gloriosa Islands, and of the Amsterdam and St. Paul Isles, south of Madagascar.

12. The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., had an audience of the Queen at Osborne, when he tendered his resignation, "which the Queen accepted with much regret."

— The German Emperor, with his cutter-yacht, *Meteor*, carried off the Commodore's Cup in the Royal Victoria Y. C. Regatta, in a course round the Isle of Wight. Ten started; the *Meteor* winning—after time allowance—by 47 seconds.

— The revolutionary forces in Venezuela, after defeating the Government troops with heavy loss, captured Ciudad Bolivar.

12. H.M.S. *Warspite*, flagship on the Pacific station, struck on a rock whilst entering Esquimalt Harbour, and sustained considerable damage.

13. The Marquis de Breteuil, a prominent Monarchist in France, announced his retirement from the Chamber of Deputies in consequence of the Pope's letter recognising the Republican party.

— The German official *Gazette* announced that the Emperor, acting on the report of the Chancellor, had decided that no official support should be given to the proposed Berlin International Exhibition of 1900.

14. The Antwerp Archæological Society, to celebrate its jubilee, revived, with magnificent effect, the *Landjuweel* or procession of the Rhetorical Societies, customary in the sixteenth century.

— An International Fire Brigade Congress held at Le Havre—largely attended by English representatives from London and the provinces.

15. Mr. Gladstone, having received the Queen's commands to form a new administration, kissed hands at Osborne, as First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal.

— Intelligence received in Brussels that a Free State force under M. Hodister had been annihilated at Bena Kamba, about eighty miles above Stanley Pool, at the confluence of Bena Kamba and Lulua Rivers.

— In consequence of the further fall in the value of the rupee to 1s. 2½d., meetings were held in the principal cities of India to urge upon the British Government the need of taking measures to adopt a gold standard.

— A strike of switchmen on various railroads converging upon Buffalo (New York) led to a number of collisions with the police, and the general interruption of traffic.

16. The Archbishop of Westminster elect (Dr. Vaughan) invested with the pallium by the Papal delegate, Mgr. Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond, at the Oratory, Brompton. The last occasion on which a prelate of the Roman Church received the insignia of his office in England was in 1556, when Cardinal Pole was invested with the pallium in Bow Church.

— An extraordinary wave of heat, lasting for several days, passed over Spain, and extended thence over France, Germany, and Austria, the thermometer marking in several places 106 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, and at Seville 120 degrees. Many deaths were recorded from sunstroke, and military manœuvres in various countries had to be temporarily abandoned. In Switzerland the great heat caused the fall of large pieces of the glaciers in the Visp Valley, near Tât, and of the Misaun glacier, near Pontresina.

17. A fire broke out in a model lodging house at Tredegar, occupied by about eighty persons, of whom eleven were either burnt or suffocated; and at Milton Abbey, Northamptonshire, the seat of Lord Fitzwilliam, built in the reign of Henry VIII., serious damage was done by a fire which broke out in the clock-tower.

— In consequence of a severe outbreak of glanders and farcy among the London horses, the drinking troughs of the Metropolitan Association closed for general use.

18. At Grindelwald the Bär Hotel, two cafés, the railway station, the English church, the telegraph office, and about fifty houses totally destroyed by fire, and much damage done to other buildings, the flames spreading rapidly owing to the strength of the Föhn which had been blowing for a day or two. At St. Stephen, in the Simmenthal, thirty houses were similarly destroyed.

— Several shocks of earthquake felt along the southern Welsh coast, from Portcawl to Milford, and at many places in the south-west of England, from Bristol to Cornwall. At Plymouth especially the shocks disturbed the inhabitants, and much crockery was broken, but no damage was done to the buildings.

19. At Coal Creek, Tennessee, the colliers on strike against the employment of convict labour attacked the troops, and subsequently by treachery took prisoner the captain of the convict guard. After a severe struggle, in which many lives were lost, the officer was exchanged, and reinforcements arriving the colliers at length submitted.

20. At Clapham Junction Station an empty train was run into by a passenger train travelling at the rate of ten miles an hour. The two last carriages of the stationary train were telescoped, and the engine of the colliding train partially thrown off the lines. One of the cylinders then burst and set fire to the empty carriages, of which five were burnt, the guard losing his life.

21. The foundation-stone of the Maison du Peuple, to serve as a Socialist meeting house, laid at Montmartre, Paris.

— A light engine ran into a passenger train on the Great Eastern Railway near Leman Street Station, and caused serious injuries to about fifty persons.

22. At the instance of Mr. Gladstone, peerages conferred upon Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., M.P., and Mr. Cyril Flower, M.P., and a baronetcy on Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, Q.C., M.P.

— Serious rioting occurred at Hughesofka—a town of 20,000 inhabitants, created in the mining district of the Don—by an Englishman named Hughes. The Cossacks sent for to repress the outbreak were attacked, twenty of them being killed, and the remainder wounded. All the shops and two bazaars were plundered and in many cases burnt.

23. The presence of Asiatic cholera officially recognised in Hamburg, where out of 650 cases over 200 had been fatal. Cases were also reported at Berlin, Antwerp, and Havre.

— Mr. Gladstone opened a flower show and bazaar at Hawarden, and afterwards bade welcome to the large assemblage which had come together from all the surrounding towns.

— The Legislative Council of New Zealand rejected the bill for legalising an “Eight Hours’ Day,” sent up by the House of Representatives.

24. At the fortnightly meeting of the Irish National Federation Mr. Dillon, M.P., made an important speech, in which he stated that Mr. Gladstone was thoroughly informed as to the wishes of the Irish and that his Home Rule Bill would be found to be satisfactory.

24. The International Railway Congress, attended by delegates from all the principal States of Europe, except Germany, met at St. Petersburg, and subsequently received a special audience by the Czar.

— At a York race meeting the great Ebor Handicap won by Mr. H. M. Dyas' Alice, 5 yrs., 9 st. (S. Chandler). Fourteen started.

— An accident, by which six lives were lost, took place at the Yniscelyn Colliery, Brecon, an anthracite pit, in consequence of the breaking of the "bridle" by which the men were brought up. The bridle ran down the steep incline, knocking away the timber supporting the roof, which fell upon the workers.

25. The polling at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the only serious opposition was made to the re-election of the newly appointed ministers of the Crown, resulted in the return, after a severe struggle, of Mr. J. Morley, who polled 12,983 votes, against 11,244 given to Mr. P. Ralli (Unionist).

— Shocks of earthquake, several times repeated, felt at various places in the south and south-east of France.

— Mr. Conway's mountaineering party, which for seven weeks had been exploring the Hindu Kush, reached an altitude of 23,000 feet, which they named Pioneer Peak, but cut off from a still higher mountain at the head of the Glacier, which they named Golden Throne.

26. A colliery explosion occurred at Park Slip Colliery, Bridgend, just after the morning shift of 143 men had entered the pit, and more than 100 lives were lost.

— The Royal Portuguese Steam Navigation Company, trading from Lisbon to the east coast of Africa, having been refused further help from the Portuguese Government, suspended payment.

— The Anchor Line steamship *Anglia* capsized in the river Hooghly by grounding on a sand bank, and fifteen of the crew were drowned.

-- In 1876 Commandatore Peruzzi, an Italian senator, whilst descending from the Sesiajoch on Monte Rosa dropped his coat in the crevice of the glacier. The guide jestingly remarked that at the rate the glacier was moving the coat would reach the mouth of the glacier in about seventeen years. It was found on the moraine by a party of tourists, and recognised by the owner just sixteen years after the loss.

27. The spread of the cholera in various countries of Europe gave rise to considerable alarm. Special instructions issued to the authorities of the principal British ports to enforce careful supervision of all vessels arriving from Hamburg and the north of Europe. A few isolated cases were, nevertheless, reported from several parts of England.

— The Metropolitan Opera House, New York, completely gutted by a fire, of which the origin was not discovered. No lives were lost, the fire occurring in the early morning. At Dublin also a serious fire destroyed the South City Markets and many of the adjoining houses, including an extensive furniture warehouse.

29. A serious collision occurred at the Northern Railway Station at Brussels, when the Ostend express, running at a high rate of speed, dashed

into an Antwerp train which had been detained outside the station. Two persons were killed, and forty more or less injured.

29. The Marquis de Morés, son of the Duc de Vallambrosa, acquitted by the jury at the Seine Assizes of the charge of homicide in the case of Captain Mayer, whom he had killed in a duel.

— The first Bulgarian Exhibition opened with great enthusiasm at Phillipopolis; the inaugural banquet given by Prince Ferdinand attended by the representatives of all the Powers except Russia and France.

30. Mr. Gladstone, whilst walking in Hawarden Park, attacked by a cow, which knocked him down and trampled on him. With great presence of mind Mr. Gladstone succeeded in getting behind a tree and avoided a further attack, and escaped without serious injury.

— At the International Peace Congress, held at Berne, a resolution, moved by Dr. Gobat of the Swiss National Council, was adopted for the establishment of an international arbitration tribunal at Berne.

— In consequence of the arrival at New York of a cholera-infected ship, the President of the United States ordered a twenty-days' quarantine to be enforced against all arrivals from Europe.

— A serious riot took place at Winsford, Cheshire, in consequence of the introduction from Liverpool of a number of workmen by the Salt Union to take the places of unionist workmen, who had gone out on strike. The train which conveyed the non-unionist men was wrecked, the police completely overpowered, and the place left in possession of the unionists until troops were obtained from Liverpool.

31. News received of the annexation to Great Britain on 12th June of the Gilbert Islands, Oceania, by Captain Davis, R.N., of H.M.S. *Royalist*.

— The cricketing season closed, leaving Surrey again the champion county, having played sixteen matches, of which thirteen were won, two lost, and one drawn—making a total of eleven points. Notts followed with eight, Somersetshire three, and Lancashire two points.

— The steamer *Western Reserve*, one of the finest vessels running on Lake Superior, broke in two without any preliminary warning, and sank in ten minutes. Twenty-six persons were drowned, and nineteen saved.

— It was announced that the French Government had expended 600,000*l.* in constructing a harbour for war vessels at Bizerta, on the Tunis coast, within eighteen hours of Malta.

SEPTEMBER.

1. A further section of the Metropolitan Railway opened, by which Aylesbury and other places in Bucks were brought into direct communication with London.

— A serious explosion of fire-damp occurred near Frameries, Belgium, by which twenty-five women, who were working about 2,000 feet below the surface, lost their lives.

2. Captain Hutton, R.N., of H.M.S. *Forte*, acquitted by court martial of negligence in contributing to the striking of H.M.S. *Apollo* on the Skelligs during the recent naval manœuvre. The *Forte* was the leading ship in an attempt of a detachment of the squadron to escape from an imaginary enemy.

— The President of the French Republic received with great enthusiasm at Chambéry and other towns of Savoy.

3. The ship *Auchmountain*, lying at the tail of the Bank off Greenock ready to sail, caught fire, and twenty tons of powder, part of the cargo, exploded, damaging houses, &c., five miles distant.

— A severe earthquake shock felt at Zante, followed by several slighter shocks.

5. The Trades Union Congress met at Glasgow, under the presidency of Mr. John Hodge, the organiser of the Scotch railway strike of 1890-1, who in his address urged the advancement of the class, the avoidance of more partisanship for political and other purposes.

— A large body of English pilgrims assembled at Tower Hill to receive the benediction of the Archbishop of Westminster before their departure for Lourdes.

— The Welsh National Eisteddfod opened at Rhyl by the Lord Mayor of London (Sir David Evans), and attended by a large concourse of Welsh-speaking people.

6. By the intervention of the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Jayne) the dispute between the Salt Union and their workmen was arranged on the basis of buying out the non-unionist men, the strikers contributing half the expense.

— At the first show of the National Chrysanthemum Show held in London eight specimens of flowers sent from Wellington, New Zealand, were exhibited, having been safely conveyed in blocks of ice, which were thawed on arriving, one specimen obtaining a prize in the open competition.

7. The race on the St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster resulted in the victory of Baron Hirsch's *La Flèche* (J. Watts), defeating by two lengths the winner of the Oaks Stakes at Epsom, Lord Bradford's *Sir Hugo* (T. Weldon), the winner of the Derby, and the favourite, Duke of Westminster's *Orme* (G. Barrett), which finished fifth. Thirteen ran.

— The Isle of Man Steam Packet Company's steamer *Mona Isle*, with 500 passengers on board, went ashore in a fog near Castletown, while returning from Douglas. All the passengers were safely landed, after considerable delay.

— A paper by Mr. Gladstone on "Homer" read at the Oriental Congress assembled at the London University, under the presidency of Professor Max Müller.

8. The House and Land Investment Company, chiefly engaged in building speculations and advances, suspended payment in consequence of the collapse of the London and General Bank.

8. Serious disturbances, extending over more than a week, culminating in the miners patrolling the streets at night, and holding the town against the authorities, occurred at Carmaux in the department of Tarn. They arose from the refusal of the great glass-blowing company to retain in their employ a workman named Calvignac, who having been elected *Maire* of the town claimed the right to absent himself at pleasure "on account of his civic duties."

9. The Doncaster Cup won by Mr. J. T. Davies' Chesterfield, 4 yrs., 9 st. 4 lb. (C. Loates). Seven started.

— A collision between a passenger train and a construction train on the Alanfield and Cambria Railway, Pennsylvania, resulted in the death of eight persons and fatal injuries to three others.

12. The Old Catholic Congress opened at Lucerne, and was attended by the Greek Archbishop of Patras, the Archbishop of Utrecht, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Salisbury and Worcester, and many other divines from other European countries and from the United States.

— The King of Italy arrived at Genoa to take part in the Columbus celebrations, on which occasion the chief European nations were represented by ships of their fleets. The *fêtes* lasted over several days, and were marked by historical procession and other ceremonies.

— The Governor of New York having purchased the hotel and buildings on Fire Island as a retreat for healthy passengers in ships detained in quarantine, the fisher inhabitants of the neighbouring island, having obtained an injunction from the local Court, refused, for thirty-six hours, to permit the landing of any of the *Normannia* passengers, who were exposed to great hardship and suffering. The State Governor, however, sent forward troops and artillery, and threatened to disperse the riotous crowds, which then allowed the passengers to come on shore.

14. A proclamation issued by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the Privy Council, suspending the operation of the Crimes Act throughout Ireland; and a further proclamation revoking that by which the National League had been declared an unlawful association.

— A duel with pistols fought at the Hague between the Secretaries of German and Spanish Legations, but neither combatant suffered injury.

— Lieut. Percy, U.S.N., reached St. John's, Newfoundland, with his wife and five companions, all well, having passed the winter at the head of M'Cornick Bay, whence he had reached lat. 81° 37', long. 34°, after a journey of 1,300 miles over inland ice.

— The French troops, under Colonel Dodds, attacked by a large body of Dahomeyan troops at Dogba, who after a long struggle were repulsed with a loss of 4,000 men—the French suffering scarcely any loss.

15. An extraordinary "run" made upon the Birkbeck Bank in Chancery Lane, London, which lasted four days, during which over a million and a half was paid to frightened depositors. The bank satisfied all demands made upon it, and kept open its doors until 10 P.M.

15. Mr. Gladstone, on leaving Sir Edward Watkin's *chalet*, on the slopes of Snowdon, drove through Beddgelert to Portmadoc, whence he travelled by train to Barmouth. He was received at all places with great enthusiasm, and at Barmouth made a speech to the assembled crowd.

16. The Russian Minister of Finance, M. Vishnegradski, resigned office, and succeeded by M. Witte.

— On the Alcmena-Torres Novas Railway in Portugal six navvies were killed and ten injured by the non-working of the brake as the train on which they were riding was going down a sharp incline. The trucks, laden with earth, ultimately left the metals, and overturning buried the workmen beneath them.

— The United States War Department, after an investigation extending over eighteen months, decided to adopt as its service arm the magazine rifle known as a "Krag-Jorgensen No. 5."

17. *Fêtes*, organised in honour of Louis Kossuth's ninetieth birthday, held at Buda Pesth and other large towns of Hungary. Kossuth, who continues to reside voluntarily at Turin, took no part in the proceedings.

— The New South Wales Government, after long temporising, authorised the arrest of the strike leaders at the Broken Hill Gold Mines, notwithstanding the angry protests of the Labour party in Sydney and other towns.

18. A monument to the memory of Le Sage, the author of *Gil Blas*, unveiled at Vannes, in Brittany, where he had been pupil in the Jesuit College.

19. Bergmann, who attempted to assassinate Mr. Frick, the manager of the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, found guilty and sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment.

— A fire broke out in a hotel at Rockaway Beach, a favourite summer resort of the inhabitants of New York. The building, like most of its neighbours, was built chiefly of wood, and the fire spread so rapidly that in a few hours twelve hotels and numerous stores and shops, seventy buildings in all, were burnt to the ground.

20. The centenary of the Battle of Valmy, where the French, under General Kellermann, defeated the allied Austrian and Prussian armies, celebrated with great enthusiasm at Paris and at Châlons-sur-Marne.

— The day, being also twenty-second anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, observed as a general holiday throughout Italy, and celebrated with the customary rejoicings.

-- Two German ironclads, the *Württemberg* and the *Friedrich Karl*, came into collision off Sasseritz in the Baltic during the naval manœuvres and both ships rendered unfit for further service during the evolutions.

21. A number of railway disasters happened almost simultaneously in different parts of the United States. On the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway a passenger train, conveying upwards of a million dollars in specie, was wrecked near Osage City, Kansas, and five persons were killed and a number fatally injured. On the Pennsylvanian, about fifteen miles

from Lancaster City, the Philadelphia express and a section of the Pacific express came into collision and two firemen were killed. On the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway an express train ran into a goods train at Shreve, Ohio, and eleven people were killed or fatally injured.

21. The Leicestershire Royal Handicap, value 5,000*l.*, won for the second time by Mr. Hamar Bass' Rusticus, 6 yrs., 8 st. 1 lb. (Mullen), an outsider in the betting. Twenty-two ran.

22. A grand *fête*, imposed on the Government, by the Municipal Council of the Seine, celebrated in Paris and elsewhere to commemorate the centenary of the founding of the Republic by the vote of the convention. The President, attended by the Ministers and the Presidents of the two Chambers, met at the Pantheon, where speeches were made, and subsequently an allegorical procession paraded the streets of Paris, which were gaily decorated by day and illuminated at night.

— The election at South Leeds, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Sir Lyon Playfair to the peerage, resulted in the return of Mr. J. Lawson Walton, Q.C. (G.), by 4,414 against 3,466 votes polled by Mr. Regd. J. Neville (C.).

23. Thirty-three military officers in the service of the Argentine Republic arrested at Buenos Ayres for conspiracy against the new President's Government.

— A sudden subsidence of land on the Furness Railway caused a train to leave the rails. It was found that the ground for some distance had been altogether undermined by the working of neighbouring but now unused pits. The traffic was interrupted for many days, during which hundreds of waggon loads of earth were thrown into the chasm.

24. As a result of the seizure of three Canadian sealers in Behring Straits by the Russian warship, and the consequent ill-treatment of the crews after their arrival and detention at Petropaulovski, an English man-of-war ordered to Vladivostock to investigate the charges.

— A squadron of the First Life Guards, stationed at Windsor, showed signs of riotous conduct, cutting the saddles of their horses, and demurring against the order to parade.

— At Manchester the Lancashire Plate of 10,000 sovs. won by the favourite, Baron de Hirsch's La Flèche, again defeating Sir Hugo, who ran fifth. Eleven started.

25. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., whilst driving in Dublin thrown from a car, in consequence of the fall of the horse, and his left forearm broken.

26. At the Socialist Congress of Marseilles, the German delegate, Herr Liebknecht, a member of the Reichstag, was warmly received; and in reply to the rumoured announcement (which was unfounded), that the French Government had decided upon his expulsion from French territory, the Congress elected him its *président d'honneur* amid a scene of wild enthusiasm.

— The Greek Foreign Office addressed to its representatives abroad a note, protesting against the closing of Greek schools in Bulgaria, in violation of a clause of the Berlin Treaty.

26. The Secretary for Ireland (Mr. John Morley) addressed a letter to Mr. J. M'Carthy, M.P., stating the intention of the Government to appoint a small commission to examine and report upon the cases of evicted tenants.

27. The Secretary for the Colonies (the Marquess of Ripon) directed the Governor of New Zealand to follow the advice of his Ministry, in regard to the nomination of twelve members to the Upper House.

— Cardinal Howard, whose body was conveyed by road from Brighton, buried with much pomp in the Fitzalan Chapel of Arundel Church, Archbishop Vaughan and other ecclesiastics officiating.

28. The French National Congress of Miners attended at St. Etienne, and at once elected as honorary president, M. Calvignac, Mayor of Carmaux, whose dismissal had given rise to the still pending strike at that place.

— The Irish National party, presided over by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, issued an address to the Irish people abroad, in which they declared the demand for justice to Ireland had been advanced to an all but final stage, and assumed that the promised Home Rule Bill would prove satisfactory.

— Nearly 1,100 new cases of scarlet fever reported for the week in London under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act; the average for the preceding ten weeks having been over 700. During the week the deaths from scarlet fever had been only twenty-seven, considerably less than the average weekly deaths from the same cause.

29. At the meeting of the Liverymen of the City of London to elect a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, considerable disturbance was occasioned by the opponents to Mr. Alderman Knill, whom—as a Roman Catholic, and declining to assist at the Church ceremonies—they wished to set aside. Mr. Alderman Knill's name was, however, submitted by the Liverymen, and the choice unanimously confirmed by the Court of Aldermen.

— The election for South Bedfordshire, in consequence of Mr. Cyril Flower's elevation to the peerage, resulted in the return of Mr. S. H. Whithead (G.L.), 4,838, against Lt.-Col. Duke (U.), 4,596 votes.

— The grand stand at Ainstree race course, near Liverpool, completely destroyed by fire.

30. After a specially summoned Cabinet Council the Earl of Rosebery addressed a letter to the Imperial British East Africa Company intimating the willingness of the Government to assist the company pecuniarily, in order to prolong the occupation of Uganda for six months longer.

— The Secretary of State for India telegraphed to Calcutta his intention to appoint a Committee on the Indian Currency Act, with Lord Herschell as Chairman.

— In this month English wheat touched 28s. 11d. per quarter, the lowest price known for a century.

OCTOBER.

1. The *Camiola* of Newcastle, an iron steamship of 1,500 tons, going at full speed, struck on a reef of rock between Scilly and the Land's End, and subsequently her boilers burst. The crew, however, all escaped, but with great difficulty.

— The Austria-German military ride from Vienna to Berlin and *vice versa* began by starting batches of riders at short intervals throughout the morning from each capital. About 130 Austrian and 100 German officers entered for the competition.

2. After a first meeting at Monaco the Provincials of the Order of the Society of Jesus met at the monastery of Loyola, near Azpeña, in Spain, when the chapter elected Padre Martino as general in succession to Father Anderledy, deceased.

3. The new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Houghton, made his official entry into Dublin. No demonstration of any kind occurred in the streets.

— A stained-glass window to the memory of Lionel Lukin, inventor of the first lifeboat in 1784, unveiled in Hythe Church, Kent.

— The British East African Company notified its acceptance of the proposals of the Government, and resolved to postpone the evacuation of Uganda for three months.

4. The Church Congress opened at Folkestone under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

— The London County Council, upon the motion of Mr. J. W. Benn, M.P., decided, by 92 to 24, to give notice of the intending purchase of the North London Tramways by the Council.

— The first Austrian officer, Lieutenant von Miklós, arrived in Berlin, having ridden the distance (360 English miles) in 74 hours 24 minutes on a small Hungarian horse—to which breed the first six arrivals of the day at Berlin belonged. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia was the first Prussian officer to reach Vienna, having been 85 hours 15 minutes on the journey. The first prize, however, fell to Count Starhemberg (Austrian), whose time to Berlin was 71 hours 20 minutes; and the second to Baron von Reitzenstein (Prussian), whose time to Vienna was 73 hours 6 minutes. Of the forty-two money prizes seventeen fell to the Germans and twenty-five to the Austro-Hungarian officers. Upwards of thirty horses died or were disabled in the race.

— An attempt made by the notorious Dalton gang to rob two banks in Coffeyville, Kansas, ended in five out of the six members being killed—but not until they had shot three and wounded several citizens who attempted to arrest them.

— The French troops, under Colonel Dodds, obtained a brilliant victory over the Dahomey troops of King Behanzin, utterly routing his army and opening up the road to his capital.

4. In Venezuela, the insurrectionary troops, under General Crespo, numbering 14,000, attacked the Government army at Los Teques, inflicting a severe defeat and taking prisoner a number of high state officials. Three days later Caracas, the capital, surrendered, and Dr. Villegas, who had been exercising the office of President, took refuge on a French man-of-war.

6. An eight-oar race between a London Rowing Club crew and a boat manned by members of the Union des Sports Athlétiques rowed over a two-mile course below the confluence of the Seine and Oise. The Frenchmen, who took the lead from almost the commencement, won by two lengths. The English crew met with a slight accident to one of their slides.

— The Poet Laureate, Lord Tennyson, died after a short illness at his residence at Aldworth, near Haslemere.

— Serious floods occurred in North Wales and several districts of the Midlands, greatly interrupting railway and other traffic, and occasioning much damage to crops, &c.

10. The Queen Regent and child King of Spain, after a state visit to Cadiz, arrived at Huelva, where they were received by a squadron of Spanish and foreign warships, which were assembled to take part in the Columbus *fêtes*.

— At New York and most of the American cities were held Columbian celebrations which lasted for several days, all classes and parties joining in the ceremonies and processions.

— The P. and O. steamship *Bokhara*, on her voyage from Shanghai to Hongkong, caught in a typhoon and wrecked on a sand-bank off the Pescadore Islands, causing the loss of 125 lives.

11. The German Emperor arrived at Vienna on a shooting visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and was warmly received by the crowds which assembled on the road to Schönbrunn.

— A royal decree promulgated dissolving the Italian Chamber of Deputies in view of the economic and social questions urgently pressing for settlement.

12. Lord Tennyson buried with simple ceremonial in Westminster Abbey. The pall-bearers, the most eminent men of letters, included the Secretary of the United States Legation, who, in the absence of the Minister, represented his country on the occasion.

— A military parade of 40,000 men took place in New York on the occasion of the unveiling of the Columbus Statue by Miss Anna Barrotti.

— At Newmarket the Cesarewitch Stakes won by the favourite, Mr. E. Hobson's Burnaby, 5 yrs., 6 st. 11 lb. (J. Doyle). Twenty-eight started.

— Rev. Herbert M. Luckock, D.D., Canon of Ely, appointed Dean of Lichfield in succession to Dr. Edward Bickersteth, deceased.

— Dr. Saenz-Peña assumed the Presidency of the Argentine Republic with the general acquiescence of all parties.

13. The election for the Cirencester division of Gloucestershire resulted in the return of Colonel Chester-Masters (C.), who polled 4,277 votes against 4,274 given to Mr. H. Lawson (G.L.).

— The Bill for the division of Queensland into two provinces passed the House of Assembly by a large majority.

— Violent earthquake shocks, bearing south to north, occurred at Bucharest, Sofia, Galatz, Oltenizza, and various other places in Eastern Europe, doing a considerable amount of damage.

14. Mr. Justice C. J. Mathew appointed Chairman of the Evicted Tenants' Commission, with four other members representing the interests of landlords and tenants.

— The Congress of Free Thinkers, numbering about 800, assembled at Madrid, but the Public Prosecutor having notified to the Government that its meeting infringed an article of the Penal Code, the meetings were ordered to be suspended.

— Upwards of thirty members of the Annamite royal family deprived of their pensions and placed at the bottom of the list of royal personages for having embraced Christianity and refused to attend the sacrifices to the Manes of their ancestors.

15. Mr. Blaine, ex-Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet, made a speech in support of his former chief's candidature, appealing to the Irish voters "not to be on the side of their former oppressors."

— In consequence of serious floods in Central Italy, the railway communication between Genoa and Rome by the Maremma was interrupted. Lake Como also overflowed its banks and inundated the lower part of the town of Como.

— M. Rouvier, French Minister of Finance, submitted to the Budget Committee a proposal to tax bicycles and tricycles at 10 francs each, by which he hoped to raise a million and a half francs.

17. Diplomatic relations broken off between Greece and Roumania in consequence of the refusal of the former to accept the laws of the latter as binding in the case of a testator who had died at Bucharest having bequeathed a large amount of real estate for the benefit of Greek charitable objects.

— The First Life Guards moved from Windsor to Shorncliffe in consequence of the spirit of insubordination discovered at the court martial upon Trooper Marshall, who was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for mutinous behaviour. Eight non-commissioned officers of the regiment were subsequently dismissed.

— The Garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Sutherland conferred upon the Earl of Rosebery.

— The Archduke Carl Ludwig, heir-apparent to the Austrian throne, and the Archduchess met with a serious accident, their carriage being overturned into a deep ditch, from which it was with difficulty the occupants of the vehicle were extracted.

18. In the French Chamber of Deputies the motion for passing by without further inquiry the Carmaux strike being rejected by a large majority, the Prime Minister suddenly came to terms with the manager of the mines and agreed to act as arbitrator between the men and the company.

— The Harveian oration delivered by Dr. J. H. Bridges, one of the Medical Inspectors of the Local Government Board, who dwelt upon the chief incidents of Harvey's life and the state of medicine at the time of his discoveries.

— The telephone between New York and Chicago, a distance of 950 miles, opened, and found to work successfully.

19. The Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith, Q.C., in reply to various metropolitan associations for the use of Trafalgar Square for political meetings, informed a deputation that meetings would be permitted on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and bank holidays.

— A revolution took place in the province of Santiago del Estero (Argentina), the Governor and Ministers being taken prisoners by the rebels.

20. The Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 2 to 3 per cent., the revenue standing at 15,109,000*l.*, or 40½ per cent. of the liabilities, and the stock of bullion at 25,220,342*l.*

— In connection with the celebration of the discovery of America, the children attending the public schools throughout the United States met in the largest room of each building. The American flag having been unfurled the children saluted it, declared allegiance to the Government and sang a national air.

— A storm, accompanied by torrential rain, devastated the plain of Campedano, a small fruitful district to the north of Cagliari, Sardinia. An area of 15 square kilometres was laid under water and six villages submerged. Nineteen hundred persons lost their lives, and the damage to property was enormous.

21. The World's Fair at Chicago "dedicated" with an imposing ceremony in the presence of 100,000 spectators. The members of the Government, the diplomatic corps, the judges, and all the states and territories of the Union were represented in the procession.

— The first sod of the Wirral Railway, connecting Chester and Liverpool, cut by Mr. Gladstone, who subsequently made a long speech on the result of railway enterprise in this country.

— Thomas Neill *alias* Cream, a medical man who had practised in America, convicted of poisoning a woman by means of strychnine, and sentenced to death. There were four or five further charges of murder and also of blackmailing against him.

22. The German Emperor, in honour of the baptism of his daughter, commuted the sentences of 400 women imprisoned in various parts of the empire.

22. A fire at Hamburg, which destroyed the storehouses of the Hamburg-American Shipping Company, also caused the death of Director Kipping of the fire brigade, and buried five of the assistants under the ruins of the almost red-hot walls.

23. The General Election held throughout Portugal showed a strengthening of the Monarchical party and the weakening of both the Republicans and Anti-English, although the Prime Minister lost his seat at Averio. In some districts police and military had to intervene to preserve order.

24. Mr. Gladstone, who had met with an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Oxford, delivered the inaugural Romanes lecture on the Life of Universities in the Sheldonian Theatre.

— According to the New German Army Bill the annual increase proposed was to amount to 84,000 men per annum, raising the total number to 429,068 men exclusive of non-commissioned officers on the annual effective strength.

— The Kossuthists and leading Magyar party having refused to take part in the unveiling of the Honved monument at Buda, the Emperor and Empress left Gödöllo and returned to Vienna; a ministerial crisis immediately ensued.

25. A ballot to ascertain the feeling of the Durham miners on the eight-hours' question resulted in the rejection of the proposal for an Act of Parliament by 28,217 to 12,684 in favour.

— The Vienna Methodists, who followed the teachings of Wesley, finally broken up by order of the police, whose action was supported by the Law Courts.

— A partially finished bridge over the Comachee River on the Great Northern Railway near Spokane (Washington Ter.) suddenly collapsed whilst a gang of men were laying the rails. Seven men lost their lives, and a large quantity of machinery and materials were thrown into the river below.

— M. Mallet, an aeronaut, reached Wallenrod in Darmstadt, a distance of 360 miles, after a journey of 36 hours, the longest balloon voyage on record.

26. M. Loubet's award in the Carmaux strike arbitration published, but the strike committee and their delegates urged the workmen not to accept its terms.

— The Cambridgeshire Stakes at Newmarket won by the favourite, Baron de Hirsch's La Flèche, 3 yrs., 8 st. 10 lb. (G. Barrett). Thirty ran.

— At the conference of the Women's Emancipation Union held at Birmingham one of the speakers suggested the use of dynamite to enforce the rights of her sex; and added that if they had a regiment of women who could shoot straight they would have the franchise in a week.

— Mr. W. R. Kennedy, Q.C. of the Northern Circuit, appointed Judge of the High Court in succession to Mr. Justice Denman, resigned.

27. The King and Queen of the Hellenes celebrated their silver wedding with great rejoicings at Athens and throughout Greece.

27. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., was the principal speaker at a large meeting held in Manchester Town Hall to consider the question of bimetallism; and in the course of his address expressed his firm belief in the economic advantages of the system.

28. The steamship *Roumania*, of the Anchor Line, from Liverpool to Bombay, wrecked off the mouth of the Arelbo, about fifty miles north of Lisbon, and 113 persons, passengers and crew, drowned. Only two English passengers and seven Lascar seamen escaped by swimming.

— The Abbey of Abington, near Northampton, dating from the fifteenth century and intimately associated with the Bernards, of whom the last married Shakespeare's grand-daughter, presented by Lord Wantage to the town of Northampton together with twenty acres of land to form a public park.

— A fire which broke out in an oil store in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, raged fiercely for nine hours, destroying six hundred houses in the eastern—the business—quarter of the city, and property valued at many millions of dollars.

29. Eight unionist miners charged with having incited the riot at Broken Hill Mines tried at Deniliquin, N.S.W., and six of them sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from two years to three months.

— The cholera reported to be virtually extinct at Hamburg after having carried off nearly 10,000 victims during the period of the epidemic. In Russia upwards of 225,000 deaths had been registered, but the total mortality was believed to be much greater.

31. The German Emperor and Empress, accompanied by representatives and members of all the Protestant royal families, attended the reconsecration—after reconstruction—of the Schloss-Kirche at Wittenberg—to the door of which Luther had attached his thesis. An historical procession representing the chief events of history in which Wittenberg had played a part, from twelfth to nineteenth century, was the great feature of the celebration.

— The race-horse Ormonde, which had formerly belonged to the Duke of Westminster, but sold by him and sent to Buenos Ayres, resold to Mr. M'Donogh of San Francisco for 30,000*l*.

NOVEMBER.

1. The municipal elections throughout England and Wales showed slight changes of political feeling in a few boroughs, but the balance of parties was undisturbed. The Liberals gained seats in Bath, Exeter, Hereford, Lincoln, Liverpool, Surrey, and elsewhere. Unionists and Conservatives were successful in Newcastle-under-Lyme, Macclesfield, Leeds, Scarborough, &c. The Labour candidates were generally unsuccessful except at Derby and Bradford.

— It was announced that in future the Law Officers of the Crown would abstain from private practice except in cases before the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

2. The east coast Scotch express, which had left Edinburgh at 10 P.M. on the previous evening, whilst travelling at a high rate of speed, ran into a goods train near Thirsk. The train caught fire and several of the coaches were completely burnt. Eight persons were killed on the spot and two others only survived a short time, and several others were more or less severely injured.

— As the Channel Fleet was entering the port of Corunna, H.M.S. *Howe*, a first-class line of battleship, grounded on the Peneiro reef, seriously damaging her hull.

— Serious rioting took place at Granada when it became known that the Queen Regent of Spain had been forced to abandon her visit on account of the young King's health. All the preparations in triumphal arches, trophies and street decorations were torn down and burnt by the populace.

3. The Carmaux miners resumed work amid great demonstrations of satisfaction, claiming a "moral victory" over the company; having also obtained the direct intervention of the Government in settlement of a trade dispute.

— The second trial at Sydney, N.S.W., of one of the directors and of the manager of the Australian Banking Company, resulted in their being found guilty of defrauding the shareholders by the issue of false balance-sheets, and were sentenced to five and seven years' penal servitude respectively.

--- The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. H. Fowler), in reply to a deputation, stated that it was not the business of that Department to provide work for the unemployed.

4. Mr. Mercier, ex-Premier of the Province of Quebec, and Mr. Pacaud, after a prolonged trial, acquitted on the various charges of malfeasance brought against them.

— In the action of *Leader v. Smyth*, tried before Mr. Justice Day and special jury, the plaintiff obtained 500*l.* damages for defamation of character—the defendant's intimate friend having accused her of stealing a diamond brooch the property of the latter—a somewhat similar brooch, the property of the plaintiff, having been found in a jeweller's shop and claimed by the defendant as her own.

— "Colonel" Clibborn, of the Salvation Army, and his wife, who had been previously expelled from Geneva, returned to preside over a meeting. They were arrested and confined in prison for the night, and, having refused to leave voluntarily, were conducted across the frontier.

— Cana, the sacred city of the Dahomans, captured by the French after a vigorous resistance, but with slight loss to the assailants. Their commander, Colonel Dodds, was raised to the rank of General for his conduct of the campaign.

5. A strike against the reduction of wages decided upon by the Lancashire cotton spinners situated in the Manchester district, when about 50,000 men left off work and upwards of 13,000,000 spindles stood idle.

5. The first authorised public meeting under the new rules held in Trafalgar Square, called together by the Social Democratic Association to discuss the claims of the unemployed. A small number of persons attended and everything passed off quietly.

— H.M.S. *Royal Oak*, the last of the ten first-class battleships to be built under the 1889 programme, launched at Messrs. Laird's yard at Birkenhead.

6. The General Election throughout Italy resulted in the return of a large majority in favour of the Ministry and the Triple Alliance. All the members of the Cabinet were re-elected.

7. The Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge), attended by her daughter, Princess May, opened a Home of Peace for the Dying at Hampstead.

— The Evicted Tenants' Commission met at Dublin and held their first sitting, which was prematurely brought to a close in consequence of the withdrawal of the council representing the landlords after an altercation with the Chairman, Mr. Justice Mathew.

— Dr. Köhn, of Jewish descent, elected Prince Archbishop of Olmütz, a dignity hitherto held by the princely families of Austria and Hungary.

8. Mr. A. J. Balfour made his first public appearance as leader of the Opposition at the annual conference of the Scotch Conservative Associations, and made an important speech to an enormous gathering at the Edinburgh Corn Exchange.

— A dynamite bomb, deposited in the Paris office of the Carmaux Mining Company, having been discovered by the watchman, was removed to the neighbouring police station, where after a short interval it exploded, killing six persons and doing much damage to the building.

— The Presidential contest in the United States passed off without serious disorder. The voting for the Electoral College showed a majority of 391,379 votes in favour of Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic candidate.

9. The inauguration of the new Lord Mayor (Alderman Stuart Knill) carried out with the customary formalities, but the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were absent from the Guildhall Banquet.

— The Free Church Congress met at Manchester under the presidency of Dr. Johnstone (Presbyterian), and passed a resolution deploring the prevalence of ecclesiastical and territorial persecution of Nonconformists.

— The Hambro' Synagogue in Fenchurch Street, founded in 1736 by Maran Moses Hamburg, and the oldest synagogue in London following the Askhenazi Ritual, closed after a valedictory service, the reading-desk and ark being draped in white, and several of the hymns and prayers being those prescribed in the rites for the dying.

10. The Marquess of Salisbury, at a banquet given to him by the members of the Nonconformist Unionist Association, denounced the Separatist policy pursued by Mr. Gladstone as full of danger to the civil and religious liberties of the country at large.

10. The resignation of two members of the Evicted Tenants' Commission, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Murrough O'Brien, announced.

— The Secretary of State for India, the Earl of Kimberley, receiving a deputation of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, declared that to part with that source of revenue was impossible.

11. The French Premier and Préfet of the Police attended the funerals of the victims of the dynamite outrage in Paris, and made speeches on the conduct of the Anarchists.

— According to a Moscow despatch a Chinese force 1,000 strong had advanced towards the Russian camp on the Pamirs, near Murghab, where Colonel Gosoff had left only 165 men.

— The Liverpool Grand National Handicap won by the favourite, Baron de Hirsch's Windgate, 3 years, 6 st. 8 lb. (G. Barrett), defeating Ermak, the winner of the French Derby, by half-a-length. Fifteen started.

12. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Prince Bismarck's special organ, stated in an article on the famous Benedetti Despatch which determined the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War that, "in provoking the French to assume the full initiative and responsibility of war, the Chancellor rendered at that time the greatest service to Germany. . . . The national development could only be secured by leading the whole of Germany on to a common battle-field against French encroachment, and that war was therefore a necessity."

— The Czarewitch arrived in Vienna, and was received with marked attention by the Emperor and Royal Archduke, who assembled to meet him at the railway station.

13. The first regularly constituted meeting under the new rules held in Trafalgar Square under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation. About 25,000 persons were present, including spectators, and all the proceedings passed off quietly.

14. The Colston banquets at Bristol were attended by Sir George Trevelyan (Anchor), on behalf of the Liberals, and by Lord Ashbourne and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Dolphin) for the Conservatives. The speeches chiefly dealt with the proceedings of the Evicted Tenants' Commission.

— At Tokio a destructive fire raged for some hours, during which upwards of six hundred houses were burnt.

— The United States Government notified to the British Minister at Washington that it had been discovered that certain information with reference to the Alaska seal industry, included in the United States case, was incorrect, and that the arguments founded thereon would be withdrawn.

— A congress of German Socialists, very largely attended by the more respectable workmen class, opened under the presidency of Herr Singer, a manufacturer and large employer of labour.

15. Thomas Neill *alias* Cream executed at Newgate after a week's respite for the production of evidence from Canada.

15. The French Procureur-General decided that legal proceedings should be taken against the directors of the Panama Canal Company for breach of trust and malversation of funds.

— The *London Gazette* contained the first list of officers of the Volunteer force on whom the Queen had been pleased to confer the Volunteer officers' decoration.

— A serious mutiny broke out in the convict prison at Tarragona, and in a conflict with the troops nine of the convicts were killed and sixteen wounded.

16. The Earl of Rosebery unveiled a bust erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Sir John Macdonald, for nineteen years Premier of the Dominion of Canada.

— Jean Pierre François, charged with having been accessory to a murder committed by Ravachol, the French Anarchist, committed for trial, and an extradition order granted by the Chief Magistrate at Bow Street.

— In consequence of the resignation of the Hungarian Premier on the question of civil marriage, Dr. Wekerle, the Finance Minister in his Cabinet, was commanded to form a new Liberal administration.

17. The petition against the return of Mr. A. J. Balfour for East Manchester after three days' trial dismissed with costs against the petitioner.

— The preliminary estimate for the half-year's expenditure of the London School Board showed an increase of upwards of 60,000*l.* on a total of 1,036,000*l.* for the half-year.

— The visit of the King and Queen of Portugal to Madrid, where they were warmly welcomed, brought to a close with the simultaneous announcement of the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce between the two countries.

18. Mr. Frank James, M.P. for Walsall, unseated on account of the payment by his agent for cards exhibited in the hats of his supporters at the General Election.

— The lighthouse of Victoria Channel in the Belfast Lough struck by a steamer and completely overturned, causing the death of the lighthouse keeper and one of his children.

— The Portuguese newspapers announced that, in anticipation of manifestations "wanting in benevolence, if not actually hostile," the British fleet would not visit the Tagus during its winter cruise.

19. Duke Ludwig of Bavaria, brother of the Emperor of Austria, married at Munich to a dancer at the Court Theatre, Fraulein Antonie Barth, whom the Prince Royal had ennobled as Fraulein Von Bartolf. The Duke's first wife had been also an actress, Fraulein Mardal, subsequently known as Baroness Waldersee.

The Merchants' Exchange at the Pier Head of the Cardiff (Bute) Docks almost wholly destroyed by a fire which originated in the restaurant below the hall. The damage done was estimated at over 50,000*l.* The workhouse at South Hetton was also burnt down in consequence of the upsetting of a

paraffin lamp by one of the attendants, and one of the inmates was burnt to death and another most severely injured.

19. The Marquis de Cubas, Mayor of Madrid, finding the municipal affairs in a state bordering on bankruptcy, the result of speculation, mismanagement, and the falsification of accounts for several years, summarily dismissed twelve of the principal employés, and made an appeal to the press and private individuals to co-operate in a sweeping reform of the municipality.

21. After a stormy debate on the Panama Canal Company, in which charges of corruption against a large number of deputies were preferred, the French Chamber of Deputies voted, by 311 to 243, the appointment of a committee to investigate the allegations made.

— News arrived that the French expeditionary force under General Dodds had occupied Abomey, the capital of the King of Dahomey, without further fighting.

— The trial of Cooper for the murder of his wife at Douglas, Isle of Man, after lasting seven days, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter, a conclusion which was strongly resented by the public.

22. The session of the Imperial Reichstag opened by the Emperor in person, who, in his speech, after dwelling on the friendly relations of Germany, urged the need of strengthening the defensive capacity of the Empire.

— The International Monetary Conference, assembled at the instigation of the United States Government, met at Brussels, and chose M. Montefiore, a Belgian Senator, as President.

— The Egyptian Budget submitted to the Ministers of the Khedive showed a surplus of about half-a-million sterling.

23. The intended despatch of a Government Commissioner, accompanied by a native escort, to Uganda officially announced.

— The London Chamber of Arbitration inaugurated at Guildhall under the presidency of the Lord Mayor; the object of the Chamber being to submit to a council commercial disputes for arbitration.

— The new Italian Parliament opened by King Humbert in person, who in his speech insisted strongly upon the necessity of financial reform.

-- A body of Dervishes from the interior attacked a fort near Tokar, but after a brief encounter with the Egyptian troops were beaten off with serious loss.

24. The Marquess of Bute unanimously elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University in succession to the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Mr. John Morley having declined to accept the nomination to contest the post.

— Seven of the ringleaders of the workmen's riots at Broken Hill Mines sentenced at Sydney, N.S.W., to various terms of imprisonment.

— A serious fire which raged for several hours on the Thames at Wapping completely destroyed the Hermitage Wharf and adjacent buildings.

25. A new Crofters' Commission, with Mr. D. Brand as Chairman, appointed to inquire into lands available for crofters' holdings in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

— Sir John Abbott, who had succeeded Sir J. Macdonald, resigned the Premiership of the Dominion Government in consequence of failing health.

— At the meeting of the International Monetary Conference at Brussels the United States representative, Senator Allison, submitted his proposals for restoring a parity of value between gold and silver.

— The P. and O. steamship *Ravenna* came into collision in Japanese waters with the Japanese warship *Chishima*, which sank almost at once, seventy-four of the crew being drowned.

26. A number of serious and almost simultaneous fires took place in London and the provinces doing a large amount of damage. At the London Docks, Shadwell, a large warehouse filled with valuable produce was destroyed; in Agar Street, Strand, the premises occupied by a jeweller, an art dealer, and an auctioneer were completely gutted; the Theatre Royal, Lincoln, was burnt to the ground after the close of the previous night's performance; a large drapery establishment in Princes Street, Edinburgh, was damaged to the extent of 200,000*l.*; and a leather factory at Glasgow was also destroyed.

— The Algecira and Rhonda Railway opened, thereby completing overland communication between Calais and Gibraltar, and bringing London within sixty hours of the latter.

28. A procession of the "unemployed" marched from their daily meeting place on Tower Hill to Whitehall, where their leaders had an interview with the First Commissioner of Works, and requested, amongst other things, that he would procure work for them by the immediate demolition of Milbank Prison.

— The French Ministry defeated by 304 to 219 on a vote of confidence moved by M. Brisson, Chairman of the Panama Inquiry Commission, who demanded the exhumation of the remains of Baron de Reinach, whose sudden death took place on the day after proceedings against the Directors were instituted. M. Loubet at once placed the resignation of the Cabinet in the hands of the President.

29. Sir Gerald Portal, H.M. Consul-General at Zanzibar, appointed British Commissioner to Uganda, and Major-General Sir George Stewart White, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India in succession to Lord Roberts.

— Mr. Clayton, the member returned for the Hexham division, unseated on petition on the ground of illegal practices in the form of treating by persons who were not his regular agents. Both Mr. Clayton and his agent were exonerated from personal responsibility.

— The Queen held an Investiture at Windsor Castle, at which the recently created knights of the various orders received their insignia.

29. At the annual meeting of the South African Company, the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., presiding, Mr. Cecil Rhodes gave a full account of the development of Mashonaland, and suggested the establishment of the continuation of the telegraph line through Uganda to Egypt.

30. After a trial lasting over twelve days, Mr. Fullam, the Nationalist member for South Meath, unseated on the ground of undue clerical influence and intimidation.

— Captain Hastings, R.N., and his navigating officer, Commander Dickson, fully acquitted of blame in the stranding of H.M.S. *Howe* in Ferrol Harbour in consequence of the inaccuracy of the charts.

— The Medals of the Royal Society were presented as follows: The Copley Medal to Prof. R. Virchow for pathology and pre-historic archæology; the Rumford Medal to Herr Nils. C. Dunér (of Stockholm) for spectroscopic researches; a Royal Society Medal to Mr. J. N. Langley for researches in glandular and nervous systems; another to Rev. Prof. Pritchard for his work on photometry and the stellar parallax; the Davy Medal to Prof. F. M. Raoult for his chemical discoveries; and the Darwin Medal to Sir J. D. Hooker, for his botanic studies.

DECEMBER.

1. A midnight procession of the unemployed from Tower Hill to the West End broken up by the police at Temple Bar without any serious disturbance.

— Charles Mitchell, the pugilist, who had appealed against a sentence of two months' imprisonment for assault, applied to withdraw his appeal and to undergo his sentence. The case was said to be without precedent, and the Chief Magistrate at Bow Street declined to make any order. He afterwards surrendered himself at Pentonville Prison, but the governor refused to receive him.

2. After several attempts to unite the various sections of the Republican party, M. Brisson announced his failure to form a Cabinet.

— The Monetary Conference at Brussels, after considering Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's scheme for a regulated issue of silver, adopted a proposal by M. Leir to withdraw from circulation all the smaller gold coins of less value than 20 francs.

— The Austrian Ministry of Count Taaffe defeated in the Reichsrath on a division on the vote for Secret Service.

— Mr. Henry Tate finally accepted Sir William Harcourt's offer of the site of Milbank for the collection of modern pictures presented by him to the nation.

3. Cheques amounting to upwards of 8,500,000 francs seized at the Bank of France and handed over to the Panama Commission, but no names of deputies were found on them.

3. Mr. Gladstone presented with the freedom of the city of Liverpool, where he had been born. In acknowledging the honour the Prime Minister spoke for upwards of an hour to an immense and sympathetic audience.

— The election judges dismissed with costs the petition lodged against Hon. G. H. Allsopp, M.P. for the city of Worcester.

4. The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin (Lord Plunket) and the Bishop of Clogher, who had gone to Madrid to hold a confirmation, were confined to their house for some time, and only received permission to hold the service in a room lent for the purpose.

5. After various abortive attempts to form a new Cabinet, M. Ribot succeeded in reconstructing the Loubet Ministry with a few unimportant changes.

— A serious landslip, due to recent rains, occurred at the West Cliff, Ramsgate, doing considerable damage to the buildings at its base.

— James Holmes, a signalman on the North-Eastern Railway, found guilty of manslaughter in the Thirsk railway accident, but strongly recommended to mercy. The judge's sentence that Holmes should come up for judgment when required was received with loud applause.

— Herr Ahlwardt, an Anti-Semitic agitator undergoing imprisonment, and also under charge of libelling the War Office authorities, elected a deputy to the Reichstag by an overwhelming majority over his National Liberal competitor.

6. At the Brussels Monetary Conference Sir C. Rivers-Wilson, speaking on behalf of the British Government, declared its faith in monometallism pure and simple, and that it would be unwilling to withdraw the half-sovereign from circulation except in provision of an advantageous alternative.

— A fire took place in the corner of the quadrangle of Somerset House occupied by the Special Commissioners of Income Tax, but was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

— Charles Mitchell, the pugilist, after two fruitless efforts to obtain his own imprisonment, appeared before the Middlesex Session, and, having formally withdrawn his appeal against the Magistrate's sentence, was sent to prison for two months.

7. A conference, attended by the representatives of nearly 250 agricultural societies besides a large number of landowners, farmers, and labourers, met at St. James' Hall, Westminster, under the presidency of Mr. James Lowther, M.P. The object of the meeting was to discuss fully the question of agricultural depression and its remedies. A resolution in favour of the protection of agricultural produce was carried almost unanimously.

— The Spanish Ministry of Señor Canovas, having challenged a vote of confidence in the Cortes in regard to their policy towards the Madrid municipal scandals, failed to obtain the help of more than one-third of their supposed supporters. Señor Canovas consequently placed the resignation of the Cabinet in the hands of the Queen Regent.

7. The offices and buildings of the *Philadelphia Ledger* almost completely destroyed by fire. The damage done amounted to over 200,000 dols.

8. The first vessel, *The London*, from Saltport, on the Manchester Ship Canal, arrived at the Regent's Canal Dock, London, after a successful but prolonged voyage.

— At a general assembly of the Royal Academy of Arts Mr. Alfred Gilbert, A.R.A., sculptor, elected an academician in the place of Mr. Woolner, R.A., deceased.

— The reconstructed French Cabinet under M. Ribot obtained, by a majority of 202, a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies.

— Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart., High Sheriff for Hampshire, fined five hundred guineas by the Judge of Assize for absence at the Assize without sufficient reason.

9. The Goldsmiths' Company announced its wish to supplement the sum at the disposal of the Guinness' Trustees by a gift of 25,000*l.* to provide improved dwellings for the working classes, especially in the neighbourhood frequented by workmen of their trade.

— The Roumanian Senate passed the bill for granting an allowance of 300,000 francs to the Crown Prince on his marriage with the Princess Marie of Edinburgh.

— A meeting of upwards of 1,200 female Social Democrats was held at Vienna. The chair was taken by a working woman, and, after a prolonged debate, a resolution was carried condemning the long hours of work sanctioned by the Government.

10. A Liberal Ministry under Señor Sagasta constituted in Spain and approved by the Queen Regent.

— At Rochester the petition against the Conservative member, Alderman Davis, was held to have established cases of bribery and treating by his agents, but unknown to and unsanctioned by the candidate.

• — The election for East Aberdeenshire resulted in the return of Mr. T. R. Buchanan (G.L.), who polled 4,243 votes against 2,917 given to Colonel Russell (L.U.).

12. The petition against the return of Mr. W. Redmond for East Clare dismissed with costs, some of which fell upon the High Sheriff.

— The Earl of Rosebery presided at a dinner given at the National Liberal Club on the occasion of the presentation of a portrait of Mr. Gladstone to the Club by Mr. Blake, M.P., on behalf of the Liberals of Canada.

— A serious conflict between Socialists and the police took place at Ghent, in the course of which many shots were fired, and several persons injured on both sides.

— Mr. William Watson, the poet, who had recently received 200*l.* through Mr. Gladstone from the Royal Bounty Fund, conveyed to a lunatic asylum in consequence of his strange conduct in Windsor Park.

13. The National Union of Conservative Associations assembled at Sheffield under the presidency of Mr. Stuart-Wortley, M.P., and resolutions were passed protesting against unlimited foreign competition with British trade and agriculture, and on other points.

— The Chief Magistrate at Bow Street (Sir John Bridge), in a test case brought against a weekly paper, decided that the "missing word" competition was an infringement of the Gaming Act.

— Earl Spencer, the Chancellor of the Victoria University, presided at the formal opening of the new buildings of the University and College in Liverpool; and, at the banquet following, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Mr. Bryce) announced that the Queen had allotted 4,000*l.* out of the Duchy Funds for the benefit of the Victoria University.

— M. Rouvier, French Minister of Finance, resigned in consequence of the attacks made upon him in connection with the Panama scandals.

14. The scrutiny promoted in Central Finsbury was, after several days' fighting, abandoned, and Mr. Naoroji retained the seat; and the petition against Sir J. Pryce Pryce, M.P. for the Montgomery Boroughs, was dismissed, the judges disagreeing.

— A fire broke out in a coal pit at Bamfields, near Wigan, in consequence of the upsetting of a paraffin torch lamp in the engine-house, and out of seventy men and boys working beyond the spot, fifteen lost their lives, the others escaping almost miraculously.

— The Duke of Veragua, a descendant of Columbus, appointed Spanish Commissioner at the Chicago Exhibition.

— The London School Board ordered to pay five guineas costs, on a summons taken out by the Lambeth Vestry for neglecting to carry out certain sanitary work at the Johanna Street Schools.

15. The inaugural meeting of the London Reform Union held in Exeter Hall under the presidency of the Earl of Rosebery. The Home Secretary, the Chairman of the London County Council, and Mr. Tom Mann were among the speakers.

— In the French Chamber of Deputies a bill giving enlarged powers to the Panama Commission, and opposed by the Government, rejected by 271 to 265; the Ministers who were Senators voting in the majority.

— A large block of buildings erected at the expense of 30,000*l.* by Lord Rowton, capable of accommodating 470 persons, opened.

16. Warrants issued in Paris for the arrest of the directors (excepting M. Ferdinand de Lesseps) of the Panama Canal Company and Lottery Loan.

— The great volcano of Hawaii reported to be in active eruption, the whole country around being shaken by earthquakes, and the population in serious alarm; and the extensive plantations of cocoa nuts and sugar cane in great danger.

— The Russian Senate decided that orders should be issued that Jewish artisans should only live at places outside the pale where official Trade Boards were established.

17. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of the Clarence Memorial Wing of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

— At the meeting of the Durham Miners' Association, a proposal to withdraw from the Federation of Great Britain, on account of the difference of opinion on the eight hours' question, was rejected.

— The Brussels Monetary Conference, after several sittings passed in discussing various abortive proposals for raising the value of silver currency, adjourned to 30th May 1893.

18. A place of worship of the Spanish Reformed Church erected at Madrid, dedicated by Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, after many difficulties with the authorities.

— Leigh Court, near Bristol, the seat of Sir Philip Miles, entered by burglars while the family were at dinner, and 30,000*l.* of jewellery carried off.

19. Dr. Francis Scott Sanders, sometime secretary and manager of the Lyric Club, having pleaded guilty to the charge of forging Lord Londesborough's name to the amount of 43,000*l.*, sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

— Warrants issued for the arrest of a labour leader and his accomplices charged with wholesale poisoning of non-union workmen at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

— It was proposed, with the approval of the official liquidator, that a fund should be raised for the benefit of the most necessitous of the investors in the "Liberator" and its affiliated banks and building societies which had been declared bankrupt. It was stated that upwards of seven millions sterling had been invested in these undertakings, chiefly by the working and poorer trades classes.

20. The Union Company's steamship *Nubian*, bound for the Cape, ran upon a rock whilst entering Lisbon harbour during a dense fog, and in a few hours sank, all the passengers, crew and mails having been safely landed.

— The French Ministry, on the representation of the Procureur-General, obtained permission to prosecute five Deputies and five Senators (including several ex-Ministers) for receiving money in connection with the Panama Canal scheme.

— The committee presided over by Sir Henry James, M.P., which had undertaken to investigate the expenditure by "General" Booth on the "Darkest England" project, reported in generally favourable terms of the manner in which the work was being carried out, and wholly exonerated Mr. Booth of any personal aim.

— The Prince of Wales presided at the first meeting of the Royal Naval Fund, arising from the surplus of the Naval Exhibition—about 47,000*l.*—the interest of which it was proposed to be distributed in monthly grants.

21. The petition against the return of Mr. Isaacson, M.P. for Stepney, after a long hearing, dismissed; the respondent being allowed half his costs.

— Mr. Gladstone left London for Biarritz, where he was to spend a few weeks before the assembling of Parliament.

21. The oldest theatre in Gothenburg, built in 1816, destroyed by fire, but without involving any loss of life.

22. An important gold-field discovered in the State of Utah, on the Colorado River, to which thousands of people at once flocked, very large nuggets having been found.

— A duel, arising out of the Panama Canal scandal, fought at Paris between MM. Clémenceau and Déroulède. Three shots were exchanged, but neither combatant was touched.

— The annual conference of head masters met at Merchant Taylors' School under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Baker, and was largely attended by the masters of the leading London and provincial schools.

23. Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P. for North Meath, unseated on petition, on the ground of undue spiritual influence exercised by the clergy and bishop of the diocese.

— A demonstration of unemployed workers and others at Bristol led to a collision with the police, and the troops, who had in anticipation been sent from Aldershot, were employed to clear the streets.

— The sale of the Blenheim orchids, lasting four days, realised 5,000 guineas.

— Another revolutionary movement broke out in the Province of Corrientes in the Argentine Republic, the Government troops being worsted in the struggle.

— Four men, who had pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of Inspector Martin at Gweedore, and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude, set at liberty by order of the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

24. At Madrid a deputation of Spanish ladies, including representatives of the highest aristocracy, waited on the Spanish Premier to protest against the opening of the new Protestant Chapel. Señor Sagasta declined to interfere.

— A serious fire destroyed several rooms in the *Globe* newspaper office in the Strand.

— A violent explosion, attributed to dynamite, wrecked a large portion of the Dublin Detective Office, situated close to the Castle and Municipal Buildings. One officer was killed, and an enormous amount of damage was done in the neighbourhood.

— A severe frost set in all over England, the thermometer, which had for some time been abnormally high, suddenly falling to many degrees below freezing point.

26. In consequence of the rejection of the Franco-Swiss Treaty of Commerce by the French Chamber, the Swiss authorities decided to apply "the general tariff" to all French goods, and if necessary to raise it on all French imports.

— Intense cold reported from all parts of the United States, accompanied in places by severe blizzards, occasioning great loss of cattle.

26. Additional precautions taken in London and the provinces to protect public buildings in view of a revival of the dynamite campaign. Rules with regard to many places which had been relaxed for some time were ordered to be stringently enforced.

27. M. Pasteur's seventieth birthday celebrated by an imposing gathering in the amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, at which President Carnot, representatives of the Government and learned bodies, and delegates of several foreign universities were present.

— At New York, Bishop Potter laid the corner-stone of an Episcopalian Cathedral to be erected at the cost of upwards of one and a half millions sterling, and to contain seven different chapels in which Sunday services would be conducted in as many languages.

28. A terrible dynamite explosion took place at New York in a tunnel which was being excavated under the East River. Some dynamite cartridges which were being thawed exploded and killed six men and three women, wrecking all the buildings in the neighbourhood.

— At a meeting of the Ontario Law Society, held at Toronto, it was decided to admit women to the practice of law in the province.

— Notwithstanding the severe frost that had set in generally all over Europe, several fresh cases of cholera were reported from Hamburg, while an even more severe outbreak was reported at Dunkirk. In the United States the cold was also very intense, the Mississippi at St. Louis being quite frozen over.

29. A Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Aberdare, appointed to consider the desirability of altering the Poor Law in cases of destitution from old age.

— The Khedive invested by Lord Cromer with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

— An explosion took place in Paris in an ante-room of the Prefecture of the Police. A bomb of some sort had apparently been deposited in a chest in the room, and was fired by a clockwork mechanism. Nobody was injured, but the room and its surroundings were much damaged.

30. A strike in the South Wales mining district, affecting 90,000 persons, averted by the withdrawal of the notice terminating the sliding scale arrangement at the close of the year.

— The eighth session of the Indian National Congress opened at Allahabad under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Bonerjee, barrister of Calcutta. Seven hundred delegates from various parts of India attended.

31. The Cunard steamer *Umbria*, after giving rise to great uneasiness, reached New York in safety. She had broken her main shaft on the 23rd inst., when south of the banks of Newfoundland, and experienced very severe weather. The chief engineer, however, succeeded in repairing the shaft, and the ship was safely brought into port.

31. Incendiary addresses to all the factions opposed to the Republican Government posted in various parts of Paris, calling upon the Bonapartists, Royalists, Anarchists, &c., to make common cause.

— The number of deaths from colliery and other mine explosions during the year was returned at 126, as compared with 51 in 1891 and 290 in 1890.

— The Emperor of China, by imperial rescript, ennobled for three generations the ancestors of Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G., Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London. Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Mantine, had hitherto been the only European on whom this distinction had been conferred.

— The Lord Mayor of London paid a visit to Dublin to receive the freedom of that city, and afterwards attended mass in state at the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

RETROSPECT

OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART IN 1892.

LITERATURE.

OF history this year there is little, and that little is mostly contemporary or foreign. Perhaps the most important is Mr. Froude's **Spanish Story of the Armada** (Longmans), compiled from the book of Captain Fernandez Duro, a Spanish naval officer, which in its turn was the collected testimony of the documents and letters left by the commanders and other actors in the drama. The narrative, it goes without saying, is fascinating and dramatic in spite of several inaccuracies, to which Professor Froude seems unavoidably liable. The account of the fight off Gravelines is particularly fine. It was a glorious fight, both to the English who won, and to the Spaniards who, with their unwieldy ships and worse than useless guns, simply and bravely endured unto death. The book is perhaps marred by an uncalled attack on Philip II., in spite of all evidences and presumptions in his favour, especially as even now his name is one of the blackest in Europe. The second essay on Antonio Perez, that dark and dreadful hero of the time, shows that Professor Froude can take a just view of the motives and conduct of the King of Spain. In this essay he offers an ingenious interpretation of that celebrated episode in Spanish history, while he insists that there can be no truth in the story of Philip's *liaison* with the Princess of Eboli, though it was repeated so lately as 1883 by Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell in his life of Don John of Austria. Professor Froude's explanation of the King's treatment of his secretary and of the whole round of circumstances attendant on the murder of Escovedo is more plausible and hangs better together than Mignet's theory of the same events. Next comes Mr. J. H. Round's "Study of the Anarchy," which he has chosen to call **Geoffrey de Mandeville** (Longmans), holding that by concentration on the career of a typical man the whole period is more easily grasped. With the greatest care, knowledge and thoroughness he traces the malice, falseness and greed of this powerful man, to whom both Stephen and the Empress Maud were obliged to pay court, and who was in turn the ally of the highest bidder. Mr. Round has made many important discoveries, cleared up many important points, and presents an admirable picture of that wild and hitherto sparsely chronicled time. On the early administration of London he throws new light, and discusses among other things points of constitutional history, the right of succession to the Crown, the origin of earldoms, and the judicial and fiscal systems of the time. But if

his matter is well-nigh infallible, his form is open to objection. The book would have gained in value to students by a clearer and more orderly arrangement. The third volume of Professor Freeman's **History of Sicily from the Earliest Times** (Clarendon Press) has appeared this year, in which we have also to chronicle the death of its celebrated author. The time of the Athenian and Carthaginian invasions is the period covered, and the work is most thorough and admirable, if a little lengthy. Many facts and views entirely new have been recorded and expounded. In judging of character and motive Professor Freeman has been somewhat unsympathetic. Nicias is too gently, the elder Dionysius, who, with all his not inexcusable faults, did great things for Sicily and the world, too harshly treated. The Professor seems to have forgotten that the last-named freed his country from invaders and crippled Carthage, to which Sicily would have been a valuable vantage point in the coming struggle with Rome. But in the laborious collection and conscientious certifying of facts he has been almost unrivalled. An important book also is Mr. Armstrong's **Elizabeth Farnese** (Longmans). The Termagant of Spain has found a friendly biographer who, while he conceals none of her intrigues and high-handed actions, which had no great or national object, but only the aggrandisement of herself and her family, yet does not blame or censure her as she deserves. Her treatment of Alberoni alone, who, had he been allowed, would have made Spain a power in Europe, is sufficient condemnation. Strong-willed, selfish and short-sighted, she involved Spain in danger after danger with one country after another, all to further some private scheme for the advancement of some one of her children. In the interval between the Treaty of Utrecht and the Seven Years' War, when Spain might have acquired prestige, and would have done so, she contrived to ruin its every chance. Her known schemes and utter disregard of all national honour or position made her as much dreaded at Madrid as in London or Paris. But, in contrast to all this, in domestic life she was devoted to a fickle, hypochondriac, ill-tempered husband, an affectionate mother and the mistress of a court of exemplary purity at a time when so many others were filthy and unclean.

Passing to later times, Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick's **Secret Service under Pitt** (Longmans) first claims our attention. This is a book of much merit, showing both acuteness and industry, but there is a digressiveness and absence of chronological sequence in it which detract something from that merit. It is a history of Irish informers, the earliest being the celebrated pamphleteer and wit, Father O'Leary, whom Mr. Fitzpatrick proves to have been the spy of the Government in 1789 upon the Spanish Ambassador. The value of this author's discoveries concerning Francis Magan, the betrayer of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, has been acknowledged by Mr. Lecky. The infamous McNally's double life, as the salaried informer and betrayer of his companions, and as the trusted friend of the patriot Curran, is vividly depicted. Samuel Turner, LL.D., Mr. Fitzpatrick tries to identify with the "J. Richardson," and "Lord Downshire's friend," who kept ministers acquainted with the doings of the revolutionary leaders on the continent. To his treachery he ascribes the hanging of Father O'Coigly and the arrest of Mr. Lawless. But Mr. Lecky's statement that Turner's true name is given in a despatch from Lord Campden, the Viceroy, to the Duke of Portland, discounts this theory. With Duckett Mr. Fitzpatrick is lenient, and very severe towards Reynolds

and Captain Armstrong. Another book of the same kind is Major H. Le Caron's **Twenty-Five Years in the Secret Service** (Heinemann), which gives information of the deepest value and interest in a clear and dramatic style. Outwardly, Major Le Caron was an Irish revolutionary leader, secretly, a paid spy of the English Government. He took this rôle in 1867, after having seen active service in the Rebellion of the United States in 1861, and now tells the inner history of the growth of the Clan-na-Gael, of its connection with the Land League, of the so-called Jubilee Plot, of the Dynamite Conspiracy, of the Sullivan-Cronin dispute, of his own intercourse with O'Neill, with Alex. Sullivan, "the archfiend" of American politics, with Mackay Lomasney of London Bridge fame, with Michael Davitt, Pat Egan, Charles Parnell, and other celebrities of to-day. On **Persia and the Persian Question** (Longmans) the Hon. George Curzon publishes a book, the first noteworthy on this subject since Sir John Malcolm's in the early part of the century. Taste, experience, study, and travel have especially fitted him for the task, and in his work students of all branches will find trustworthy and interesting matter given in an accomplished manner. Full as it is of historical, archæological, geographical, and personal matter, its greatest value lies perhaps in the author's grasp of the political situation and his estimate of political necessities and developments. He is well-disposed towards the Shah's government and to the Persians themselves, while acknowledging the many faults they have from an European point of view. With the gravity of the attitude of Russia towards India he is much impressed. His account of the systematic and all-pervading gift-making, which is obligatory throughout all branches of official life, is full of interest, and shows how impossible is any stable and solid basis of governmental relation. As every office is "in theory" of a year's duration, and invariably goes to the highest bidder, the internal matters of the country are always more or less uncertain. In his modestly called **Footnote to History** (Cassell) Mr. R. L. Stevenson gives a fair and clear account of the recent eight years of trouble in Samoa, in which Germany bore so prominent and so unfortunate a part. It is practically an appeal to Germany on behalf of the Samoans and their ex-King Mataafa. The only bar, Mr. Stevenson says, to his restoration is the *amour propre* of Germany who cannot forgive her illustrious enemy, the reinstatement of whom in power would moreover indefinitely postpone her chance of annexing the group. He gives a vivid account of the famous hurricane, from which the British ship *Calliope* alone escaped, and of the noble conduct of the Samoans who risked their own lives to save their enemies.

Sir James Ramsay's **Lancaster and York** (Clarendon Press), though not a brilliant work, gives evidence of great industry, research, and common-sense, and is on the whole the best general history of the fifteenth century yet written. He has collected a mass of new evidence, and, by original investigation and personal examination of the battlefields (of which thoroughly excellent maps are given), as well as by utilising the labours of others, consulting standard authorities, local histories and so on, he has been able to produce a fairly full and remarkably accurate survey of the time. The great lack in the work is the absence of any clue to the social and political ideas which lay beneath the actions. An instance of this is the entire omission of the greatest event of the reign of Richard II., the rising of Wat Tyler.

History of another country is dealt with in Mr. Francis Parkman's **Half Century of Conflict** (Macmillan). The author's minute acquaintance with his subject enables him to record telling facts which otherwise had been forgotten. He writes strongly and to the point, and admirably depicts New England life and feeling. This year Sir Edward Hertalet has published the fourth and final volume of **The Map of Europe by Treaty** (Harrison), a most useful work, the first two volumes of which appeared sixteen years ago, showing the political and territorial changes which have taken place since the general peace of 1814. As librarian of the Foreign Office he has had every opportunity and facility for making himself acquainted with his subject, and the result is highly satisfactory. The period covered by this volume is 1875-1891, and in it are brought together the treaties consequent on wars and pacific negotiations, and all important documents leading up to them, by which the political relations and territorial limits of Europe have been changed during that period. Another contribution to modern history is Mr. Clifford Lloyd's **Ireland under the Land League** (Blackwood), which is a narrative of his own experience as a most successful magistrate. It cannot be considered an exhaustive account, since there are many important matters upon which he is entirely silent. For instance, he says nothing of the famine and destitution in the year 1880, which were factors in the problem, nor of the pitiable position of the farmers before the Act of 1881. But his own courage and determination in those times of terrible disorder compel admiration. He it was who perceived the failure of the centralisation of government, and suggested to Mr. Forster that decentralised system under which he himself was "special resident magistrate." The book is a vivid presentation of the class-warfare that raged throughout the country. Yet another department of modern contemporary history is the subject of Miss M. Betham Edwards' **France of To-day** (Percival), the first volume of which has appeared this year. Miss Edwards is doing for England what was yet to be done, depicting the life of the French peasant. And if her pictures are always of the summer-time and always in brightest pigments, yet her book will teach us many things we do not know, for there is no Englishwoman who knows so much about French country life. Her book is called "A Survey, Comparative and Retrospective," but she hardly takes into account the years of destitution and misery which oppressed the peasant in the beginning of this century, until emigration and migration bettered his condition. The state of fairly universal prosperity now obtaining in France she seems to imagine as having steadily advanced since 1789, but it really began in the Second Empire. She is fully alive to the problem of the steadily growing gulf between intellect and agricultural labour in France.

Among the best of the contributions to the Rulers of India Series (Clarendon Press) are Sir Lepel Griffin's **Ranjit Singh** and Mr. J. S. Cotton's **Mountstuart Elphinstone**. In the first the author ably tells the story of this most sagacious Sikh, who, though he at one time considered the question of disputing the British power in India, was never a "Ruler" in the strict sense of the word. He was chief of the Sikhs, whom he had consolidated, at once our ally and subject, and founder of the famous Sikh Army on European models. He had enormous influence, and his counsels prevailed among the natives many years after his death. His career and his attitude towards us probably determined our fate in India. To any who

may have to do with the government of India this will be a most useful and instructive book, and its author was peculiarly fitted to write it. Mr. Cotton's excellent monograph is a memoir worthy of his hero, who began the connection of a long life with India when he became a writer in the East India Company's service at the age of fifteen. At twenty-four he obtained the post of Resident at Nagpur, and at forty, having shown great administrative talent, he was appointed Governor of Bombay. His work in India of settling the land revenues, reforming the old methods of civil and criminal justice, defining his relations with native feudatories, causing a legal code of his time to be made, encouraging education and the employment of natives in the public service, and visiting each district of his Presidency in turn, thus gaining the good-will of his subjects, is well and clearly summarised. Mr. Cotton also gives an interesting account of Elphinstone's active life and strong intellectual tastes. The record of his reading at the age of twenty-one, during his long journey to Poona, would not, in Mr. Cotton's opinion, "discredit Macaulay." After a service of thirty-one years Elphinstone left India in 1828, and the remainder of his life till his death in 1859 is briefly and well told in the last chapter. There are four more of this series. First comes **Lord William Bentinck**, by Demetrius Boulger. Though perhaps not one of the strongest and most remarkable, Lord William was undoubtedly one of the most high-minded and peace-loving of our Governors-General. His rule was one of beneficence. He suppressed the barbarous custom of *sati*, which hitherto we had been afraid of interfering with, stamped out the terrible Thugs, opened the English service to natives, removed the disabilities incumbent on Christian Hindus, and established the English speech in Hindustan. In the last endeavour he was supported by Macaulay and Sir Charles Metcalfe. His policy towards other powers was one of non-interference, as was also that of the next "Ruler" under notice, **Lord Lawrence**, whose attitude towards Afghanistan gave rise to the now hackneyed phrase of "masterly inactivity." In writing the life of this Governor Sir Charles Aitchison has produced one of the best books of the series. He concentrates his attention on the Mutiny Year, which he declares to have been "the most romantic of Sir John Lawrence's life." In this he takes a different view from that of Sir Richard Temple, who was Lawrence's secretary. It was his management of the Punjab during the mutiny that first attracted notice to Lawrence, though his health had then already begun to fail. Another native, **Mádhava Ráo Sindhia**, is the subject of Mr. H. G. Keene's book. Sindhia was a great Maratha chieftain and a very typical one, though perhaps not the most important. As a statesman he was almost unrivalled, and, like Ranjit Singh, he formed an army on European models. Mr. Keene tells in a very thorough fashion the story of his occupation of Delhi and guardianship of the blind Emperor, Shah Alam, but gives us hardly enough information about his general, that Savoyard adventurer, De Boigne. More strongly than ever this volume brings before us the necessity of some recognised code of the spelling of Indian names. Mr. Morse Stephens's **Albuquerque** is the record of an honest faithful life. Alphonse de Albuquerque was appointed Governor of Portuguese India in 1509, having already fought for his country against the Moors and acquired an undying hatred of Islamism. He established fortified factories at Calicut and Diu, and devoted himself to trying to obtain a commercial monopoly for Portugal,

and to extirpating the various tribes of Mohammedans, who at that time had the export trade of India. But the intolerance of the Portuguese of native customs and rites made it impossible for them to retain any footing in the country. In this connection we may mention **The Land-Systems of British India** (Clarendon Press), by B. H. Baden-Powell, which is a most useful book to Indian civil servants, for money derived from the land is the basis of the revenue in India, and not by any means what it suggests to an European ear. Whether this is, strictly speaking, rent or taxation is a moot point. The author traces the processes by which the present state of things has been arrived at. It had its origin in barbarous times, was variously developed in the hands of the Kolarian, Dravidian, Aryan, and Mohammedan tribes who successively overran India, and proceeded from a mere grain-giving to a regular "land revenue assessed in money" or in kind in Akbar's time. Since then there has been much change, and the British found great difficulty in rightly assessing, and producing order. The book is comprehensive, includes Burma and the adjacent isles, and is furnished with many maps. Akin in subject to the foregoing books on India is Mr. Archibald Forbes's **Afghan Wars, 1839-42 and 1878-80**, which he has compiled for a series the Messrs. Seeley are bringing out on the most important events of our own time. No one is better fitted to record these significant passages in Anglo-Indian history. In 800 pages the story is fully yet concisely told, from the first quarrel with Dost Mohammed in 1838. Mr. Forbes, it may be remarked, takes Major Proudfoot's view of the siege of Zellalabad, which is now becoming generally accepted. Also here we may suitably notice two more special pleadings for Warren Hastings, **The Administration of Warren Hastings, 1772-1785**, by Professor G. W. Forrest (Government Press : Calcutta), and **Hastings and the Rohilla War**, by Sir John Strachey (Clarendon Press). The rehabilitation was begun by Captain Trotter in 1878, and Sir James Stephen seven years later maintained the defence. The malignity of Champion and Francis, through whom Burke was inspired and Macaulay informed, is now established, and the dire effects on Hastings' reputation will be slowly removed as the fascination of Macaulay's brilliant indictments fades into inaccuracy. Professor Forrest had a mass of evidence at his command, and his zeal and industry are remarkable. Sir J. Strachey draws his information from MS. records at the India Office and from 264 volumes of Hastings' MS. papers at the British Museum. Both give uniformity and consistency to their hero's career, prove his political insight and strong sense of moral obligation, and show him, according to the last-named defender, as "not only the most wise and courageous of the founders of our Indian Empire—for that even his enemies could hardly deny—but as one of the most virtuous."

To Messrs. Macmillan's excellent series of **Twelve English Statesmen** Professor Beesly adds one on **Queen Elizabeth**. After five brief pages describing her life before she came to the throne he devotes the whole book to her character and policy as statesman, not as woman. He of course gives several chapters to foreign affairs, which are necessary to the full presentment of the English position. In her vacillations, delays, caprices, and prevarications he ably traces one undeviating line of policy, though he hardly makes enough allowance for the genuine love of her country which was after all at the heart of all she did. Feeling that hereditary reverence for kingship

was weaker among Protestants than Catholics, she avoided doing anything to injure the cause of monarchy. It was this feeling that prompted her constant refusal of the crown of Holland, her abstention from definite interference in Scotland, and her delay in ordering Mary's execution. To Burleigh Professor Beesly hardly shows justice, often assigning as his motive for action his desire to save his head if Mary, Queen of Scots, should come to the throne. But he comes to sound and sensible conclusions on points that are open to discussion. His view that, "barring accidents, the English were bound to win" in the fight with the Armada is somewhat unusual. Another of Messrs. Macmillan's series, the **English Men of Action**, has **Montrose**, by Mowbray Morris, as its latest volume. This book contains nearly all the virtues and lacks most of the faults of Mark Napier's "Memoirs of Montrose." Mr. Morris gives perhaps too much attention to the uneventful period between his hero's defection from the covenant and his brilliant Highland campaign and too little to his poetic capabilities. And, speaking of the Highland campaign, he talks of Montrose being "among his own people," whereas Montrose was a Lowlander. There are few dates in the book and some unsubstantiable statements. There appears to be a tacit recognition of Montrose as a poet, but, as a matter of fact, it was not till sixty years after his death that his one great poem was ascribed to him. Next comes the series of **The Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria** (Sampson Low). In Mr. Saintsbury's **Earl of Derby**, which is a quite admirable picture of the aristocratic English statesman, the author's very excellent and just appreciation of his subject as a man and a writer is spoiled by a biassed account of his political opinion and services. Mr. Saintsbury frankly admits his prejudices, but having the generosity to do that he should be able to take a more fair estimate. Such a book is marred by the introduction of the biographer's own views, especially when his judgments are on the face of them contestable, and, some of them, passed on persons living at the time, as in the case of Mr. Walpole. Yet one more series: **The Story of the Nations** (Fisher Unwin). For this Mr. Oman writes **The Byzantine Empire**, and Miss Bella Duffy **The Tuscan Republics**. Mr. Oman's book is one of the best that have yet appeared. In the 350 short pages the period covered (nearly twelve centuries) is fully and admirably treated. Of the character and work of the personages he has a wonderful grasp, and a happy knack of finding a parallel in well-known English or modern history, thus conveying to the reader a vivid and true impression in very few words. Historical instinct, good style, and wise judgment are the leading characteristics of the book. Though so well up in mediæval warfare Mr. Oman does not devote too much space even to such important battles as Hadrianople and Manzikert; and of course in a work of this size no side-issues, such as the authorship of the "Secret History," or the chronology of the Saracens' conquests of Syria, can be entered into. Mr. Lecky's animadversion of practically all the Byzantine Emperors, much too sweeping and ill-considered a statement for that eminently fair-minded historian, is over and over again refuted. The clear and suggestive headings to the chapters must not be passed unnoticed. Miss Duffy's book concerns itself with Genoa as well as with Florence, Siena, Pisa, and Lucca. It is packed full of various and interesting matter, but, at any rate until after it reaches 1800, it is not arranged in the most lucid manner. Her detestation of the Medici family,

and especially of Cosmo and Lorenzo, is very marked. There are good illustrations and a map of Tuscany. A book dealing with another great family of Italy is Mr. Baring-Gould's **Tragedy of the Cæsars** (Methuen). In two handsome volumes he has written the private and not the public history of this illustrious family with its taint of epilepsy and insanity, believing that in that way their public history will be more truly comprehended. Many of his judgments are original and startling, but they bear the impress of the spirit of the time. The book is a psychological analysis, or, as he calls it, a "Study in Pathological History." He has in each case thoroughly mastered all that is known, and then deduced the man.

As head of the Intelligence Department, and thus having access to sources of information not open to the general writer, Major F. R. Wingate was specially fitted to write **Mahdiism and the Egyptian Soudan** (Macmillan). It is for the most part a military history, and carefully and accurately traces the progress of affairs in the Soudan. The book is issued under official sanction, so it is non-political, but the author's own view, which is that sooner or later the Soudan will fall into the hands of England, is fairly open to criticism. There is an excellent selection of maps, showing the various trade routes by which the Soudan is and can be opened up, but of the events of recent years and the present state of native feeling he says very little. But this is made up for by Colonel Colvile's **History of the Soudan Campaign** (Eyre and Spottiswoode), which is a minute and careful account of the preparation, voyage, marches, battles, and ultimate failure of that expedition. As having some connection of subject we may mention here **Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers** (Osgood, McIlvaine), which is a publication of some lectures given in the United States by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, whose death we have also to lament. This is a valuable addition to the many books about Egypt. Its main idea is the bearing of recent discoveries upon the history of art. The first two volumes deal with the labours of explorers, especially those of M. Naville at Tell-el-Maskhutih in 1883, and Mr. Petrie at Tanis in 1884, and with the latter's famous finds of the long-lost Naucratis (1885), of the Daphnæ of Pelusium (1886), and of an unsuspected Greek colony at Fayyûm. Miss Edwards has attempted to adduce links of evidence to prove that Greek art was the descendant of the early Egyptian. The attempt is bold and highly interesting, and it must be admitted that the evidence goes far to support her assumptions. Mr. Fraser Rae's **Egypt To-day** (Bentley) is a concise account of the social, political, and financial position of the country from the accession of Tewfik to his untimely death. The conditions of the Egyptian problem, and how far its solution under foreign and especially British tutelage has been successful, is discussed with great fairness, and the tone of Egyptian opinion as shown in native organs towards us is carefully epitomised. Mr. Fraser Rae has had access to many local sources of information, of which he has made excellent use, but whilst recognising the material advantage to Egypt of our occupation, he is under no delusion as to the feelings with which it is regarded by the natives. Mr. Milner, in **England in Egypt** (Arnold), tells in the most admirable manner the story of our work in Egypt. It is a story of keen-sighted intelligent work in an almost hopeless chaos. Ten years ago that land of paradox was in a state of utmost disorder, weakness, and bankruptcy; to-day it is solvent, and its people have for the first time some

sense of security and hopefulness. All the details of this important and difficult work, begun by Sir Evelyn Baring, Mr. Milner records with clearness and interest. Finance, statistics, irrigation, in each of which we have rendered incalculable service to Egypt, are treated with knowledge and skill. Another book which, though about a foreign land, is neither travel nor history, is Mr. J. L. Kipling's **Beast and Man in India** (Macmillan), a sketch of Indian animals in their relations with the people. He shows the fallacy of the idea, supported even by so careful a writer as Mr. Lecky, in his "History of European Morals," that Mohammedans and Brahmans are more considerate of the sufferings and lives of animals than Christians. The ox, horse, and ass are as a rule cruelly beaten by them, underfed, overworked, and left to die when useless. Cow-killing is the dangerous question of the country. Mr. Kipling also notices the difficulty of extirpating poisonous snakes, in spite of Government having spent 287,000 Rs. on rewards. He treats his subject in a familiar and original way, unlike most European observers, who, he says, "look at nature along the barrel of a gun," which, he adds, "is a false perspective." Dr. Copleston's **Buddhism** (Longmans) is principally concerned with the Buddhists of Ceylon, who are perhaps the most truly representative of the original faith, and to his work the Bishop of Colombo brings seventeen years of residence as well as careful study of Buddhist literature. It is an important work on an important subject, explaining and discussing the elaborate system of ethics founded by Gotama, about 500 B.C. The Bishop's judgment of Buddhism as a whole—"As a phase of educated thought, it may be traceable for some time to come, but as a popular force it is already passing by," he says—will be the most interesting to the ordinary reader. From India to Siberia is not a long distance by way of Russia. Mr. H. de Windt's **Siberia as It Is** (Chapman), with its preface by Mdme. de Novikoff, is by no means the complete refutation of Mr. Kennan's book that it professes to be. He does not himself charge Mr. Kennan with falsehood, but repeats the statement of an official of the Prisons Department in Petersburg that he has deliberately lied. Only once does he come into direct controversy with Mr. Kennan, and this has led to an apology, while Mr. Kennan's grave facts remain firm. The Inspector-General of Russian prisons, a young man of fashion in Petersburg, is reported to have said: "The credulity of the English has always amused me." And with refutations like this Mr. de Windt appears to be satisfied. Another book about Russia, and a very different one, is Mr. Harold Frederic's **New Exodus** (Heinemann), an earnest, passionate indictment of the Russian barbarities and cruel injustices to the Jews. It is a thrilling book, evidently written off in excess of feeling. The author seriously denounces great and public men, and the horrors he tells of as happening to-day are incredible. The quatercentenary of Columbus is a suitable time for the appearance of Mr. Fiske's admirable **Discovery of America** (Macmillan), and Mr. Markham's **Christopher Columbus**, the latter a contribution to Messrs. Philip's series, **The World's Great Explorers**. Though Mr. Fiske takes nothing from the value of Columbus's work and his individual enterprise and bravery, he shows that the discovery of America was the inevitable consequence of many converging causes, theories, and enterprises in all parts of the world. This view he works out with praiseworthy elaboration, examining every scrap of evidence. His account of pre-historic America, in which he disposes of the idea that a

high state of civilisation existed there, is excellent, and his remarks and illustrations are always shrewd and to the point. Mr. Markham's book contains much new material not open to Irving, and is a good piece of work, though his judgments on the much-argued question as to what Vespucci was doing between 1500 and 1504, and on the dispute about the north-west portion of the "Carta Marina" of 1513, are not indisputable.

Of books on theological and religious subjects Dr. Robertson's **Early Religion of Israel** (Blackwood) is perhaps the most important. In this troubled sea Dr. Robertson steers skilfully between the two sand-banks of orthodoxy and criticism, and considers the question of the authorship of the Biblical books apart from that of the early Israelite theology. Though yielding several untenable points, he maintains the fight against the critics and complains of their arbitrariness, obscurity and transposition of words, verses and even chapters. The book contains an excellent account of the critical schools of Germany, France, and Holland. Dr. Robertson contends for the authenticity of the books before the prophets, but urges some not very weighty objections against the latest theories with respect to the three law-books. He will not admit the derivation of Jahvehism from mixed rites, and is unwilling to admit that the Biblical writers clearly point to human sacrifices, but his view that the prophets held a tolerant attitude towards ritual is the right one. Fullest sympathy with the ancient Church, keen spiritual insight, eloquence, and a sharpness of definition unfrequent in these tolerant days are the characteristics of the sermon Canon Bright has published under the title of **Morality in Doctrine** (Longmans). It is probably his remarkable oneness with the days of faith that leads Dr. Bright to deal in the spirit he does with non-theistic morality.

The well-known geologist, Professor Bonney, in his **Christian Doctrines and Modern Thought** (Longmans), which are the Boyle lectures for 1891, shows himself an able logician and devout Christian, if attached to a somewhat circumscribed theology. His treatment is perhaps not quite consistent throughout; for instance, his treatment of the "real" sacraments is incompatible with that of the dogmas of the Incarnation and the resurrection of the body. He presupposes revelation as the ground and test of religious dogma, but his criticism is most able when he deals with such comparatively unimportant matters, as the history of the expression λόγος.

A valuable contribution to Christian evidences is Canon Holland's **Pleas and Claims for Christ** (Longmans), which is a volume of sermons, the first four of which, under the general title, "From Faith to Faith," may rank with the author's best work. His eloquence and peculiarly individual style and truly devout and manly spirit are also marked in the sermons on "The Boyhood of Jesus," on War, and on the Sermon on the Mount.

The Church in Relation to Sceptics (Longmans) is another piece of manly straightforward work in the field of Christian evidences by the Rev. A. J. Harrison. The first part of the book is concerned with the general methods of evidential work, the second applies these methods in particular cases of questioning, doubt, and unbelief. A valuable section is that giving advice about books, self-control, self-preparation, and hasty judgments on other people's religious state.

Dr. Abbott's **Essays, chiefly on the Original Texts of the Old and New Testaments** (Longmans) have all appeared before in various periodi-

cals. Great praise is due to him for investigation and for the correction of many errors, both in the text and in the conclusions of other commentators. The two first essays are on the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, the third is on the lexicography of the New. The fourth on “*Has ποιεῖν* a sacrificial meaning?” is a well-reasoned piece of research, and the fifth is on the language of Galilee in the time of Christ, which he judges to have been Greek, in opposition to the existing opinion, held by Pfannkuche and Dr. Neubauer, that it was Aramaic. Canon Driver writes an **Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament** (Edinburgh: Clark), a valuable contribution to and summing up of the many writings about the Hexateuch. He gives an account of the origin of the books of the Old Testament and the growth of the canon according to the Jews, and continues with chapters on the Hexateuch, Prophets, and Hagiographa. For the most part he agrees with the new school of criticism, but often makes original conclusions, which, from his thorough knowledge of Hebrew writings and large acquaintance with the critical literature of the subject, have great value. Messrs. Alexander & Shephard publish a **History of the Free Churches of England**; from the Reformation to 1851 by Mr. H. S. Skeats, from thence to 1891 by Mr. C. S. Miall. It is a careful and instructive account of the long struggle of nonconforming minds to free themselves from the Anglican episcopate, and will be highly useful in the review of the history of the question which is necessary now-a-days, though the authors show themselves here and there not unprejudiced. For Messrs. Wells Gardner’s **The National Churches** Mr. Olden writes a brilliant epitome on **The Church of Ireland**. He confines himself chiefly to the period before the Norman conquest, and is learned, simple, instructive, and entertaining all in one. The Danish troubles he touches on but slightly, then sums up the system of Church government in two admirable chapters and passes on to Adrian’s Bull, after which he dismisses with impartial brevity the persecutions, massacres, and atrocities of the two rival creeds. Mr. J. Milne Rae’s **Syrian Church in India** (Blackwood) is another kind of Church history. He maintains that this sect of Christians was not founded by St. Thomas, as tradition would have it, but “was a direct offshoot from the Church of Persia; and at the date of the planting of the South Indian Church the Church of Persia was itself an integral part of the Patriarchate of Babylon.” He traces the vagaries of the colony of Christians of St. Thomas from Nestorianism to the extreme of Monophysitism, through the Portuguese rule and interference, and through many internal disputes of rival pretenders and prelates down to the present day when different patriarchs still claim the allegiance of the 400,000 Christians of St. Thomas dwelling in Travancore and Cochin. Dr. I. Gregory Smith’s **Christian Monasticism** (Innes) is the best English text-book on the subject that has yet appeared. It is a history of the growth of monasticism, monastic offices and usages, and contains biographical studies of some typical and famous men. Dr. Smith marks well the wide differences of the Orders when at last they were established as such, and notes the many secular institutions which the monasteries supplied the want of, such as penitentiaries, schools, asylums, record offices, Houses of Parliament. He has consulted all possible authorities, and restrained the expression of his own opinions. Somewhat akin to the last book is the late Mr. Henry Bradshaw’s great work, **The**

Statutes of Lincoln Cathedral (Cambridge University Press), which Canon Wordsworth has completed and published. To say that the work has been finished in the noble spirit of its author is to give high praise. Its main object is to clear up the mystery of the Liber Niger and the Novum Registrum of the middle of the fourteenth century. The date of the famous Black Book, which contains the statutes of the Chapter, a collection of selected privileges, compositions, awards, &c., to serve as precedents, forms of oaths, &c., for the admission of members to the Chapter, and a directory for services in the cathedral, Mr. Bradshaw fixes as early in the fourteenth century. He also writes a valuable sketch of the origin and development of the English cathedral system which has grown from foreign uses introduced by Rémi or Remigius who was appointed to the See of Lincoln in 1067. In this connection we may also mention No. VI. of the Cambridge Historical Essays, **The Somerset Religious Houses** (University Press), by W. A. J. Archbold, which is an admirable addition to those essays that have gone before. The author's object has been to show the results, religious, economic, and moral, of the suppression of the monasteries. Somerset, including as it did Glastonbury, Bath, Montacute, and many other great houses, offers a good field. His original work is perhaps rather sketchy and slight, but he has indefatigably searched the MSS. and letters and documents both at the Record Office and the British Museum, and, much to the gain of students, prints them. Also, in viewing the whole case Mr. Archbold is perhaps weak and uncertain in judgment, though in detail he is excellent.

Under its former assistant-editor, Mr. Sidney Lee, **The Dictionary of National Biography** (Smith & Elder) continues its successful career. This year Volumes XXVII. to XXXI. have appeared. As usual the writers are chosen for their special knowledge, and almost every contribution is worthy of the whole. Although Mr. Leslie Stephen has resigned the editorship he keeps up his connection with it, but Mr. Lee's performance of his task is admirable. Professor Gardiner, of course, takes James I.; Mr. Firth takes Clarendon (Hyde); Mr. Knight, John Kemble; and Mr. Sidney Colvin, John Keats. Canon Ainger writes on Charles Lamb, Mr. Cust on Holbein, and Mr. Austin Dobson very ably on Hogarth. Mr. Leslie Stephen takes Hobbes, David Hume, the two Kingsleys, and Dr. Johnson; while Mr. Lee successfully proves Robin Hood to be a fable. All the host of Howards find biographers, Mr. Harker writing on the philanthropist. William Howitt has been allotted to Mr. Boase, and Leigh Hunt to Mr. Ireland. Dr. Garnett contributes papers on Edward Irving and Richard Jefferies; and Mr. Æneas Mackay on John Knox and the Jameses of Scotland. Sir W. R. Anson has published Part II. of **The Law and Custom of the Constitution** (Clarendon Press), which deals with the power of the Crown outside Parliament. Chapter i. discusses the Crown's choice of ministers and the details of administration; chap. ii., the title to the Crown and the mutual obligations of sovereign and subject; chap. iii., the Crown's advisers; chaps. iv. and v., departments through which the Crown acts, and their action over all the dominions down to "protectorates" and "spheres of influence"; chap. vi., the Crown's relations with the Foreign Office; chap. vii., revenues; chap. viii., the Army and Navy; chap. ix., the Crown's relations with the Established Churches of the empire, and chap. x., the courts of law. It is a piece of clear honest work, and has excellent appendices. To students of history

or politics it will be valuable. In **Public Finance** (Macmillan) Professor Bastable presents, with much thoughtful skill, some of the most difficult questions of the day, as, the levying of taxes and the best way of spending the revenue. A tax he defines as "a compulsory contribution of the wealth of a person or body of persons for the service of the public powers," and proceeds to deal with the subject with a fine historical instinct, for finance of all things requires this, and must change with the changing conditions. He thoroughly and most fairly discusses proportionate and progressive taxation. In fact, this will be the standard work on economics. Here we may mention a highly suggestive and clever, if startling, book on **The Origin of Metallic Currency and Weight Standards** (Cambridge University Press), by Mr. W. Ridgeway. The writer controverts the accepted theory of Boeckh that all weights and measures were invented by the Chaldean astrologers, and argues that Asia and Europe independently arrived at an identical unit of value, the ox, without any scientific or mathematical idea whatever. He also devotes a special chapter to the Greek, and another to the Italian and Roman systems. Dr. Giffen's small volume on **The Case against Bimetallism** (Bell) is instructing and interesting and gives many curious statistics as to the variations in the ratio between gold and silver. Dr. Giffen argues a strong case against any return to bimetallism in England. **Studies in Secondary Education** (Percival), edited by Mr. Acland, M.P., and Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, with an introduction by Mr. James Bryce, M.P., is, as may be expected, a series of arguments for the further education of children. Part I. is a "Historical Survey" treating of the modern educational question, its origin and development in England and abroad. Part II., "Recent Progress," discusses the Endowed Schools Acts. Part III. is "Studies in Special Districts," to which Mr. Llewellyn Smith and Miss Clara E. Collet write papers on "Secondary Education in London" for boys and girls respectively. Mr. Laurie does the same for Liverpool, Mr. Llewellyn Smith for Birmingham, and Mr. Benson for Reading. The general conclusion is that secondary or intermediate education, aided by the rates, ought to be established in every county under the control of the County Council, which should appoint a special committee to deal with it. **The Nationalisation of Health** (Fisher Unwin), by Mr. Havelock Ellis, is an excellent little book showing our very defective state in this matter. It contains chapters on hospitals, London poor-law infirmaries, typhoid, blindness, dentistry, puerperal fever, inspection of industries, and unhealthy trades. Volumes I. and II. of a projected work by Mr. H. C. Burdett on **Hospitals and Asylums of the World** (Churchill) have appeared this year. They are concerned entirely with lunatic asylums, on which subject they are a mine of clearly stated information, both historical and descriptive. Mr. Burdett has visited and describes asylums all over the world, and gives a summary of the lunacy laws of each country, as well as chapters on the recognised principles of the construction of asylum buildings. Each volume has a thorough and useful index. With the land question in all its forms pressing on us a book like Mr. Garnier's **History of the Landed Interest** (Sonnenschein) which popularises the subject will find its place. The author brings experience and learning to the task. He gives great attention to the important "Anglo-Saxon" period and to the Tudors, but brings his history no further than the Revolution. Recognising the need of technical teaching

the Royal Agricultural Society have published **The Elements of Agriculture**. In it such specialists as Sir John Lawes, Mr. Clare Sewell Read, Dr. Voelcker, and others, treat of agriculture under three heads, *viz.*, the soil, the plant, the animal.

The Reminiscences, Lives, and Autobiographies of the year are legion. Perhaps the one that attracted most interest was the anonymous **An Englishman in Paris** (Chapman), or the memoirs of an Englishman who settled in Paris, was the friend of Louis Philippe's sons as well as of most illustrious men of the time, among whom were Dumas, Sue, Balzac, Alfred de Musset, Victor Hugo, Béranger, Meyerbeer, Delacroix, Vernet, Meissonier, and D'Argers. He gives a personal description of the streets of Paris during the Revolution of '48 and of the sacking of the Tuileries. His account of Napoleon III. is most interesting, but against the Empress he shows a strong prejudice. He draws vivid pictures of the leading politicians, the July Monarchy, the Republic of '48, the Second Empire, the war, siege and Commune, at which point his reminiscences end. His knowledge of persons and events is intimate and remarkable. It was subsequently discovered that the compiler of this volume was Mr. A. Vandam, to whom the note-book of Lord Howden, famous minister at Madrid, who had lived in Paris for some years, had probably been entrusted. Another much-talked-of book is Mr. W. Bell Scott's **Autobiographical Notes** (Osgood), in which much that is interesting, fascinating even, and much that is good is marred by the introduction of petty and uncalled-for unkind statements or opinions about his celebrated contemporaries. Indeed, the aspect in which he views Rossetti, Swinburne, Mr. Ruskin, Theodore Watts, William Morris, and other men who honoured him with their friendship is by no means unassailable. Very different are the bright and high-minded **Memoirs of Eighty Years** (Bentley) of Dr. Gordon Hake, who, himself an author and a highly accomplished man, was also the friend of Rossetti as well as of Thackeray and the leading men of his time in all arts and professions. It would be hard to find a book written in a more genial and kindly spirit, in spite of the fact that it was compiled on a bed of pain. Dr. Hake shows great aptitude for the drawing of character, but whether it be of brother physicians, as Sir Astley Cooper, scientists, men of position, as Faraday, the Napiers, Lord Albemarle, Lord Elgin, or of such men as Trelawny, George Borrow, and Dr. Latham, all are spoken of in the same large-hearted, shrewd-sighted way. Any mention of Rossetti is marked by tenderness. Three more books about Carlyle have appeared, Dr. Nichol's **Thomas Carlyle** in Messrs. Macmillan's **English Men of Letters** series, Messrs. Longmans' **Last Words of Thomas Carlyle**, and Sir C. Gavan Duffy's **Conversations with Carlyle** (Sampson Low). Dr. Nichol's book reproduces much that has been said by Mr. Froude, and although he professes to bring to light new facts or those less generally known, there is little that is unfamiliar in it. No man's character as a man has suffered more than Carlyle's at the hands of his biographers, but in the all too short last three chapters Dr. Nichol ably discusses and appreciates his value as a philosopher and writer. They are devoted respectively to his work political, religious, and ethical, and as a "man of letters, critic, and historian"; and Dr. Nichol finally describes him as "at heart the most emotional of writers, the greatest of the prose poets of England." Messrs. Longmans print an unpublished and not particularly happy novel by Carlyle,

“Wotton Reinfred,” the only good ideas in which are better developed in “Sartor Resartus.” Their book also contains his jottings of an “Excursion (futile enough) to Paris,” when he travelled with the Brownings, stayed with the Ashburtons, met Thiers, Lamartine, and other men of note, and very freely gave his opinion of everything. Part III. is composed of his letters to Varnhagen, and contains some capital letters of Mrs. Carlyle’s. Sir C. Gavan Duffy’s delightful book is a picture of the home life of the Carlyles, and is a testimony to Carlyle’s generosity and greatness of nature, and to the gracious cheerfulness and talent of Mrs. Carlyle. This friend of long years testifies that their married life was “as serene, sympathetic, and satisfying, as that of ninety-nine out of a hundred.” He was also Carlyle’s companion on the celebrated “Irish Journey” of 1849. The book contains anecdotes of Jeffrey, Dickens, Landor, Thackeray, Mill, and others, and many characteristic letters of the Carlyles. In connection with the same subject should be mentioned the **Letters of G. E. Jewsbury to Jane Welsh Carlyle** (Longmans), edited by Mr. Alex. Ireland, which give a further insight into the home life of Carlyle and his wife. Her letters, as we know, were destroyed day by day by Miss Jewsbury in obedience to the writer’s request, but we are enabled to gather from these replies of her sympathetic friend a more correct knowledge of that sensitive and wayward nature which for its sorrow was yoked to a man of genius. **The Life and Works of John Arbuthnot, M.D.** (Clarendon Press), by Mr. G. A. Aitken, must be reckoned among the most interesting memoirs of the year. Arbuthnot’s genial nature brought him many friends, and also prevented him from being led away by party passion though his position as royal physician gave him a keen insight into the thick of affairs. Swift, Pope, Lord Chesterfield, and Prior were among his friends. He was a member of the famous Society of Brothers, and also of the Scriblerus Club to which Pope, Swift, Gay, Atterbury, and Congreve belonged. The book contains an admirable picture of the uncertain and precarious state of things, hanging on the life and disposition of Queen Anne, of the rivalry between Harley and Bolingbroke, and of the long intermittent illness and final death of the Queen. Arbuthnot was not greedy of literary fame, and his writings are difficult to identify and collect. The Clarendon Press publishes the **Letters of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.**, edited by Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill. The editing shows energy and research and extensive knowledge of the subject, but Dr. Hill’s work would have been more satisfactory if by curtailing his notes he had left room for all Johnson’s letters, instead of omitting those that are contained in Boswell’s “Life,” the famous one to Lord Chesterfield for instance. The book is marked by strong animosity to Mrs. Thrale, who was undoubtedly weak in chronology, but Dr. Hill’s charge against her of wilful fabrication and fraud can hardly be borne out. Among the most interesting of the ninety odd hitherto unpublished letters is one from Johnson to his wife, two to his “little Burney,” and those to Dr. Taylor, his old school-fellow and life-long friend. **The Diaries of Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart.** (Kegan Paul), and **The Life and Times of Sir George Grey, K.C.B.** (Hutchinson), by Messrs. W. L. & L. Rees, are the records of two men who actively served their country. Sir Daniel Gooch, the railway pioneer, was from 1837, through a long life, connected with the Great Western Railway, and always an ardent supporter of the broad gauge. He was also concerned in the laying of the first Atlantic cable in 1865-1866, and

superintended the completion of the *Great Eastern* steamship after Mr. Bonnel's death in 1859. He was for twenty years a member of Parliament, but his greatest work did not lie in that direction. The life of Sir George Grey is bound up with the early history of many of our colonies, whose foster-father he was. South Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, all benefited by his wise and peaceful, but often strongly opposed measures. A memorable act of his when at the Cape was the diverting of a troopship bound for China to Calcutta. The men arrived just in time to relieve Lucknow, and, as Lord Malmesbury said, "probably saved India." As the instigator of the Education Act of 1879, of the Chinese Restriction Bill of 1888, and one of the leading statesmen of Australia, Sir H. Parkes is well fitted to write **Fifty Years in the Making of Australian History** (Longmans), though the book is perhaps mostly concerned with the doings, views and achievements of the author himself. His three guiding principles, of which he claims never to have lost sight, have been the aggrandisement of New South Wales, the promotion of Australian unity, and the connection of the Colony with the Empire. Sir M. E. Grant Duff writes a short life of **Sir Henry Maine** (Murray), to which are added some of his Indian speeches and minutes, selected and edited by Mr. Whitley Stokes. The "Life" is sympathetic, and an excellent account of Sir Henry Maine's career and the work he did for English and Indian legislation, but Mr. Whitley Stokes's contribution presents to us more accurately the man himself who added incalculably to the legal knowledge of his time. Lord Augustus Loftus has published the first two volumes of his **Diplomatic Reminiscences** (Cassell). He began his diplomatic career on the day of Queen Victoria's accession, and in various capacities has represented England at Berlin, Vienna, Stuttgart, and other places on the Continent through her long reign. From his book there are many facts, some of them entirely new, to be gathered about Frederic William III. of Prussia, the Czar Alexander, Bismarck, Napoleon III., and von Moltke.

Many of the biographies of the year are those of divines. **The Memories of Dean Hole** (Arnold) is one of the most delightful and interesting. The alphabetical arrangement is ingenious, and his wide interests, which embraced art, literature, horticulture, and many kinds of sport, provide a great range for these entertaining "Memories." The book is full of variety, from wailing and lamentations over the laxness and negligent cold-heartedness of the Church in his early days to the dry humour which knows how to set out a good story. And of good stories there is good store, as the names of John Leech, Thackeray, Dr. Magee, and so on will testify. Mrs. Butler publishes **Recollections of George Butler** (Simpkin), which is largely autobiographical. It is an excellent record of the broad-minded saintly man and teacher, whose personality was so modest, lovable, earnest, and upright. His lectures on art, geography, and practical subjects made a revolution in university teaching. The Oxford part of his life is full of meetings with interesting people, among whom were Froude, Dean Stanley, Jowett, Professor Wilson, and Alexander Munro, the sculptor. Canon Butler was Vice-President and President of Cheltenham and Liverpool Colleges respectively, and finally Canon of Winchester. The second half of the work deals with "our great crusade," as Mrs. Butler calls the agitation for "kindlier and juster treatment of women." Although disclaiming the intention of writing a biography Dr. Boyd has perforce put much of himself into **Twenty-five**

Years of St. Andrews (Longmans). As minister of such a city Dr. Boyd has had exceptional opportunities of laying up a store of most interesting reminiscences of such people as Principals Tulloch, Shairp, and Caird, Archbishops Tait and Thomson, Bishops Wordsworth and Thorold, Dean Stanley, Kingsley, J. S. Mill, Dr. Benson, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Ritchie, Gladstone, William Longman, and many more. There is perhaps a little too much concern about technical ecclesiastical questions, but the book is written in the most charitable and optimistic spirit, and is moreover full of good stories. **The Autobiography of Isaac Williams** (Longmans), written for his children and edited by his brother-in-law, the Ven. Sir George Prevost, is for the most part taken up with his friendships with men connected with the Oxford Movement, the Kebles, Newman, Pusey, Hurrell Froude, and so on. He wrote some of the verses afterwards reprinted in "Lyra Apostolica," and also wrote for the famous "Tracts for the Times." Newman privately acknowledged to him his leaning towards Rome before the memorable Tract Ninety was written. He gives a curious account of how Tractarianism arose from Hurrell Froude's desire to make "a row in the world," because the Peculiars (Froude's name for the Low Church party) were making a stir. He also makes clear Pusey's involuntary association with the Tractarians who afterwards became identified with his name. Two books on the two English cardinals also appear, **The Anglican Career of Cardinal Newman** (Macmillan), by Dr. Abbot, and Mr. A. W. Hutton's **Cardinal Manning** (Methuen). Dr. Abbot's book is called out by the adulation and indiscriminate admiration after the cardinal's death, and is a more or less successful attempt to argue against the position taken up by Newman and his followers. As a biography of the spiritual life of the great religious leader the book is positively fascinating. Dr. Abbot considers Newman to have halted perpetually between intellectual scepticism and spiritual fear, and explains by inferences from his sermons and character much that was incomprehensible in his words and conduct. The analysis, coming as it does from an opponent, is thorough, and the comments are on the whole fair. Mr. Hutton's memoir of Cardinal Manning is compiled almost entirely from newspapers or materials available to everybody, but this record is just what is wanted until the publication of the private papers. The details of this remarkable career are all recalled, from his life as Rector of Lavington, as Archdeacon of Chichester, as priest in London, as Wiseman's successor and opponent of the Jesuits, as champion of the "strikers," to his appointment as cardinal, and friendship with Popes Pius IX. and Leo XIII. A very interesting feature of Mr. Hutton's narrative bears on the relations of Manning and Newman, and the twelve final pages of bibliography are a valuable addition. The Religious Tract Society publish Dr. George Smith's **Henry Martyn, Saint and Scholar**. Henry Martyn was the first modern missionary to the Mohammedans, and with the materials furnished by his journals, and his own personal knowledge of India, aided by recently found extracts from the diary of Miss Lydia Grenfell, with whom he was in love, Dr. Smith draws pictures which are a valuable and solid contribution to history.

Although much has been written about **Nicholas Ferrar**, the present biography, edited by Canon Carter and issued by Messrs. Longmans, con-

tains a considerable amount of new matter, throws much light upon the critical state of the Church and country in the seventeenth century, and paints with considerable power its remarkable subject. The "Maiden Sisters" and Ferrar's intellectual pursuits at Gidding are far more fully treated than it has yet been possible for biographers to do.

Perhaps more artists find biographers this year than men of any other profession. Mr. Hugh Stannus contributes a noble and well-printed folio, **Alfred Stevens and His Work** (Autotype Co.), which, with its fifty odd beautiful autotypes from his works is a worthy offering to the memory of that unfortunate genius. Mr. Stannus pleads, and rightly, for a greater recognition of his "Master," and for justice to his great work, Wellington's Monument, which is utterly misplaced where it stands. Stevens's enormous work is mostly unknown, for many of his designs remain unexecuted, and the great and saving influence he exercised on British domestic art by designing for Birmingham and Sheffield manufacturers is of course anonymous. In **The Life of John Linnell** (Bentley) Mr. A. T. Story sets himself to tell the story of a life, which among painters is "almost unique in its simplicity of purpose, its fidelity to conviction, and in the singleness of aim with which its aspirations were worked out." The book is a fair estimate of Linnell, who was a real artist and a sincere and earnestly religious man. The sixth chapter contains an excellent account of his views on art, which were high-minded and robust. There is much that is merely general in Mr. W. Sandby's handsomely printed **Thomas and Paul Sandby** (Seeley), two Royal Academicians of the last century, whose fame is hardly equal to their merits. Thomas became private secretary to the Duke of Cumberland, and accompanied him on his campaigns in Flanders and Scotland. Paul joined the military survey of the new road to Fort George, and of the Southern and Western Highlands under Captain David Wilson. They afterwards settled in London, became prosperous and R.A.'s. Paul has been called the "father of water-colour art," and Thomas's skill in architectural drawing, and in laying even and finely-gradated tints of colour was almost unsurpassable. Mr. C. H. Cope publishes the **Reminiscences of Charles West Cope, R.A.** (Bentley), which are interesting as connecting us with the bygone days of art, and show Cope's industry and perseverance, without which his talent would have been useless. Before Mr. Ruskin Cope appreciated the work of the Italian painters, Giotto, Gozzoli, and Ghirlandajo, and in his travels in Italy met Arthur Glennie, Severn, and other notable people. Later in life he painted for the Royal Commission. Severn's interest for us, as he himself recognised, lies in his friendship with Keats, but Mr. William Sharp in his **Life and Letters of Joseph Severn** (Sampson Low) arouses an interest in Severn himself, with his unfavourable beginning in the little Horton house, his depressing apprenticeship to Mr. Bond, "an engraver in the chalk manner," his early friendship with the Keats brothers, his student life, his winning the grand prize for historical subjects, his falling back upon miniature painting, his sad journey to Italy with the dying poet, and his ultimate success, marriage, and prosperity. Mr. Frith's **John Leech, His Life and Work** (Bentley) is hardly a satisfactory biography. It treats of Leech in a far-off way through anecdotes and his work, though Mr. Frith almost always well interprets the meaning of his designs. The biographer tells many amusing anecdotes, but is rather hard on Burgess, who was

Leech's first drawing master, and on poor "Mike" Halliday. **The Life and Letters of Samuel Palmer** (Seeley), by Mr. A. H. Palmer, is an interesting record of a faithful admirer and exponent of Blake, a deeply religious man and simple-minded artist. But his son would perhaps have done well to suppress some passages in the letters, for doubtless the father himself would not have wished to give to the world so many narrow, if not uncharitable, religious judgments. The widow of James Smetham has collected his **Letters** (Macmillan), and they are perhaps the best memorial of the sensitive, glowing individuality of the man who was too wide and had too many interests to succeed as a painter. After nearly thirty years' work he remained unknown, and these uniquely beautiful letters will be his first introduction to many. The late Blanchard Jerrold's real affection for his subject made him a sympathetic writer of **The Life of Gustave Doré** (Allen), and with loving elaboration he follows him from his early days amidst the romantic influences of the picturesque Rhone scenery, the Jura, and the Savoy mountains, to Paris, where he witnessed the horrors and excitements of '48, and found plenty of work as caricaturist and illustrator, though only in his teens, to his later life as painter of sacred subjects. The book is well expressed and fresh, and has good illustrations. Mr. T. Wright's **Life of William Cowper** (Fisher Unwin) is in complete sympathy with its curious subject and contains much material not available to Southey. The author rightly gives want of occupation as the true source of most of Cowper's melancholy. He also gives the right version of the production of "John Gilpin." From his pages is to be gathered how much Cowper's sufferings, nervous and otherwise, were increased by the inordinate amount of medicine he took. Miss E. Watts Phillips writes the life of her brother **Watts Phillips** (Cassell), the well-nigh forgotten author of the "Dead Heart," and many other dramas of less worth. He began life as a caricaturist, was apprenticed to George Cruikshank, and in Paris was the pupil of Gavarni. It is probable that he might have become one of the first caricaturists of his day. Miss Watts Phillips recalls the famous mutual charge of plagiarism with regard to her brother's "Dead Heart," and Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities." The historian of the Royal Artillery, an indefatigable officer, ambulance worker and speaker and Sunday school teacher, is the subject of the Rev. H. B. Blogg's **Life of Francis Duncan** (Kegan Paul). Colonel Duncan was the son of the "Scottish Railway King," and served in Canada and Egypt as well as superintending the Regimental Records of the Royal Artillery. As member of Parliament for Finsbury he distinguished himself by speaking in the House. From 1745 to 1833 much was doing in Europe, therefore, in spite of faults, chiefly of inexperience, Mrs. M. J. O'Connell's life of **The Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade, Count O'Connell** (Kegan Paul), cannot fail to be interesting. The pictures of the honest, home-loving and hard-working Irish gentry come as a surprise. All professions were closed against Catholics, so, as was the case with most Irish younger sons, Mrs. O'Connell's hero was sent out to foreign service. Her account of his service in the Swedish and French Armies, and his final settling down as an officer of King George, is full of movement and information. **Abraham Fabert** (Longmans), the first Marshal of France who rose from the ranks, finds a biographer in Mr. Hooper. Fabert was born in 1599, the son of a printer at Metz, and by sheer worth rose to the high rank of Governor of Sedan and of Marshal of

France. He was a unique figure in tumultuous and exciting times, and Mr. Hooper's sketches of the period, from Henry IV. to Mazarin, help the reader to grasp his full significance. Dr. T. M. Madden publishes the **Memoirs of Richard R. Madden, M.D.** (Ward & Downey), who wrote the "Lives of United Irishmen," travelled in Turkey and Palestine, and was an advocate for the abolition of slavery. Starting in life with a few pounds, he practised in Constantinople, had intercourse with Ibrahim Pacha, was appointed Superintendent of Liberated Africans in Cuba, travelled in the United States, and finally settled in Dublin. For attempting to vindicate the characters and motives of the "United Irishmen" he cheerfully forewent 1,400*l.* a year. Mr. Moncure's **Life of Thomas Paine** (Putnam's Sons) is the best that has yet appeared. This remarkable man, to whom we owe more than we know, was born a Quaker, mixed in French affairs, notably the Revolution, and lived chiefly in America, whose break from England he was concerned in. He was at different times a British, a French, and an American subject. Through his writings in the United States he was the first to claim liberty and justice for slaves, for women, for animals, and to perceive and advocate all reforms whatsoever. Akin to this book is Mr. G. J. Holyoake's **Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life** (Fisher Unwin). This veteran pioneer of freedom, political, social, and religious, who was intended for an engineer, became the disciple of Robert Owen and others, and giving up all else, has devoted his life to the spreading of his convictions. Imprisonment at Cheltenham, for allowing a "free discussion" after a lecture, by shutting him out from all employment strengthened his feeling of the injustice of the law. He wrote much, was the friend of all would-be liberators, Mazzini among them. Feared, distrusted, and labelled "Atheist" at first, now after a long life he finds his sincerity and uprightness recognised, while his opinions have gained ground. Two smaller books deserve notice, Mrs. Ritchie's **Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning** (Macmillan), for the peculiar personal charm with which these delightful pictures are presented, and Mr. F. Praeger's **Wagner as I Knew Him** (Longmans), for the new light it throws on Wagner's later life and general character. Two delightful books also are Mrs. Hutton Beale's **Reminiscences of a Gentlewoman of the Last Century** (Birmingham: Cornish) and Mrs. Andrew Crosse's **Red-Letter Days of My Life** (Bentley). The "gentlewoman" was Miss Catherine Hutton, a lady of remarkable talents, good sense, observation, and good manners. Her acquaintance ranged from Addison, Gray, and Goldsmith to Lytton, Harrison Ainsworth, Eliza Cook, and Dr. Priestley. She remarked in 1796 the falling-off in manners. Mrs. Andrew Crosse's book is full of spirit, kindness, and cleverness. As is usual in books of this kind the interest lies in her acquaintance. She tells bright and entertaining stories of Landor, Kinglake, John Kenyon, and Grote. We must not forget **Student and Singer** (Arnold), in which Mr. Charles Santley records his own early struggles as well as his impressions and convictions concerning art. He does not augur much good from the grants of money made for elementary music teaching, but would rather see subventioned theatres in the great towns of England.

Two books of family history appear this year, Lady Verney's **Memoirs of the Verney Family** (Longmans) and Mr. Chetwynd-Stapylton's **Chetwynds of Ingestre** (Longmans). From the letters and portraits at Claydon House Lady Verney has compiled two most interesting volumes on the

times of the Civil War. From Ralph Verney, a prosperous merchant in Cheapside, downwards, the family were all sound and true men and each held with the advanced party of his time. The interest centres in the domestic life of the seventeenth century. The household facts are vividly portrayed by Lady Verney, whose sad death prevented her finishing the work she had begun. The Verney family went through many vicissitudes, but the members always showed themselves brave and honourable English men and women. The book concludes with the beheading of the King and the death of the deeply loved and lamented Mary Verney in 1650. The Chetwynd family has boasted an unbroken male line since Adam de Chetwynd in 1180. Mr. Chetwynd-Stapylton found no papers to help him, but has made use of Mr. Eyton's book, and of the work of Walter Chetwynd, the antiquary of the seventeenth century.

The great travel-book of the year is Mr. Whympers **Travels among the Great Andes of the Equator** (Murray), which is now published eleven years after the events it describes. But by waiting Mr. Whympers has been able to have all his carefully made scientific observations examined by many experts. With the well-known guides Jean Antoine and Louis Carrel he ascended Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Sincholagua, Cayambe, and several other mountains, all with a view to determine "whether human life can be sustained at great altitudes above the level of the sea in such a manner as will permit of the accomplishment of useful work." At a height of 16,664 feet on Chimborazo Mr. Whympers and the guides developed mountain-sickness, but they recovered and reached the summit (20,498 feet). There are many photographs and sketches, and, besides objects of natural history, a good collection was made of stone implements and pottery from Ibarra, the scene of the earthquake in 1868. Mr. W. Hudson's **Naturalist in La Plata** (Chapman) is another interesting book of travel. He possesses great observation and an innate love of natural history, and his facts are most trustworthy and valuable. Specially good are the chapters on "Parental and Early Instincts," "The Strange Instincts of Cattle," and the very excellent one on the viscacha, whose habits have never been so fully detailed before. There are also suggestive and instructive remarks on serpent-killers, among whom we find the unsuspected hairy armadillo. The archæological treasures of Africa have never been fully explored, and Mr. J. T. Bent's unpretending but delightful **Ruined Cities of Mashonaland** (Longmans) will open new ground to many people. These gigantic stone structures, many of which are built on an unintelligible labyrinthine plan, have been considered Phœnician in origin, but Mr. Bent puts forward the theory that they were the work of the Arabians from the land of Punt. The careful drawings add greatly to the value of the work. Lord Randolph Churchill's letters to the *Daily Graphic* have been reprinted under the title of **Men, Mines, and Animals in South Africa** (Sampson Low), but, though full of interest and practical views of the future of Africa, have not gained the strength of unity. He is not very hopeful about Mashonaland, either for the mining speculator or the emigrant, but Bechuanaland he looks forward to as the great ranching ground of South Africa. He considers that the young British adventurer will soon oust the obtuse Boer from the Transvaal, and estimates its wealth and resources very highly. Of good sport and stirring adventure there is plenty in Mr. C. E. Whitehead's **Camp-Fires of the Everglades** (Edinburgh : Douglas), those

woody swamps on the west of Florida. The author's woodcraft and natural history are apparently infallible, and to sportsmen and naturalists his book will be valuable, while to the ordinary reader it will be a fascinating story. Mrs. J. A. Symonds has edited **Recollections of a Happy Life** (Macmillan), being the delightful autobiography of her sister the late Miss Marianne North. While in the West Indies this noble and remarkable woman conceived the idea of painting the flora of the world, and this idea she carried out, undaunted by climate or any other difficulties, and showing that absolute fearlessness of man and beast that a high and pure nature gives. In fourteen years of wandering she visited North America, the West Indies, Japan, Borneo, Ceylon, the foot of the Himalayas, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the Seychelles. Then she occupied herself in arranging her collection of paintings in the Kew Gallery which she built and presented to the nation. A very unconventional book is Mr. Edward Carpenter's **From Adam's Peak to Elephanta** (Sonnenschein). His travels were undertaken to collect social and religious opinions, and the keynote to our political position in India is, he says, a "vile commercialism."

Of books about places which are yet not books of travel we may mention several. Mr. T. A. Cook's **Old Touraine** (Percival) is an attempt to tell the history of Old Touraine by the description of a sequence of châteaux. The book lacks the sense of historical criticism and the art of weighing evidence, but shows much quiet observation, freshness, and picturesque imagination. From chronicles and romances he tells the story of the châteaux from the days of Fulk Nerra to those of Madame Pelouze, and ends with Gambetta governing France from the Palais de Justice at Tours. Mr. Sowerby's **Forest Cantons of Switzerland** (Percival) contains a large amount of useful and miscellaneous information. He writes of the narrow conception the Swiss have of liberty and equality, of the complicated regulations of the valley-commons and hill-commons, of the earliest ascents of Pilatus and the Rigi. There is little vivacity in the book, but it is honest and thorough. **Wales and Her Language** (Newport: Southall), by Mr. J. E. Southall, is an account of the Welsh bilingual movement, with evidence given by many and various witnesses, and an appeal for the bilingual instruction of children in every stage. His admirable linguistic map will remain a permanent record of the distribution of the Welsh language in 1892. The Cymmrodorian Society is publishing a "Record Series," and the first issue, **The Description of Pembrokeshire** of George Owen of Henllys, Lord of Kemes (Clark), edited by his descendant, B. C. L., with the help of the editor of the "Cymmrodor," is a valuable contribution to local history. George Owen lived 1552-1613, and was famous in his time as a geologist and topographer. His work deals largely with the settlement of Pembrokeshire by Irish after Tyrone's rebellion. Mr. Law publishes vol. iii. of his **Hampton Court Palace** (Bell), which has reached the Orange and Guelph times. He recounts how William III. and Mary altered and not altogether improved the palace, how they improved the grounds and began the Great Terrace, and how Mary introduced plants from America and the Canary Isles. He also pleads for the restoration of the Raphael cartoons, of Jean Tijou's beautiful iron gates which have gone to South Kensington and Bethnal Green Museums, and of the statues and vases which George IV. removed to Windsor. Mr. Walter Besant's **London** (Chatto & Windus) is not a history

but a most successful attempt to present to us the city and its citizens in every stage of their progress from the departure of the Romans down to George II. Most skilfully and realistically he conducts us through London's palmy days under the Plantagenets, its mercantile brilliance under the Tudors, its plagues and fire, and its later gradual growth into the most huge and complex city in the world. It is a series of word-pictures beautifully painted, adorned moreover by many excellent real pictures. **Paris in Old and Present Times** (Seeley), by Mr. P. G. Hamerton, begins with the assumption that the ordinary Englishman regards "the French as a frog-eating nation who wear wooden shoes." The author then proceeds to enlighten him as to the resources, historical, artistic, and social, of Paris. His sketch of the city's history from its barbarous beginning is very thorough. He also gives the history of the old buildings. The illustrations, with some good reproductions of old prints, are mostly excellent, but many of them are wrongly placed. The Oxford Historical Society publish Mr. A. J. Little's **Grey Friars in Oxford**, which is an erudite and well-compiled history of the convent of the Franciscans who settled in Oxford in 1224. The author has sought his material not only in England but in the Municipal Library at Assisi, and his book is full of biographical notices of great men who studied at the convent or had any connection with the town or university. Those of Roger Bacon and Ockham are perhaps the best. **Glimpses of Ancient Leicester** (Leicester: Spencer. London: Simpkin), by Mrs. T. F. Johnson, is an excellent little popular sketch, containing an account of the Leicester guilds, of witchcraft, and of the siege of Leicester in the Royalist Wars. Mr. J. R. Bayle's **County of Durham** (Scott) is a good book on a worthy subject. Castles, churches, and manor-houses abound in Durham. To the city and the St. Cuthbert legends alone the author devotes nearly 400 pages. **Old Dundee** (Edinburgh: Douglas), by Mr. Alexander Maxwell, is an account, ecclesiastical, burghal, and social, and sheds strong light on the obscurity of pre-Reformation times. The book will be of value to students. Messrs. Bemrose publish **Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals**, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, which contains interesting facts about religious persecutions, the hunting, capture and execution of priests and the harassing and fining of the gentry. Mr. C. Brown's **History of Nottinghamshire** (Stock) is a carefully compiled series of facts about the architecture, history, flora, and fauna of that historic county. His work is original and good. The "Highways, Byways, and Waterways" of **Essex** (Lawrence) have been exploited and most delightfully described by Mr. C. R. B. Barrett. Their spots of interest and antiquities, English, Saxon, and Roman, are well drawn by him in pen and pencil.

Prof. Edward Caird's **Essays on Literature and Philosophy** (Glasgow: M'Lehose) consist of eight Essays on "Dante," "Goethe and Philosophy," "Rousseau," "Wordsworth," "The Genius of Carlyle," "The Problem of Philosophy at the Present Time," "Metaphysic," and "Cartesianism," all of which, except the one on Carlyle, are reprints from the reviews and elsewhere. In his grave and earnest, calm and sympathetic manner he handles and expounds each theme in turn. The "Problem of Philosophy" is perhaps the most interesting, "Metaphysic" the most profound, and "Dante" the most masterly. Mr. Stopford A. Brooke's **History of Early English Literature** (Macmillan) supplies a want. If his judgments are sometimes

arbitrary, and his method not of the most thorough, we have no other writer who is so fully alive to the spirit and beauty of "Anglo-Saxon" poetry. The chapters on "The Settlement," "The Sea," "Cædmon," and the "Rise of Literature" are vivid pictures. As a critic of the poems Mr. Brooke is almost unsurpassed, and the whole subject is treated with boundless enthusiasm. For Sir John Lubbock's "Modern Science Series" Mr. L. D. Gomme has written **Ethnology in Folk-Lore** (Kegan Paul), a scientific and suggestive book which raises folk-lore to a higher plane. Most of his arguments are forcible, but some are inconclusive and cannot be reconciled with Darwin's theory. Remotely akin to this is Mr. F. B. Gummere's **Germanic Origins** (Nutt), an examination into early Teutonic civilisation, which introduces many facts little known. The author especially examines the position of women, the belief in immortality, and primitive house-building in early German tribes. An antithesis to the last two books is **The Modern Factory System** (Kegan Paul), by Mr. R. W. Cooke Taylor, which is thoughtful and full of evidence, though the author considers his position as H.M. Inspector of Factories imposes reticence on him. He gives great credit to Robert Owen and other agitators on the factory question, and his pictures of the horrible cruelty to children in the early part of this century are almost incredible. He approves the moral, physical, and intellectual effects of the modern system, deplors the relations between the employer and employed, and speculates suggestively as to the result of new motors in industry. Mr. L. F. Vernon Harcourt's **Achievements in Engineering during the Last Half-Century** (Seeley) is a book full of information and interest. It treats in an able manner of Alpine railways and tunnels, monster bridges, harbour and break-water building, ship-canals, subaqueous tunnels, elevated and underground railways, and submarine blasting. Under the very able editorship of Prof. Bonney Messrs. Cassell are commencing an annual called **The Year-Book of Science**. Geology, biology, physics, and chemistry are treated as well as the scope of the book permits by twelve well-chosen contributors. **A Text-Book of Coal-Mining** (Griffin), by Mr. H. W. Hughes, is a small but most comprehensive work, treating of every point necessary to actual colliery-working, examining English and foreign methods, and showing that wide knowledge of the operation of natural laws which the old "practical" mining engineers ignored.

Two books difficult to place are **A Biographical Chronicle of the English Drama, 1559-1642** (Reeves), by Mr. F. G. Fleay, and **The Bath Stage** (Lewis), by Mr. B. S. Penley. Mr. Fleay has opened every available source, consulted every available authority, and followed up every reference or indication by which a date or an unknown authorship may be assured. It is a splendid labour, conscientiously carried out, but spoiled by personal complaints. Mr. Penley's book traces the rise of the Bath theatre from the miracle plays to its zenith in the last century when Henderson, Mrs. Siddons, Ellison, and others made their reputation there, and then its gradual decadence as Bath itself went out of fashion.

Mr. John Kent, the well-known trainer, writes, and the Hon. F. Lawley edits, **The Racing Life of Lord George Bentinck** (Blackwood), which shows how a man may have two almost different characters. More interesting are the "Other Reminiscences" at the end, especially a memoir of the "ruined gambler," Sir W. H. Gregory, who became "an excellent and

respected Governor of Ceylon." Three books have been added to the Badminton Library (Longmans) this year: **Skating**, by Messrs. J. M. Heathcote and C. J. Tebbutt; **Mountaineering**, by Mr. C. T. Dent, and **Coursing and Falconry**, by Mr. H. Cox and the Hon. G. Lascelles. The first contains a chapter on Figure Skating, by Mr. T. Maxwell Witham, and other special subjects, such as curling, tobogganning, ice-sailing, and bandy, are also treated by specialists. The introduction, by Mr. J. M. Heathcote, contains a history of the origin and development of skates from the bone skates in use before the sixteenth century, through "pattens" and wheel-skates up to the present highly-specialised piece of steel. Mr. Justice Wills writes an introduction to the book on "Mountaineering," which is one of the most important that has yet been issued in the Badminton Series. - None of the seven contributors to this volume seeks to conceal the dangers of their art, but all show that these are by no means so great as supposed, and all fully recognise the physical, mental, and moral value of mountaineering. The book is not for romanticists, but for steady and purposeful climbers. The third book maintains the reputation of these volumes. Coursing is a sport whose admirers are ever increasing. Mr. Cox's chapters on the breeding and management of greyhounds are excellent. Mr. Lascelles also deals exhaustively with falconry. Another book must be mentioned in this connection, **Figure Skating** (Horace Cox), by Messrs. M. S. Monier Williams, W. Randell-Pidgeon, and Arthur Dryden, who are the best living authorities on English figure skating. They discuss burning questions of style and "school," and give the records of the Wimbledon Skating Club. Lieut.-Col. Warburton, whose experience in training in Great Britain, New Zealand, the United States, and West Indies has been large, writes on **The Race-Horse** (Sampson Low). He treats of every qualification necessary to horse and master. His views on the moralities of racing, such as "pulling" and so on, are more those of a business-speculator than of an English sportsman.

In his **Claims of Decorative Art** (Lawrence) Mr. Walter Crane treats of art as related to socialism, and thinks that great changes must take place in the former in correspondence to the changes of the latter. The most spirited and aggressive chapters are on "The Prospect of Art under Socialism," "Art and Commercialism," and "Art and Social Democracy." Mr. W. G. Collingwood, in his **Art Teaching of John Ruskin** (Percival), finds more unity in that teaching than most critics are willing to allow. He also discourses of the artist as a moral being and of the effect of his art on him as such. Mr. A. Bolton's **Examples of Mosaic Pavements** (Batsford) is a work of great knowledge, research, and enthusiasm. There is an almost complete ignorance now-a-days of mosaic-laying, owing to that art having been supplanted in antiquity by the baser *opus vermiculatum*.

The poetry of the year is sadly ushered in by two poems of Lord Tennyson's, **The Foresters** and **The Death of Ænone** (Macmillan). Beautiful and worthy of the pen that wrote them, they have become doubly precious as being the last work of the great and venerable poet laureate, and they show that age had robbed him of none of his genius. The music and the tender beauty are there as in the work of his prime. Tennyson had studied all the Robin Hood ballads and knew Sherwood and its people well, and though he had not the mediæval spirit in the sense in which Rossetti, William Morris, and Meinhold possessed or possess it, this mediæval hero

who is less bloody, rough, and violent than most of his kind is indeed alive in this picture play. "Ænone" is short, stern, and strong. In it the author has caught something of the simple dramatic spirit of Virgil. It is perhaps not so perfect in form as the earlier "Ænone." This volume contains also "Charity," "The Bandit's Death," "Akbar's Dream," which is an expression of the laureate's breadth of religious tolerance, and "The Church Warden and the Curate," the dialect in which is only surpassed by "The Northern Farmer." Mr. Swinburne's **Sisters** (Chatto) is a disappointment to his friends. As a psychological drama it should have been longer, and the interest should have centred in Anne Dilston who was to develop the tragic element, instead of being directed all on the two lovers who were merely to suffer. As a drama it must be recorded a failure, but yet it contains some of the most beautiful specimens of Mr. Swinburne's versification. The interlude is the most spirited and striking part of the piece, but the truly beautiful lyrics are probably all that will live. The **Poems** (Macmillan) of Mr. William Watson show a poet of the order of Wordsworth and Matthew Arnold, a philosopher whose sane, pure verse is always scholarly and stately. His later **Lachrymæ Musorum** (Macmillan) is a noble and inspired lament for Tennyson, perhaps the best of the many laments that have appeared. The same slim volume contains "Shelley's Centenary," a marvellous realisation of Shelley's genius and personality, the "Dream of Man," a poem noble in idea but not in the poet's best manner, and others. The title poem in Sir Edwin Arnold's **Potiphar's Wife** (Longmans), a not altogether pleasing presentment of an incident in Joseph's life, is in contrast to the restraint of the last poet. Sumptuousness and sensuousness are its chief features. Far more acceptable are the lighter poems which fill the middle of the book, songs of Japan and of ancient Egypt. The touch here is dainty, and sometimes there is a strain of real pathos. Not to be passed over are Mr. Rudyard Kipling's **Barrack-Room Ballads** (Methuen). This writer has made quite his own the English soldier in India with his coarse licence, cool bravery, candour and withal heroism. His poems are full of movement, and "East and West" sparkles with fire and military spirit. The style and methods of Mr. Kipling are original, and pathos is bound up in all his humour. Mr. William Morris's **Poems by the Way** (Reeves) are mellowed earnest poetry, written in a large and serious spirit, full of the beauty of nature. No poet ever wrote truer descriptions of natural things. Mr. E. J. Ellis's **Fate in Arcadia** (Ward & Downey) is full of subtly intellectual, half-mystical ideas, beautifully expressed in an allegorical form. With an easy grace and charm they represent a life which is yet not human life. Messrs. Mathews & Lane publish for Mr. Arthur Symons **Silhouettes**, a small book of charming pictures, which belie their title by being full of colour and light.

ART, DRAMA, AND MUSIC.

I. THE FINE ARTS.

The National Gallery.—The annual provision now made by Parliament for the purchase of pictures is fixed at 5,120*l.*, of which about one-half was expended in the course of the year. By an arrangement made some few years ago, the unexpended balance is no longer surrendered at the close of the financial year, but carried to a fund of which the trustees have the administration. It also happened that no pictures were purchased out of the various trust funds, of which the trustees have also the management, but as to the actual extent of these funds, or the purposes to which they are applied, the public are kept in ignorance, except in those cases where in the Director's annual report it is stated that certain pictures were purchased out of the "Lewis Fund," or out of the "Clarke, Wheeler, or Walker Bequest."

The need of further space for the growing contents of the National Gallery was again pressed upon the Government, and the First Commissioner of Works went so far as to intimate the possibility of the removal of the St. George's Barracks, wholly or in part, to the site of Milbank prison, and that consequently a portion of the drill ground might become available. A short time after this implied admission of the inadequacy of the present buildings, the Chancellor of the Exchequer came to an arrangement with Mr. Henry Tate, whereby the Milbank site would be assigned to the English "Luxembourg" for the display of pictures by living English artists, Mr. Tate providing in a large measure for the erection of a suitable building, and endowing it with the most important pictures from his own collection. If the Milbank buildings be intended to receive the pictures by English artists, deceased as well as living, probably a very large transfer will be made from Trafalgar Square, and in this way plenty of space would become available for the continued acquisition of works by foreign masters.

The only pictures purchased during the year were: "A Lady at a Spinnet," by Jan Vermeer of Delft, from Messrs. Lawrie & Co. (2,400*l.*), and the Portraits of Hogarth's Servants, by W. Hogarth, from the Wedderburn sale (162*l.* 15*s.*). The former was paid for out of the Parliamentary Grant and the latter out of the "Lewis Fund."

On the other hand, the bequests and donations of the year were very numerous, and included two studies for the lions now in Trafalgar Square (Sir Edward Landseer), bequeathed by Mr. T. Hyde Hills; "Rosa Triplex" (Gabriel C. Rossetti), by Mr. J. J. Lowndes; "Door of a Village Inn" (Geo. Morland), by Sir Oscar Clayton; "A Landscape with Ruins" (Frédéric de Moucheron) and "A Landscape with Satyr" (M. Ryckaert), by Mr. Richard W. Cooper; six portraits of members of the Cockburn family (artist unknown) and fourteen other portraits by various artists, including Lady Cockburn and her children, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, bequeathed by Marianna Augusta, Lady Hamilton. Two works of Velasquez, "Christ in the

House of Martha" and the "Sketch of a Duel in the Prado"; "An Adoration of the Shepherds," by Girolamo Savoldo; and "An Interior with Figures," by Jan Steen, were bequeathed by Right Hon. Sir William H. Gregory, K.C.M.G. A specimen of Mantegna, "The Holy Women at the Sepulchre," formerly in the Capponi Palace, was bequeathed by Lady Taunton, and the "Rat-catcher" (T. Woodward), by Mr. Edw. Archer. Mr. George Holt presented "A Fruit and Flower Piece," by Jan van Os, and Rev. Geo. Gibson "Salvator Mundi" (John Jackson, R.A.), and two studies by Wm. Hogarth.

The National Portrait Gallery.—The most important event in connection with this Gallery was the formal retirement of Mr. George Scharf, C.B. To his energy and persistence the foundation of the Gallery was in a great measure due, its origin being traceable to a popular feeling created by the three successful exhibitions of National Portraits at South Kensington, which had been mainly brought together, 1856-7-8, by Mr. Scharf. Under the stringent rules of the Civil Service Mr. Scharf was no longer able to hold office, but as no properly qualified successor was ready to occupy the post, Mr. Scharf, at the request of the trustees, continued to exercise the duties of keeper, in order that if possible the arrangement of the new Gallery when completed should be in competent hands.

The progress of the new buildings, erected by the munificence of Mr. W. H. Alexander, was considered satisfactory, but in consequence of the pressing demands of the National Gallery, a slight modification of the original plan was found necessary, and 16,000*l.* was promised by the Government in addition to 80,000*l.* given by Mr. Alexander.

Meanwhile the pictures remained at the Bethnal Green Museum, to which they had been removed in 1885, and where they failed to attract the attention of the dwellers in East London, notwithstanding numerous attempts to stimulate popular interest in the highly instructive gallery of portraits. The annual grant of 750*l.* was continued during the year, although the new acquisitions could not become accessible to the public until after the completion of the new Gallery. The purchases of the year included: Portraits of Thomas Killigrew, by Van Dyck, purchased from Lieut.-Col. Walter Tyrell (58*l.* 16*s.*); Richard Boyle, first Earl of Burlington, by a pupil of Van Dyck, from the same source (21*l.*); Charles Boyle, fourth Earl of Orrery, K.T., by Weaver (48*l.*); Robt. Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, twenty-second Marquess of Londonderry, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, from the collection of the Earl of Clancarty (367*l.* 10*s.*); John Duke of Marlborough, surrounded by allegorical figures, a small sketch by Sir Godfrey Kneller (150*l.*); Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, K.G. (44*l.* 2*s.*); Earl St. Vincent, by J. J. Brinson (30*l.*); Sir William Boxall, R.A., by D. Federico Sacchi, and a portrait drawing of John Constable, R.A., and John Leech (54*l.*).

The National Gallery, Ireland, sustained a severe loss early in the year by the sudden death of the director, Mr. Henry Doyle, to whose taste and judgment the collection owed so much. With very slender means at his disposal (1,000*l.* per annum) he had succeeded in forming the nucleus of a valuable gallery, which contained many gems purchased at very moderate prices. The choice of the trustees for Mr. Doyle's successor fell upon Mr. Walter Armstrong, a well-known writer on art subjects, and especially conversant with the Dutch and Flemish masters, as well as a connoisseur of works of art.

The following were the pictures acquired during the year, all of them, with the exception of the first-named, having been purchased by Mr. Armstrong: "Man's Head"—drawing, by W. Hunt (4*l.* 10*s.*); "Interior of an Inn," by Pieter de Hooghe (75*l.*); "A Dutch Interior," by Pieter Codde (73*l.* 10*s.*); "An Interior with Figures," by W. Cornelisz Duyster (29*l.* 8*s.*); "The Village Surgery," by A. Brouwer (35*l.*); "A Dutch Interior," by N. Giselaer; "A Landscape," by Antonie Cross; "Harborow Churchyard" (oils), by David Cox; "Beeston Castle, Cheshire," by T. Collier; a water-colour view of Denham Vale, by John Constable, and a pencil drawing by the same of Flatford Lock; studies for larger pictures; drawings and portfolios of Rembrandt facsimiles, and a drawing by Isaac Fuller of a floating figure for the frescoes of Magdalen College, Oxford (11*l.*); a water-colour drawing on an etched outline of Trinity College, Dublin, by James Malton. The collection of portraits was further enriched by a lady's portrait, by Hans von Kulmbach; "Sir Henry Wyat," by a painter of the School of Holbein; and "O'Gorman Mahon," by D. Maclise, R.A. (8*l.*), an early but characteristic work. The result of the new director's first year showed him capable of obtaining for the Gallery many interesting pictures at a comparatively small expenditure, and thereby keeping up the traditions on which it had been hitherto conducted.

The British Museum.—The actual expenditure on the acquisitions for the eight departments into which the British Museum, exclusive of the Natural History Museum, is divided, although increased to 22,150*l.*, indicates only a part of the services rendered by the Museum to Art and Archæology. The rearrangement of the Mausoleum Room, containing the splendid marbles brought from Halicarnassus and elsewhere by Sir Charles Newton, a more methodical treatment of Egyptian, Greek and Roman Sculpture, and a complete display of historical coins and medals have been among the chief events of the year.

Foremost among the acquisitions of the year must be mentioned the "Velasco Cup." It was made in the fourteenth century for Charles V. of France, and was given by his successor either to Henry V. or Henry VI. of England, on the marriage of the former to Katherine or of the latter to Margaret of Anjou. Its existence has been traced as far back as the inventory of Charles V. of France, made in 1380, where it is described as a gold hanap, "Esmailé de la Vie de Scte Agnès." It remained in the possession of the Kings of England until James I. gave it in 1604 to John Velasco Constable of Castile, who had been sent to negotiate a treaty of peace between Spain and this country. Velasco presented it to a convent near Burgos, and from that time until 1883, when it was brought to Paris by a Spaniard, little is known of its history. It was bought by Baron Joane Pichon, a well-known French collector, and on the breaking up of his collection was purchased by Mr. Wertheimer for 8,000*l.* In the hope that this national art treasure should not again be lost Mr. Wertheimer offered to sell it to the British Museum for the price he had paid for it, and further contributed 500*l.* towards a fund for purchasing it. Mr. Drury Fortnum subscribed an equal sum, as did five other gentlemen, the Treasury gave 2,000*l.*, and the whole or greater part of the remainder, *viz.*, 2,500*l.*, was contributed by Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B., of the British Museum. A collection of ancient Greek gold ornaments from Egina was bought from Mr. Cresswell for 4,000*l.*, the Brantigham collection of vases (990*l.*), from the Magniac

collection a silver shrine (147*l.*), the Dresden antiquities (600*l.*), a number of ancient ornaments and a stone altar from Cyprus (720*l.*), Coptic papyri and ornaments from the Rev. C. Maule (450*l.*), a number of Babylonian tablets, &c., from Mr. Selim Hormuz (750*l.*), a collection of antique glass objects from Nazareth from Mr. T. G. Tomlinson (120*l.*), ancient figures, paintings, &c., from Mr. Hartwig (170*l.*), a collection of Greek bronze coins from Mr. Lawson (150*l.*), and of silver and other coins from Signor Sandro (185*l.*); whilst the Manuscripts were enriched by the correspondence and papers of the late Sir A. Panizzi, purchased from Mrs. Salmon (500*l.*), and the Print Room by selections from the Fisher Sale (250*l.*), Mr. R. M. Taylor's drawings (300*l.*), and by three drawings by Carpaccio (120*l.*), purchased from Mr. J. P. Heseltine.

South Kensington Museum.—No progress was made during the year with the extension and completion of the buildings, for which Mr. Aston Webb's designs had been accepted, although a sum of 5,000*l.* was voted by Parliament to put in hand the preparatory works. In consequence of the want of space, which was more and more felt, the purchases of the year were, at the suggestion of the Art director, limited almost exclusively to unique specimens of various sorts of Art-work, and to the reproduction of works in a manner to convey an accurate idea of their technical details. The Cast Museum, which was also due to Mr. T. Armstrong's initiative, received several important additions, the results of his personal negotiations with the directors of the Vatican and other important Museums in which the originals were preserved. The amount provided for the purchase of works of Art was maintained at 10,000*l.*; for reproductions at 1,200*l.*; for photographing, &c., 1,200*l.*; for the historical collection of oil and water-colour paintings, 1,000*l.*; and for the Art Library, 2,250*l.*, making a total of upwards of 15,500*l.*, whilst to exhibit the results of this expenditure no proportional addition was made to the exhibition buildings.

The following were the principal acquisitions during the year 1892 :—

A collection of Italian objects, purchased for 1,210*l.*, the chief being a terra-cotta group of the Virgin and Child, and a large velvet hanging, similar to those used on *fête* days in the Church of Santa Maria Novella, Florence. The carved woodwork of a staircase and two chimney-pieces from an old house in Great St. Helens, London (200*l.*); a collection of Oriental objects, including pottery, metal work, and carpets, was bought in Constantinople (410*l.*). At the Magniac sale the principal purchase was a gilt metal crosier of Flemish work for 441*l.* Two important collections of tiles were acquired during the year; the first consisted for the most part of encaustic floor tiles from mediæval buildings in England (125*l.*), whilst the second was composed of tiles from the Mosque of Techil-Djami and the Tomb of Mahomet I., both at Broussa, and both dating from the fifteenth century (345*l.*). More than fifty pieces of Italian sculpture, including marble well-heads and architectural details, were selected from the collection at Brownsea Island, the seat of the late Right Hon. G. A. F. Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P., at a cost of 1,090*l.* A model, on a scale of one-tenth, of the chapel of St. Peter Martyr in the church of Sant' Eustorgio, at Milan, was executed by Signor Consolani and Professor Gnoli for 788*l.* Another model, on a scale of one-third, of the great "bancone" or stall in the Sala del Cambio at Perugia, was made by the late Cavaliere Annibale Mariani, for the

sum of 288*l.* Among the water-colours acquired during the year was a small painting by Frederick Walker, A.R.A., entitled "A Rainy Day at Cookham" (250*l.*). Forty water-colours were purchased for 427*l.*, including examples by G. Barret, the younger; G. B. Cipriani, R.A.; H. Edridge, A.R.A.; T. Hearne; R. R. Reinagle, R.A.; J. R. Smith; B. West, P.R.A., and others. A water-colour, entitled "Collecting the Flock," by John Linnell, cost 138*l.*, and "The Curfew Bell," by Samuel Palmer, was obtained for 21*l.* Fifteen miniatures, by Samuel Cooper, together with the pocket-book which contained them, were acquired for 525*l.* A copy in oil of a large banner, by Benedetto Bonfigli, in the church of San Fiorenzo at Perugia, was executed for the Museum by Signor Ribustini for the sum of 97*l.* Professor Gnoli made a small copy in water-colour of a Flemish tapestry in the Vatican for 57*l.* Among the donations for the year may be specially mentioned a large landscape in oil, by P. J. de Louthembourg, R.A., presented by James Orrock, Esq., and a collection of plaster casts, &c., by the late Sir J. E. Boehm, Bart., R.A., given by his executors. A marble statue of David, with the head of Goliath, after the bronze original by Donatello in the Museo Nazionale, Florence, was given by C. A. Beattie, Esq.

The Royal Academy.—The deaths of two Academicians, Mr. Lumb Stocks, an engraver, and Mr. Woolner, a sculptor, took place during the year. The former had been elected full member in 1871 and the latter in 1874. Only one of these vacancies was filled up before the close of the year, Mr. Alfred Gilbert, A.R.A., sculptor, being selected from the ranks of the Associates, these being recruited by the election of Mr. Harry Bates, a sculptor, Mr. Stanhope H. Forbes, a painter, and Mr. T. G. Jackson, an architect.

The exhibition of works by the old masters, held at Burlington House, during the winter months comprised a very large selection of pictures from the Dudley Gallery, including Raphael's "Crucifixion," and the famous Grimaldi portraits, by Rubens, belonging to Mr. R. Banks. There were eleven works by Reynolds, ten by Romney, eight by Gainsborough, and seven by Turner, from various sources, which had hitherto been unknown to the general public. The water-colours were very important, illustrating the golden period of that phase of Art by works of J. S. Cotman, William Hunt, J. M. W. Turner, and Peter Dewint.

The 124th exhibition of the Royal Academy was marked by a generally high average of work, especially in landscape painting, but there were few pictures which attracted any very particular notice. Mr. Luke Fildes, R.A., sent five striking portraits; Mr. Stanhope Forbes, a very vigorous work, "Forging the Anchor"; Mr. A. Gilbert, a portrait bust of Baron Huddleston; the President, "The Garden of the Hebrides," and "The Sea gave up her Dead"; Mr. J. J. Shannon, five portraits of ladies; and Mr. Alfred Hacker, a remarkable treatment of the Annunciation. The "best works of the year," in view of the Council acting as Trustees of the Chantrey Bequest, were: "Between Two Fires," by F. D. Millet (850*l.*); "June in the Austrian Tyrol," by J. MacWhister, A.R.A. (800*l.*); "The Annunciation," by A. Hacker (840*l.*); "Solitude" (water-colour), by G. Cockram (150*l.*); "Stormy Weather" (do.), by L. Rivers (40*l.*); "Life in the Street" (do.), by W. Osborne (265*l.*), and "An Indian Rhinoceros," a sculpture (65*l.*), by Mr. Robert Stark.

The Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours held as usual its summer and winter exhibitions, the latter being more especially devoted to sketches. In the place of Mr. J. D. Watson, deceased, Mr. R. Beavis was elected a full member, and a similar distinction was awarded to Miss Clara Montalba, the vacancies among the Associates being filled by Mr. Lionel Smythe and Mr. R. Little Robert.

The Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours, the Institute of Painters in Oils, the Royal Society of British Artists, the Painter Etchers, the New Gallery, the Fine Art Society, and the principal picture dealers held their usual exhibitions in greater numbers than ever, and in most cases attracted a large number of visitors by the excellence and variety of the works—English and foreign—brought together; but they do not call for special mention here.

The Art Sales of 1892 showed no falling off in either the supply of pictures and other works, or in the number of ready purchasers. The Dudley Gallery in one day's sale realised 99,564*l.*; a week later the Magniac collection of pictures, furniture, porcelain, and every sort of *objects d'art* brought 103,040*l.*, whilst earlier in the season the porcelain, furniture, &c., of Mr. S. Wertheimer, a well-known Bond Street dealer, realised 36,556*l.*, and his pictures, 20,564*l.* Mr. David Price's pictures, chiefly of the English school, brought 69,577*l.*; Mr. Murrieta's, 73,680*l.*; Mr. F. R. Leyland's, including many works of the English pre-Raphaelites, 38,257*l.*; Lord Cheylesmore's pictures and sculpture, 17,040*l.*, and the Earl of Egremont's, 11,174*l.*

The highest prices paid for individual pictures sold by public auction were: Raphael's "Crucifixion" (Dudley), 11,130*l.*; Landscape, by Hobbema (do.), 10,800*l.*; "Virgin and Saints," by Crivelli (Leyland), 7,350*l.*; Sir Edw. Landseer's "Monarch of the Glen" (Cheylesmore), 7,245*l.*; J. M. W. Turner's "Modern Italy" (Price), 5,460*l.*; Rembrandt's "Hendrik Stoffels" (Wertheimer), 5,250*l.*; David Cox's "Vale of Clwyd" (Murrieta), 4,725*l.*; Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Lady Sondes" (Wertheimer), 4,305*l.*; Romney's "Lady Augusta Murray" (do.), 3,990*l.*; Rosa Bonheur's "Cattle in the Highlands" (Price), 3,785*l.*; Burne Jones' "Merlin and Vivian" (Leyland), 3,780*l.*; Wouvermans' "Sporting Party" (Dudley), 3,675*l.*; Mieris' "The Enamoured Chevalier" (Dudley), 3,576*l.*; Burne Jones' "Mirror of Venus" (Leyland), 3,570*l.*; Linnell's "Timber Wagon" (Price), 3,255*l.*; Clarkson Stanfield's "St. Michael's Mount" (Cheylesmore), 3,150*l.*; Rosa Bonheur's "Changing Pastures" (Price), 3,150*l.*; Raphael's "La Vierge à la Legende" (Dudley), 3,102*l.*; Sir J. G. Millais' "Sound of Many Waters" (Price), 3,045*l.*

The highest prices obtained for water-colour drawings by public auction were: Fortuny's "Mazarin Library" (Murrieta), 2,000*l.*; Burne Jones' "Wine of Circe" and "Night and Morning" (Leyland), each 1,417*l.*; Copley Fielding's "Scottish Landscape" (Murrieta), 1,260*l.*; F. Walker's "Marlow Ferry" (Wertheimer), 1,175*l.*; David Cox's "Barden Tower" (Murrieta), 1,155*l.*; and same artist's "Going to the Hayfield" (do.), 1,100*l.*

The famous collection of etchings and engravings made by Mr. R. Fisher, of Midhurst, realised 8,088*l.*

The Limoges enamels at the Magniac sale realised some very remarkable prices, the highest sum, 6,610*l.*, being given for a hunting horn by L. Limousin, a pair of portraits, Charles IX. and Queen, 3,150*l.*; the Duc de Guise and Mother, 3,050*l.*; whilst a ewer of Henri-Deux faïence, one of twenty-five

known pieces, was sold for 8,990*l.* In old silver work the highest price realised was 1,030*l.*, given for a tea-caddy, weighing 72 oz., by Paul Lamerie, dated 1738; a pair of salt-cellars, dated 1569, realised 160*s.* per oz.; a cup, dated 1594, 94*s.*; a helmet-shaped cream ewer of 1688, 85*s.*; a similar one of 1746, 62*s.*; a sugar basket of 1771, 58*s.*; and four oval-pierced salt-cellars of 1770, 40*s.* per oz.

There were no book sales during the year which for extent could compare with that of the great libraries dispersed in previous years, but some very fine collections of books were sold by auction. Amongst these the most noteworthy were the printed books and illuminated manuscripts of Mr. Edwin H. Lawrence (7,409*l.*); the library of E. B. Green (4,298*l.*); of Mr. R. M. Thomas (4,071*l.*); of Mr. John W. Larking (8,925*l.*); and of Mr. W. Glasse, Q.C. (3,112*l.*). Special interest also attached to the books of General Wilson, of St. Petersburg (2,150*l.*), and of Mr. R. F. Cooke (1,850*l.*), a partner in the publishing house of "Murray" and the possessor of several interesting Byron relics which realised large prices.

II. DRAMA.

Although the number of plays produced has been exceptionally large, the year takes low rank as regards new dramatic work of importance. Neither Mr. Pinero nor Mr. H. A. Jones has contributed anything, and the most prosperous of the novelties have been as a rule those of the lighter kind. Still among so large a number of plays there were of course several which showed ability in various ways. Mr. Oscar Wilde's *début* as a playwright was very successful, his "Lady Windermere's Fan" being one of the best specimens of comedy of the year. It was produced at the St. James's on February 20 and enjoyed a good run. The dialogue was more than usually effective; and the acting of Miss Marion Terry, Miss Lily Hanbury, and Messrs. Nutcombe-Gould, Alexander, B. Webster, and Vincent contributed, with the excellent mounting, to a successful issue. The management at the St. James's scored another success not less distinct later on in the year with Mr. R. C. Carton's four-act play "Liberty Hall." There was no very striking originality in the plot of this piece, but the sentiment was altogether sound and healthy, and it provided the principals, particularly Mr. Alexander, with parts suited to their respective gifts. Mesdames Marion Terry, Maud Millett, and Fanny Coleman had charge, with Messrs. Nutcombe-Gould, Webster, and Righton, of the leading *rôles*, and its reception early in December left no doubt of a good run.

Mr. Mark Melford's four-act drama "The Maelstrom" (Shaftesbury, April 9) and "David," a four-act play by Messrs. Parker and Thornton Clark (Garrick, Nov. 7) must be chronicled as striking instances of mis-spent talent. They will serve a useful purpose if they help to convince dramatists that such subjects as homicidal mania and insanity generally, however interesting scientifically, do not lend themselves to modern dramatic treatment, and are not likely to "catch on." The fact that the acting in both cases was admitted to be admirable only emphasises this conclusion. Mr. Sydney Grundy's play, "A Fool's Paradise," with which Mr. Hare reopened the Garrick in January, was a success, in spite of a somewhat gruesome main subject. In weaker hands it would probably have fared less

well; but the acting of Miss Kate Rorke, Miss Olga Nethersole, and Miss Beatrice Ferrar, and of Messrs. F. Kerr, H. B. Irving, Gilbert Hare, and, above all, Mr. Hare himself, who found a suitable part, secured its popularity. Of two new plays produced by Mrs. Langtry, the first, by Messrs. Haddon Chambers and Outram Tristram, entitled "The Queen of Manoa," had little to recommend it except as a medium for the display of the personal beauty and gorgeous dress of the actress. The second, "Agatha Tylden, Merchant and Shipowner," a four-act play by Mr. E. Rose (Oct. 17), was both interesting and original, and gave Mrs. Langtry an opportunity of showing genuine ability as an actress. The conventional type of melodrama at the Adelphi surrendered the boards for a time to a *quasi*-historical drama by Messrs. G. R. Sims and Buchanan, based upon Sir Walter Scott's "Woodstock," under the name of "The White Rose." The new departure was not however altogether a success, the run of the piece not reaching the usual length, and a return was made to the old lines at the end of July in "The Lights of Home," a five-act melodrama by the same authors. In both plays Mrs. Patrick Campbell acted in a striking manner, greatly advancing her reputation; in the latter the other leading parts were sustained very capably by Miss Clara Jecks and Miss Evelyn Millard, and by Messrs. Kyrle Bellew and Lionel Rignold. "The Prodigal Daughter," by Mr. Pettitt and Sir Augustus Harris, which came out at Drury Lane on Sept. 17, was a successful specimen of spectacular melodrama; a triumph indeed of stage ingenuity, but outside the pale of dramatic criticism. On the appearance of the annual pantomime at Drury Lane, it was transferred to Covent Garden where it ran well into the new year. A play by Mr. Isaac Henderson called "Agatha," which appeared at the Criterion on May 24, and again in December, under the new name of "The Silent Battle," was very fortunate in its exponents. The cast, including Miss Winifred Emery, Miss Mary Moore, and Miss Olga Nethersole, who returned after a considerable absence with greatly enhanced powers, and Messrs. Wyndham, Waring and Worthing, was strong enough to pull through many a weaker play.

Turning to lighter work, we find the Strand Theatre maintaining its reputation. Mr. H. A. Kennedy's farcical comedy "The New Wing" (Jan. 9) had the merit of freshness, and provided an exceedingly amusing part for Mr. Edouin, of which he made the most. More successful still was "Niobe," described as a "Mythological Comedy," by the Messrs. Paulton, produced on April 11. This piece, which had been previously played in America and also at Liverpool, was a farcical rendering of the idea of Pygmalion and Galatea. In the hands of Miss Beatrice Lamb the part of the vivified statue was intensely comic, and with the support of Messrs. Paulton, Forbes Dawson, and G. Hawtrey one of the happiest runs of the year was secured. Equal success attended Mr. J. M. Barrie's "Walker, London," which came out at Toole's Theatre on Feb. 25. The drollery of the incident and the brightness of the dialogue combined to provide the veteran comedian with a part admirably suited to him, of which he took full advantage. Miss Vanbrugh, Miss M. Brough, and Miss Johnstone, with Messrs. Shelton and Seymour Hicks, helped to contribute to the success of the piece. The collaboration of Messrs. G. R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh in "The Guardsman" at the Court (Oct. 20) had a happy result. The cast included Miss Caroline Hill and Miss Terriss, and Messrs. Weedon Grossmith and Arthur Cecil,

to whose bright and artistic playing much of the success of the piece must be ascribed. The same authors utilised to a certain extent the material of a German farce by Benedix, "Das Lügen," in "The Grey Mare," produced at the Comedy in January, which met with considerable success, owing in a great measure to a lively representation by Miss Lottie Venne, Messrs. Hawtrey, Brookfield, and others. "The Burglar and the Judge," by Messrs. Brookfield and Philips, produced at the Haymarket (Nov. 5), was a good specimen of one-act farce, and "Charley's Aunt," by Brandon Thomas, which came out at the Royalty quite at the close of the year, and was afterwards transferred to the Globe, was secure in the hands of Mr. Penley.

It is a satisfactory feature of the year that less reliance than usual has been placed on foreign material. The great majority of the new plays produced were of home growth, and although among the revivals many adaptations from French and German works were included, popular favour was not to any great extent diverted from the native productions. At the Criterion the once popular adaptations from the French, "Fourteen Days" and "Pink Dominoes," were revived, as was also "Betsy"; and the younger Dumas' four-act play "Le Demi Monde" was moulded by an anonymous adapter to suit the English stage, under the name, "The Fringe of Society," with the usual result, the sacrifice of most of the original piquancy and charm. The performance on April 30 was particularly good, Miss Mary Moore, Miss Carlotta Addison, and Mrs. Langtry, and Messrs. Wyndham and Cyril Maude, all showing to great advantage. Mr. Brookfield's version of Sardou's "Divorçons," "To-day," which came out at the Comedy in December, was a departure from the usual methods of the adapter. The farcical gaiety of the original was transformed into a scathing satire on the effeminate element in modern society. Though this entailed the sacrifice of much that was most amusing in Sardou's play, enough remained to secure the piece, in the hands of Miss Lottie Venne and Mr. Hawtrey, from anything approaching to dulness. The Ibsen cult has not made much way with the general public, so far as can be gathered from the representation of his works; but there has been a steady sale of his plays, and it is possible that in the future he may find appreciation outside the narrow circle of his present admirers. A revival of "A Doll's House" at the Avenue in April is the only event standing to his credit in the course of the year. "The Intruder," a one-act drama adapted from "L'Intruse" of Macterlinck, a dramatist who at one time threatened to dispute the field with Ibsen, was given by Mr. Beerbohm Tree at the Haymarket in January, and some foreign plays were put on the stage by the "Independent Theatre," a body which has done some good work that may hereafter bear fruit. "The Gold Fish," translated by Teixara de Mattos from the Dutch of Van Nieuhuys (Opera Comique, July 8), "A Visit," a two-act play from the Danish of Edward Brandès, translated by Mr. Wm. Archer (Royalty, March 4), and Theodore de Banville's "Le Baiser," translated by Mr. J. Gray, at the same theatre and on the same date, may be chronicled among the achievements of this society. An adaptation from the Russian by Mons. Lubimoff, entitled "You Mustn't Laugh," was a failure at the Opera Comique.

The musical plays were numerous, and for the most part derived from foreign sources. Sir Arthur Sullivan, now in collaboration with Mr. Sydney Grundy, took, however, the first place in the year's record of work of this

kind. "Haddon Hall," produced at the Savoy on Sept. 24, approached more nearly to "The Yeoman of the Guard" than any other of Sir Arthur's operettas. The incident of Dorothy Vernon's elopement was post-dated to the time of the Commonwealth, in order to bring in some very amusing comic business, in which Mr. Rutland Barrington took the leading part. Miss Lucille Hill, Miss Brandram, Miss Dorothy Vane, and Messrs. Courtice Pounds, Charles Kenningham, and Richard Green, had charge of the other chief parts, and the mounting, as well as the chorus and orchestra, were all that could be desired. Messrs. Gilbert and A. Cellier's comic operetta "The Mountebanks," produced at the Lyric on Jan. 4, had a long run. A melancholy interest attached to it, from the fact that the composer did not live to witness the success of his last and happiest effort. Mr. Gilbert's *libretto* was as full of whimsical humour as previous work from his pen, and Mr. Cellier's music was melodious and unaffected. The piece was admirably put on the stage, orchestra, chorus, and scenery being alike excellent. The chief female parts were in the hands of Miss Geraldine Ulmar, Miss Eva Moore, Miss Lucille Saunders, and Miss Aïda Jenoure, the last a new-comer of great promise, and their efforts were well supported by Messrs. J. Robertson, F. Wyatt, and H. Monkhouse as the leading male artists. "Cigarette," a three-act operetta by Messrs. St. Leger and Montour, with music by J. Haydn Parry, which came out at the Lyric in September, and was afterwards transferred to the Shaftesbury, was also a creditable specimen of home-grown light work. Mr. Burnand's "Incognita" (Lyric, Oct.), with music by Lecocq and others, was a version of "Le Coeur et la Main," and "Ma Mie Rosette" (Globe, November) was adapted by Messrs. G. Dance and Ivan Caryll from a piece of the same name which came out in 1890 at the Folies Dramatiques in Paris. A good specimen of musical pantomime was witnessed at the Prince of Wales under the title "La Statue du Commandeur," adapted from Champfleury, by Messrs. Endel and Mangin, with music by Adolphe David. Though inferior in every way to its predecessor, "L'Enfant Prodigue," it proved a very diverting trifle of its kind.

As regards revival of old work, the year has been fairly fruitful. Mr. Irving at the Lyceum began by a magnificent representation of "Henry VIII.," which, though now attributed to the probable collaboration of Fletcher and Massinger, takes rank popularly as a Shakespearian revival. Mr. Irving's impersonation of Wolsey was extremely clever, and Miss Terry as the Queen was powerful and pathetic. The Buckingham of Mr. Forbes Robertson added distinctly to the list of that actor's achievements, and the *mise en scène* was on the same perfect scale that Mr. Irving has led the public to expect from him as a matter of course. The play had, naturally, a long run, and during the latter part of it performances of Lord Lytton's "Richelieu" were given on alternate occasions. More interesting still among the Lyceum performances was the revival in November of "King Lear," a rarely seen Shakespearian drama. The play was mounted in the best Lyceum style, and Mr. Irving's impersonation of the Mad King was stamped with the mark of his peculiar genius. Miss Terry as Cordelia added another *rôle* to her brilliant *repertoire*. In the course of a short season at the Olympic Mr. Edmund Tearle revived "Julius Cæsar," Colley Cibber's version of "Richard III." and "Othello."

A very interesting revival of "Hamlet" was seen at the Haymarket in

January, in which Mr. Beerbohm Tree gave an individual interpretation of the leading part, and Mrs. Tree played Ophelia with peculiar refinement and grace. Mr. Kemble as Polonius, Mr. Arthur Dacre as Horatio, Mr. Fernandez as the Ghost, and Mr. Fred. Terry as Laertes rendered efficient support, and the musical accompaniments of Mr. Henschel contributed largely to a highly satisfactory performance.

At the Avenue, in addition to Ibsen's "Doll's House" referred to above, a revival of Mr. H. A. Jones's striking play, "Judah," took place at the end of January, Mr. Willard, the original hero, being replaced by Mr. Vanderfelt; and at the same theatre in May Miss Janet Achurch gave a new reading of the part of Stephanie in Merivale and Grove's powerful piece, "Forget-me-not." The well-known adaptation from Sardou's "Nos Intimes," entitled "Peril," was revived at the Haymarket for Saturday performances with Miss Julia Neilson as the heroine, Mr. Tree again playing Sir Woodbine Grafton. Mr. Hare repeated his admirable impersonation in "A Pair of Spectacles" at the Garrick in July; the "Private Secretary" reappeared at the Comedy in July; and the Vaudeville witnessed revivals of "Saints and Sinners" by H. A. Jones, of Mr. Buchanan's "Sophia," and of the evergreen "Our Boys."

A season at the Opera Comique of French plays, under the management of M. Mayer, of which the elder Coquelin was the central figure, though unsuccessful, produced Sardou's forbidden play, "Thermidor," and the French version of "The Taming of the Shrew," by Delair, under the name "La Mégère Apprivoisée." At the English Opera House Mme. Sarah Bernhardt had a very successful season, in the course of which, in addition to her famous impersonations, she gave Sardou's "Cleopâtre" and two new dramas by Mr. Albert Darmont; the one, "Pauline Blanchard," being adapted from a novel by Jules Case, and the other, "Leah," from Dr. Mosenthal's play, "Deborah."

Burlesque suffered heavily from the death of Mr. Fred. Leslie, and also from the prolonged illness of Miss Nelly Farren.

III. MUSIC.

Although not commencing till the middle of May, the opera season under Sir Augustus Harris was both brilliant and successful. With command of a very large company and the possession of Drury Lane as well as Covent Garden Theatre the manager was able to keep the performances going at a very rapid rate, though, as the result proved, not too rapid for the demand. Much of the success achieved was no doubt due to the running, concurrently with the ordinary series of Italian and French Operas, of a series of German Opera, supported by a separate company and embraced in a separate subscription; a new and distinct section of the public being thus appealed to. The scheme included Wagner's great Trilogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen" and "Tristan und Isolde," both of which, but particularly the latter, attracted large and greatly interested audiences; and although opinion was not unanimous as to the share of the favour they obtained to be attributed to curiosity, there seems every reason to believe that public appreciation of Wagner's later works has advanced greatly since their last stage presentment ten years ago. The artistes engaged for the series included Frau Sucher, Frau Klafsky,

and Fraülein Bettaque and Herren Wiegand and Alvary, besides many other efficient singers; and a German orchestra which, though hardly so refined as the leading London bands, was thoroughly conversant with Wagner's orchestration, and was admirably conducted by Herr Mahler. The revival of "Fidelio" by the German company somewhat late in the season fell short of the anticipations it aroused; for though Frau Klafsky sang very finely as Leonora, she was not adequately supported by the other artistes, and the orchestra dealt with Beethoven's scoring far less efficiently than with Wagner's.

Apart altogether from the special series of German Operas, a noticeable feature of the renaissance of opera under the management of Sir Augustus Harris has been the number of works given with the original French *libretto*. At Covent Garden out of twenty-five operas played seven were played in French. An exceedingly efficient French conductor was secured in the person of M. Jehin, and a very large number of the leading artistes were of French nationality, or at any rate French by training and experience. Gounod's "Philémon et Baucis" proved one of the most attractive of the works given, while his "Romeo et Juliette" still fills the house.

Although Sir A. Harris has always set his face against the star system, his company included many of the leading artistes of the day, and in the hands of Misses Macintyre and Eames, Mesdames Nordica and Melba, and the Sisters Ravogli, with MM. Van Dyck and Jean de Reszké as leading tenors, and MM. Lassalle, Plançon, Maurel, and E. de Reszké, many memorable performances of standard works were given. It is not, however, possible to speak equally favourably of the new work. Neither M. Bemberg's "Elaine" nor M. de Lara's "Luce dell'Asia," a lyric version of Sir E. Arnold's poem, showed much of the quality that ensures permanent success, though both contained pleasing writing. Nessler's "Trompeter von Säckingen," in spite of its popularity in Germany, failed to create any very favourable impression when given by the German Company at Drury Lane. In fact the only novelty that gave any sign of lasting vitality was Mascagni's idyllic opera "L'Amico Fritz." The tender charm of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's story is in such strong contrast to the tragic intensity of "Cavalleria Rusticana" that the success achieved in both cases was hailed on all sides as a striking proof of the versatility of Signor Mascagni's genius. The performance on May 23, when the opera was produced, was on the whole very good, Mme. Calvé, who had won great distinction as the heroine in "Cavalleria," showing herself equally competent in the totally different *rôle* of Suzel. The cast comprised also Mlle. Giulia Ravogli in the small part of Beppe, Signor de Lucia as Fritz, and M. Dufriche as David, and the performance was conducted by Signor Bevignani.

In the autumn Sir Augustus Harris resumed operations at Covent Garden, when a young Italian tenor of great promise, Signor Cremonini, made his *début* in "Cavalleria." That opera ran through most of the season conjointly with "Orfeo," the latter terminating with "Che farò." Rossini's once greatly popular "Barbiere" was revived for the reappearance of Madame Nevada, one of the few living vocalists who can adequately render the florid music, and an enterprising though not completely successful performance was given in German of "Tristan und Isolde" with Mme. Pauline Cramer and Herr Oberlaënder. The Chevallier Bach's "Irmengarda" was

also produced. At the New Olympic Signor Lago made a courageous but unsuccessful attempt to run a second autumnal opera. A company was retained, comprising, besides many artistes at present unknown in London, Mme. Albani, Miss Fanny Moody, Mr. Charles Manners, and Mr. Eugene Oudin; and a small but efficient chorus was secured, with an orchestra mainly under Signor Arditì. The main attraction of Signor Lago's prospectus consisted in the promised production or revival of works now seldom heard; and it must be admitted that the promises had been loyally redeemed so far as they could be when the enterprise collapsed to the great regret of operatic connoisseurs, and the doors closed. Shortlived as it was, the season served to introduce an English version of Tchaikowsky's opera "Eugène Onegin," with Miss Fanny Moody, Madame Swiatlowsky, Mr. Manners, and Mr. Oudin in the principal parts. The striking character of the composer's orchestral music, known to English audiences through the medium of the concert room, had naturally excited great interest in the production of this work, and it was therefore somewhat of a disappointment to find that the opera was almost wholly wanting in the wild rush which marks most of his known compositions. Still, the drama lends itself to operatic treatment, and it has been treated in a musicianly though somewhat conventional manner; the performance was satisfactory, and the result generally pleasing. With this and a few other exceptions opera in English flourished mainly in the provinces; but a one-act opera by Mr. Granville Bantock called "Caedmar," produced by Signor Lago, and an opera, "Nydia," by Mr. George Fox, produced at the Crystal Palace, and also given at Drury Lane, call for mention. Revivals by Signor Lago of Mozart's "Impresario" and "Il Flauto Magico" should also be chronicled among the events of interest to *habitués* of the opera.

The scheme of the Crystal Palace Concerts was at least up to the usual level in point of interest, and the orchestra under Mr. Manns still maintained its acknowledged pre-eminence. Among the new works introduced during the spring were some light dance movements by Mr. E. German, entitled "Gipsy Suite" (Feb. 20), and a new pianoforte concerto in B minor, written and played by Mr. E. Silas (Mar. 19). Cherubini's concert overture, written in 1815 for the Philharmonic Society but only recently published, and an early version of Schumann's symphony in D minor, were introduced for the first time at Sydenham on Feb. 18. Max Bruch's new violin concerto No. 3 was played on Mar. 12 by Herr Joachim, for whom it was written, and the repertory was also enriched by Cornelius's overture to the Barber of Bagdad (Feb. 27), and some Norwegian dances by Grieg (Mar. 19). The thirty-seventh series of these concerts commenced on Oct. 15, the programmes between then and Christmas showing a commendable variety. Among the novelties given marked favour was shown to English work of a promising character, most of which justified the selection. Mr. Fred. K. Cliffe's new symphony in E minor, composed for the Leeds Festival, was especially welcomed on Oct. 29 as a valuable addition to the list of national achievements in this field; while Mr. Lidgely's Ballade for Orchestra (Op. 7), suggested by Doré's picture, "A Day Dream," and Mr. William Wallace's similar work, "The Passing of Beatrice," founded on Dante's "Paradiso," were pronounced creditable efforts of the kind. A new concert overture in C minor by Mr. Barclay Jones (Oct. 22) and a revised version of Mr. Corder's

Nordisa overture (Dec. 17) were also among the novelties, and some very taking ballet music from the new opera "Boabdil," by Moskowski, was played for the first time on Oct. 29. October 22 being the anniversary of Liszt's birth, the programme included for the first time the symphonic poem, entitled "Tasso : Lamento e Trionfo," an angelus for strings, and the Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1, dedicated to Hans von Bulow, all very favourable specimens of Liszt's peculiar genius, while, as if to illustrate the wide range of these concerts, Mr. Manns added Handel's overture to "Semele" to his repertory. In memory of Schubert's death the programme of Nov. 19 was composed entirely of his work, a somewhat risky experiment, which owed its success in a great measure to the stirring rendering of the noble symphony in C in which it culminated. During the year the choir has undergone a rigid process of weeding, with the result of reducing the numbers somewhat below the requirements. The quality is, however, now excellent, and the requisite strength will no doubt be easily attracted by the prestige enjoyed by the concerts. Among the choral works included in the programmes may be chronicled the new cantata by Mr. Hamish McCunn, "Queen Hynde of Caledon," and Mendelssohn's unfinished oratorio, "Christus."

The eightieth season of the Philharmonic Society opened in March with a programme consisting entirely of Mozart's works, the rarely heard concerto for piano and orchestra in C minor being revived by the Belgian pianist, M. de Greef. The orchestra under Mr. Cowen was highly efficient, and gave most enjoyable renderings chiefly of well-known works. The season was, however, less remarkable than has generally been the case of recent years as regards new matter, the novelties being confined chiefly to a pianoforte fantasia in G minor by Miss Dora Bright. A very powerful array of solo artistes was engaged, particularly of pianists ; the return of Madame Sophie Menter and of M. Sapellnikoff being especially welcome. At the close of the season the retirement of Mr. Cowen from the post of conductor, and the appointment of Dr. Mackenzie as his successor, were announced.

After passing through a somewhat critical phase, Mr. Henschel's "Symphony Concerts" at St. James's Hall seem to be established on the firm basis which all musical amateurs hope they may occupy. The programmes were remarkable for a judicious selection of interesting matter without straining at novelty for novelty's sake. In the early part of the year the conductor's incidental music to Hamlet, arranged for concert use, was welcomed as a useful addition to the existing music of its class, and the prelude to the third act of Mackenzie's opera "The Troubadour" was rescued from the fate to which a bad *libretto* appears to have consigned the remainder of the work. When, early in November, the series recommenced, Wagner's Festival March, written for the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876, and Berlioz' overture to King Lear, works very rarely performed, were revived ; and an overture in E by Schubert, composed in 1819 but only recently published, was given, probably for the first time in England.

The demand for the highest class of orchestral music is of course limited even in London, and this fact, coupled with the heavy expenses of the undertaking, have led to the abandonment, at all events for the present, of the attempt to acclimatise Sir Charles Hallé's concerts in the Metropolis. Three concerts were however given at St. James's Hall in the early part of the

year, at one of which the Manchester Chorus was brought up to participate with the orchestra in a fine rendering of Berlioz' *Faust*. In their own home at Manchester the concerts continue their prosperous career, and as regards both novelty in the programmes and the presence of first-rate artistes maintain their reputation, as well as that of the city as a musical centre.

The Richter Concerts at St. James's Hall, though fewer in number, resumed their well-established position among the attractions of the musical season, and Señor Sarasate again varied the series of chamber concerts, which he gave in conjunction with Mme. Berthe Marx, by some orchestral concerts, in which he was supported by Mr. W. G. Cusins. At one of the latter a new symphony in C by Mr. Cusins was produced, and met with favourable notice. Until comparatively recent years orchestral music was entirely in the hands of professional musicians. It is now taken in hand largely and successfully by amateur societies, as may be seen by a perusal of the programmes of the Westminster Orchestral and the Stock Exchange Orchestral Societies and others.

Choral music has not on the whole developed at the same rate as instrumental. The Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall has given under Sir Joseph Barnby magnificent performances, but has not shown any very great enterprise. The Bach Choir under Professor Villiers Stanford distinguished itself chiefly by a revival of Verdi's "*Manzoni*" Requiem, which, beautiful as it is, scarcely associates itself with the avowed objects of the society. At the close of the year the financial position of the society left, it was stated, much to be desired, and an appeal was made for further subscribers. Among suburban societies the Highbury Philharmonic made an excellent show, being the first to introduce Dr. Hubert Parry's "*De Profundis*," written for the Hereford Festival of last year, to a London audience. The same composer's oratorio, "*Job*," which appeared at the Gloucester Festival this year (see below), is also promised by this enterprising society. Among amateur societies mention should be made of the Post Office Musical Society, recruited both as regards orchestra and chorus mainly among the Post Office employees, and conducted by Mr. Sydney Beckley. The newly-formed "*Middlesex Choral Union*" should, under proper management, have a prosperous future. The initial performance at St. James's Hall just before Christmas, for which Handel's "*Joshua*" was chosen, showed that there was a body of voices capable of giving adequate renderings of oratorio music, which has been somewhat neglected in London of late years. When opened, the Victoria Hall in Langham Place will, it is understood, be the home of the new society, which, under the conductor, Mr. James Shaw, should revive the best traditions of the old Sacred Harmonic. A performance in April of Handel's somewhat neglected "*Samson*," given under Mr. Shaw's guidance for the benefit of the North London Hospital, was in every way satisfactory, and probably served as a "*preliminary canter*."

The Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall were more than usually interesting. A new "*Sonata Idillica*" by Signor Piatti was produced by Miss Fanny Davies and the composer; and Sir Charles Hallé introduced a hitherto overlooked Sonata by Schubert in A minor (Op. 148). The year also witnessed two new and important chamber works by Brahms which excited the greatest interest. These were a trio in A minor for piano, clarionet, and violoncello, and a quintet for clarionet and other instruments,

both, but especially the latter, proving admirable specimens of the composer's work. A German clarionettist, Herr Mühlfeld, was engaged for the occasion, and fully justified the high reputation he enjoys in Germany. Highly interesting specimens of wind instrument music were given both by the original society and in the rival series got up by Mr. Clinton; Brahms' new quintet figuring in the *repertoire* of the latter. A form of chamber music now very much in vogue is the "Recital." Mons. Paderewski's two piano recitals were crowded to excess, and many others were only less successful. Otto Hegner, Mlle. Kleeberg, Mlle. Janotha, Fraülein Eibenschütz, M. Sapellnikoff, and a gifted new-comer, M. Slivinski, among many others, adopted this system; while Sir Charles Hallé gave some admirable recitals of Schubert's work, M. de Pachmann of Chopins', and Mlle. Douste of that of Rubinstein. Similar concerts, where the violin played the most prominent part, were given by Mlle. Wietrowetz (Herr Joachim's gifted pupil) in conjunction with Miss F. Davies, and by M. Sauret; while Mr. and Mrs. Oudin followed the lead of Mr. and Mrs. Henschel by some vocal recitals. The work of Mlle. Chaminade, a French lady composer of marked ability, has been brought prominently forward in this manner.

Festival performances were held during the year at Gloucester, Cardiff, and Leeds. The first named, which took place early in September, was the 169th event of the joint cathedral choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, and will be remembered for the production of Dr. Hubert Parry's masterly oratorio, "Job," a work which critics agreed in praising very highly. Less important, but by no means despicable novelties were Miss Ellicott's cantata, "The Birth of Song," a setting of Mr. Lewis Morris' poem, Dr. Bridge's setting of the "Lord's Prayer," and a cantata entitled "Gethsemane" by Mr. Lee Williams, the conductor. The Cardiff Festival, the first of its kind held in Wales, was appropriately marked by the introduction of an oratorio of Welsh birth, Dr. Joseph Parry's "Saul of Tarsus." The performances under Sir J. Barnby were on the whole satisfactory.

The Leeds Festival will not be connected with the production of many important novelties, the only new work likely to keep the field being Mr. Frederic Cliffe's symphony in E minor. On the other hand, the choral performances were among the finest ever heard, Mozart's "Requiem," Bach's "Mass" in B minor, and Dr. Hubert Parry's "De Profundis" (conducted by the composer) being rendered with overwhelming effect. The leading solo artistes were engaged, and the *bâton* was in the hands chiefly of Sir Arthur Sullivan and Sir Joseph Barnby. A performance of "Judas Macabæus" on Handel Festival scale was given at the Crystal Palace in the summer. Among events happening abroad, which aroused the greatest interest in England, may be mentioned the centenary celebrations of Rossini's birth at Pesaro, the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth, and the production at Florence of Mascagni's opera, "I Rantzau." The obituary of the year includes many well-known names; prominently, among singers, Mme. Trebelli, Signor Ciampi (almost the last of the Italian *buffos*), Mme. Cataneo (the original Desdemona), and Mr. Tom Hohler Lamperti, the greatest vocal trainer of the age; and, among composers, Robert Franz, Edouard Lalo, C. E. Stephens, and the much-lamented Goring Thomas.

SCIENCE OF THE YEAR. .

THE year just past will be remembered as the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the New World by Columbus. It was also a hundred years ago since William Murdoch lighted his office at Redruth with the illuminating gas he obtained from the distillation of coal. To railway engineers it will be noted as the year in which the seven foot railway gauge adopted by Brunel was finally abandoned in favour of its rival, and in which, by the opening of the railway line from Jaffa to Jerusalem, Palestine was for the first time invaded by the locomotive. The development of the manufacture and use of gas engines has been a noticeable feature of the year owing to the expiry of the well-known Otto patents. In shipbuilding the launch of the *Campania* shows that the dimensions of the old *Great Eastern* will soon be reached if not surpassed. The *Campania* is the largest ship afloat, being 620 feet long and 65 feet wide amidships, and having a gross tonnage of 12,500 tons. One of the most extraordinary engineering feats still in process of completion is, undoubtedly, the railway now being constructed across the Andes. Starting from the Port of Antofagasta in Chili it climbs up the mountains to a height of 12,130 feet above the sea, crossing on its way the deserts of Atacama, and terminating at Oruro in Bolivia, 380 miles from the Pacific coast. The completion of the Vrynwy Waterworks has provided Liverpool with an almost inexhaustible supply of pure water conveyed through the longest aqueduct ever yet constructed. But Liverpool, not contented with its water supply, has been engaged in the erection of the first overhead railway constructed in this country, running from end to end of the long series of docks which line the east shore of the Mersey. This railway is to be worked by electricity. A modification of the "whaleback" type of steamer has been introduced by Messrs. Doxford, who have built a turret deck cargo steamer which is claimed as an improvement on the older form. The practical application of electricity has received new developments in the ingenious contrivances for cooking by the heat of incandescent wires shown at the Crystal Palace Electrical Exhibition. The use of electricity as a motive power has been adopted at the small arms factory at Herstal, near Liège, where all the machinery is driven by electro-motors. An ingenious form of flexible pipe has been brought into practical use. This invention is known as Levavasseur's metallic tubing, and consists of a strip of metal rolled up in such a manner that each inner edge presses outwards on the edge covering it, forming an airtight and watertight tube capable of resisting considerable internal pressure, and yet sufficiently flexible to serve for many purposes where indiarubber has been employed. The labours of the Congress appointed for the adoption of one uniform prime meridian are bearing fruit. The inconvenience of the great variety of time standards throughout the world has been materially diminished by the adoption of Greenwich time by Holland and Belgium, and of the standard of one hour east of Greenwich by Austria, Hungary, Servia, and Sweden.

The impulse given during the last few years to the study of hypnotism by the experiments of Charcot, Binet, Luys, and others has begun to produce the usual crop of fraudulent phenomena which appear almost as an inevitable result to follow the investigation of these intricate psychical phenomena. It is therefore difficult to say how far such results as the curious dual personalities in one individual, noticed by M. Binet, are the accurate expression of a new series of facts, or merely the outcome of conscious or unconscious trickery.

Extraordinary powers for arithmetical calculations have been shown by Jacques Inaudi, aged 24, a native of Onorato in Piedmont, who has given examples of his skill before members of the Académie des Sciences of Paris.

The scientific death-roll has been unusually heavy. Among men of the highest eminence may be mentioned Sir George Airy and J. C. Adams the astronomers, A. W. Hoffmann and J. S. Stas the chemists, Sir Richard Owen the biologist, and E. Weiner von Siemens the electrician.

ASTRONOMY.

The sun has been an object of even more than usual interest during the past year. Though barely two years have elapsed since the number of sun spots was at the minimum, and though during both these years the sun was absolutely free from spots for many days, yet the sun spot period seems to be already at a maximum, and not for a day during the year has the solar surface been without one or more spots, and these often of enormous size. On February 5 one group attained the greatest development which has been observed in any case during the past twenty years. One gigantic spot measured some 100,000 miles in length and some 60,000 in breadth. At the time when this spot approached the central meridian a magnetic storm of unusual intensity was noticed, and fine displays of Aurora were observed. The sun spots have not only been more frequent and of larger size than usual, but their position on the sun's disc has been nearer the equator, a condition which is a sure sign of great sun spot activity. The solar chromosphere has also been in an exceedingly perturbed state, especially during the months of April and May, when incandescent protuberances of enormous height and extent were noticed by MM. Fénye, Trouvelot, and others. One of these reached a height calculated as more than 200,000 miles, while the base of another measured nearly a quarter of a million. The spectra of these prominences have been photographed with great success by M. Deslandres, who has succeeded in obtaining a photograph which shows a number of new lines, probably due to hydrogen, as well as other lines, which agree with those already obtained by Dr. Huggins in the ultra-violet part of the spectra of the white stars. Certain of these lines in the spectra obtained by M. Deslandres show a numerical relationship with one another, the reason for which is at present unaccounted for. Professor Hale has also obtained monochromatic photographs of the sun, using only the H and K lines. These lines are especially bright in the spectra of facula, and in this way photographs of these groupings can be obtained even in the most brilliantly illuminated parts of the sun. The origin of the sun's heat has been the subject of some interesting speculations by Lord Kelvin, and the actual temperature of the sun has been studied by M. Le Chatelier, who

concludes that it is much less than usually supposed. M. Le Chatelier gives the effective heat as not more than 13700° F. M. Veeder has investigated the observed connection between magnetic disturbances and sun spots, and finds that these disturbances are most frequent and intense when the spots are on or near the eastern limb of the sun. In the case of very large spots the disturbance may be produced when on the central meridian, though in this case other spots will probably be found on the eastern limb. To produce their greatest effect the spots should be as nearly as possible in the plane of the earth's orbit. M. Flammarion has pointed out analogies between the movements of sun spots and those of storms, which tend to strengthen M. Faye's theory as to the cyclonic origin of the spots.

Many of the planets have been in position favourable for minute observation, this being especially true of Mars. Professor Pickering has been able to add considerably to our knowledge of this planet. The alteration of the polar snow caps is of course well known, but marked alterations have also been noticed in other parts of the surface. Thus some of the so-called canals described by Schiaparelli are reported by Professor Pickering to have disappeared. The dark markings have also undergone rapid changes. M. Perrotin has also noticed white spots on the planet, which project above the surface when the rotation of the planet brings them to the edge of the disc. They would appear to be snow-capped mountains of gigantic size, possibly some 40 miles in height. M. Trouvelot has summarised his observations on Venus, which have extended over a number of years. He agrees with M. Niesten that the rotation period of the planet is nearly twenty-four hours, and not as Schiaparelli considers, nearly nine times as many days. Herr Löschar dt agrees with M. Trouvelot, and Dr. Terby with Professor Schiaparelli, so that the question must be considered as still undecided. M. Trouvelot has noticed in several cases a distinct bulging on the curve of the crescent Venus, due probably to some striking irregularity on its surface. The position of Saturn on March 19 was such that the densest portion of its ring was in the plane of the earth's orbit and nearest to us. The disappearance and reappearance of the rings could also be well observed during the year. Jupiter appears to have undergone considerable changes since its last opposition as shown by the alteration in the belt and spots. Mr. Barnard, from observations made at the Lick Observatory, considers that the spots are at first nearly black and with age gradually grow redder. The great red spot so prominent in former years has been much less conspicuous, and even at Lick its outline could only be traced with difficulty. The markings in the southern hemisphere, which have been fairly constant for many years, have become more irregular, being broken up into numerous stripes and patches. Mr. Barnard is disposed to conclude that the surface of the planet is in a still highly plastic condition. But the most important discovery connected with the planet which Mr. Barnard has made was the detection, on September 9, of a fifth satellite. This newly recognised member of the Jovian system is of minute size, appearing like a star of the thirteenth magnitude. Its orbit lies in the plane of the planet's equator, and Mr. Barnard thinks it must be a very old member of the system, as only in the course of ages could such an adjustment be produced. The time of rotation of the new moon round its primary is given as seventeen hours thirty-six minutes, and its distance as 112,400 miles. Though so much smaller than the

other four moons discovered 280 years ago by Galileo, it is actually larger than either of the satellites of Mars. A search for a planet lying farther from the sun than Neptune has been conducted by Mr. Isaac Roberts. He concludes that no such planet exists brighter than a star of the fifteenth magnitude in any part of the sky included in his observations. Mr. Roberts employed photography to help in the search—a method which has yielded good results in the case of the minor planets. Nearly twenty of these have been discovered during the year, and half of these were detected by the photographic plate. In these cases a planet is shown as a tiny line where a star gives only a luminous point. Some half-dozen comets were discovered during the year. Brooks' comet of 1890 was rediscovered by M. Javelle, at Nice, on January 6. On March 6, a new comet, bright enough to be visible to the naked eye, was discovered by Mr. Lewis Wright, and two days afterwards was noticed at the Cape Observatory. Mr. W. T. Denning discovered a second faint comet on the 18th of the same month, and on the same date Winnecke's comet was observed at Vienna by Herr Spitaler. Mr. Brooks discovered a fourth comet on August 27, which appeared to have nearly the same orbit as one previously known as Brorsen's comet of 1846. A very faint new comet was observed at Lick by Mr. Barnard on October 12, and on November 6 Mr. E. Holmes discovered one visible to the naked eye near the great nebula in Andromeda. But the interest excited by these comets is far inferior to that evoked by the discovery of a new star in the constellation Auriga by Mr. T. D. Anderson of Edinburgh, who was engaged in comparing the sky with a star chart by the aid of a small pocket telescope. Acting on his information, it was recognised a few days later by Dr. Copeland at Greenwich. Its position was within 2° of the star 26 Auriga. It was of a dull orange red colour, and of about the fifth magnitude. Further investigation showed that it had been photographed by Professor Pickering at Harvard some two months before it had been recognised as a new star. It increased in brightness till on February 7 it appeared like a star of the fourth magnitude. It then suddenly fell to the fifth magnitude, and then rapidly waned till by the 16th of that month it was no more than the sixth magnitude. After again increasing to the fifth magnitude it again fell away till early in April it appeared as a star of the thirteenth magnitude, and by the middle of the month could no longer be detected. On August 19 it was again sighted by Mr. Corder as of the ninth magnitude, and appeared then as a small nebula with a stellar nucleus. The spectrum of the star when it first appeared was crowded with bright lines amongst which those of hydrogen were most noticeable. A number of dark lines, also due to hydrogen, appeared side by side with the bright lines, and when photographs of the spectrum were examined some of the brightest hydrogen lines were seen to be double, and some of the companion dark lines also showed a narrow bright line between them. From these data Professor Vogel assumed that the body causing the dark lines was approaching the earth, and that causing the bright lines receding from it. Later observations, by Herr Belopolsky, showed that the spectrum contained two lines which Mr. Copeland identified as occurring in the spectrum of a nebula. In the autumn its spectrum contained a bright line quite, or nearly, coincident with C, three bright lines close together in the green, a faint bright line, possibly F, in the blue, and one still fainter in the violet. According to Mr. Newall,

it was then distinctly stellar and showed no trace of the companion dark lines noticed in the spring. Photographs of the stars in the Pleiades nebula have been taken by Mr. J. Roberts which appear to show that these stars are the loci of intersecting meteoric streams. From a study of the irregularities in the period of the variable star Algol Dr. Chandler concludes that Algol has a dark companion which rotates round it, and that both Algol and its companion revolve round another dark body at least as far from it as Uranus is distant from the sun, the rotation being completed in 130 years. A valuable paper on the conditions under which the photographs of stars can be used to determine their relative brilliancy was read early in the year before the Astronomical Society by the Astronomer Royal. He is satisfied that with proper precautions star magnitudes can be determined with great accuracy when the duration of the exposure is known. Captain Abney has pointed out that as the persistency of sensation of violet is 1,500 greater than that of red, and twenty-five times more so than green, eye estimates of stellar magnitudes made by the method of extinction would give values the most concordant with photographic results. Mr. F. W. Very has published some researches on lunar radiation, which supplement those of Dr. Boeddicke, to which attention has been already drawn. Dr. Hartmann finds from a study of eclipses a discrepancy of one-fiftieth between the theoretical and actual size of the earth's shadow. Some fine photographs of the moon have been taken at the Lick Observatory, by Dr. Weinek, showing a large amount of new detail. The astronomers at the Berlin Royal Observatory, Drs. Foerster and Jesse, have drawn attention to the luminous night-clouds first noticed in 1885. Observations show that they are decreasing year by year in frequency, extent, and intensity of light, so that they will not admit of much further study. At Berlin they are most frequently observed between the latter end of May and the beginning of August. They are exceedingly high, often more than eighty kilometres, and are illuminated by the sun when below the horizon. Dr. Foerster considers that their movements show that they are acted on by some resisting medium which if it be the atmosphere shows that its effective height is much greater than is usually supposed. During the year a new observatory has been in course of erection at Blackford Hill, Edinburgh, to contain the instruments given by the Earl of Crawford, and an attempt has been made to build another observatory on Monte Rosa at a height of 15,000 feet, and progress has been made with the one being erected under M. Janssen's direction on Mont Blanc.

METEOROLOGY.

The disturbances produced by the size and number of sun spots on the solar surface appeared not to be confined merely to magnetic storms. Thus, at Mauritius the magnetic range in February was the largest ever observed, and was attended with heavy rainfall and a serious cyclone, while in April another terrific hurricane which half-wrecked the town of Port Louis also coincided with violent magnetic disturbances. Fine displays of Aurora were seen in the Midland counties, and as far north as London on August 12. A most unusual fall of rain occurred in Malta on July 21, as much as three inches being recorded during twelve hours. According to the *Mediterranean Naturalist*

a fall of rain in July has not been known in Malta for the past fifty-five years. The sunset afterglows, so remarkable a few years back, were observed during the past year at centres as far apart as Honolulu and Ireland. Following the former precedent the glow was attributed to the dust in the air from volcanic eruptions in Alaska and the Philippines. An unusual phenomenon was noticed near Leyburn in Wensleydale, where the upper surface of a fog filling the valley reflected the hill slopes, which were lit up by the sun almost as fully as a still water surface might do. A similar reflecting fog surface has also been noticed at the Lick Observatory. The suitability of the Azores as a meteorological observing station has been pointed out by the Prince of Monaco. The year has been marked by a great increase of volcanic activity. An eruption of Vesuvius began on July 15, and a week earlier a lava stream began to flow from the crater of Etna. This eruption lasted for 178 days, but both of these were insignificant compared with the outbreak of Gunona Awa, near Tarvena, the capital of Great Sangir, one of the Philippine Islands. The eruption began on June 7 and caused the death of some 2,000 persons, who were either crushed beneath the fall of stones and ashes or burnt by the immense floods of lava. But this loss of life was trivial compared with that caused by a great earthquake which occurred towards the end of 1891 in Japan, when it is estimated that some 10,000 persons perished, and nearly twice as many were seriously injured. Shocks of earthquake were felt in Cornwall on May 17, and throughout the West of England on August 17.

PHYSICS.

The known properties of the mysterious ether have been ably summarised by Professor Oliver J. Lodge, who has also performed an ingeniously arranged series of experiments to detect any viscosity in the ether. The apparatus consisted of iron discs to which mirrors were attached. These discs could be rotated at a high velocity. If ether possessed any viscosity, the rapidity of the movement of the discs multiplied by the reflections from the mirrors would cause a shifting of the interference bands used as the test. No such shifting was however noticed, and so far as is at present known the ether seems absolutely destitute of any viscosity. Experiments of similar character by Mascart and Jamin and by Hoek appear to show that the earth in its passage through space exercises no drag on the ether. The physical condition of the atmosphere has received considerable attention. Among other results Dr. Assmann has found that in winter the temperature of the upper layers of air is often considerably in excess of those nearer the ground. The currents of the air have been investigated by Dr. Pernter, and the effect of dust particles studied by Mr. J. Aitken. Mr. Aitken finds that the presence of dust tends to raise the day temperature and to check the loss by radiation at night. M. Mascart has recalculated the mass of the atmosphere, which he makes one sixth more than was generally supposed, and Professor G. Johnstone Stoney has propounded a theory to account for the present state of the atmosphere. Professor Stoney considers that under certain circumstances the constituent gases of an atmosphere may wander off molecule by molecule into space. This loss would occur the more readily if the mass of the molecules was small, the attraction downwards

feeble, and the temperature in the boundary region high. In this way he accounts for the absence of free hydrogen from the atmosphere, and of both air and water vapour from the moon. A redetermination of the mechanical equivalent of heat has been made by Professor Miculescu, who finds that the heat required to raise 1 gramme of water 1 degree C., would raise 426.7 kilogrammes a height of 1 metre if converted without loss into mechanical power. An ingenious method of roughly determining the constant of gravity has been devised. It consists in dropping a plate of lightly smoked glass in front of the vibrating prong of a tuning fork, and measuring the space occupied by two successive equal numbers of vibrations. The experiments with high tension electricity made by M. Tesla have shown that alternating currents of enormous rapidity cease to be dangerous to life. Electric discharges of high voltage have been found to be capable of oxidising some of the nitrogen in the air. A new variety of accumulator has been devised by M. Tommasi, in which the dead weight has been materially reduced by the employment of hollow tubes of square or hexagonal section filled with some basic oxide. M. Tommasi also claims for this form a much greater rapidity of charging, as currents as high as 30 ampères may be used where an accumulator of the ordinary type would only take 1 or 2 ampères. Mr. Preece has made some experiments to show the possibility of telegraphing from point to point without the use of an intermediate wire. These induction experiments were carried on between the Welsh coast and an island in the Bristol Channel. It is claimed that signals sent along the wire on the mainland were repeated in a wire on the island which ran approximately parallel to that on the mainland, though the distance separating the two wires was nearly three miles. Mr. W. Ellis has found that the magnetic disturbances which accompany solar outbreaks or auroral displays are practically simultaneous at different places, or that if not simultaneous the difference is a constant not exceeding three minutes. The records of disturbances at Greenwich, Pavlovsk, Mauritius, and Bombay differ from one another in time by only a few seconds. The many questions connected with the perception of colour have received further consideration. Capt. Abney finds that with the successive absorption of colour the sensation of blue is the last to disappear, thereby explaining the fact that the most distant stars are in so many instances bluish in colour. M. Auguste Charpentier, on the other hand, finds that red is the colour which is most quickly recognised, green being next and blue last. Professor H. E. Armstrong has developed his theory as to the dependence of colour upon the chemical constitution of the coloured body, but the exceptions to the theory are still too numerous to justify its full acceptance. Photography in colours has advanced another step by a method invented by Mr. F. Ives, of Philadelphia. Mr. Ives takes three separate photographs of the object to be reproduced, allowing in one case the red light to act on the sensitised plate, in a second the green, and in the third the violet. Each of the negatives is illuminated by light of the colour which acted on it and the combined images thrown on a screen. The result, however, is not a true photography in colour, any more than that invented last year by M. Lippmann. Professor Roberts Austen has invented an ingenious method for photographically recording the high temperatures obtained in furnace operations, and M. Dumeny has employed the same art to get successive images of speech for the instruction of deaf mutes.

By taking instantaneous photographs of a person speaking, and combining these photographs in a Zoetrope, the play of the muscles concerned in speech can be readily studied and repeated to any necessary extent. Among the practical applications of physics may be mentioned the ingenious smoke-consuming apparatus devised by Mr. A. R. Sennett. This consists of an arrangement by which a mixture of superheated steam and air can be injected into a furnace, the smoke being instantly consumed by the oxygen, furnished both by the steam and the air. The discrepancies between the laws of friction, as usually stated, and the results obtained in actual practice have received a new illustration. Mr. J. H. Cooper finds that an axle box, which required a force of 82 lbs. to move it longitudinally when the axle was at rest, could be moved easily by a force of 1 ounce when the axle was revolving at a high velocity. Mention was made last year of the wonderful effects which M. Tesla has obtained by rapidly alternating currents of high potential. These currents are found in practice to render the usual distinctions between conductors and non-conductors untenable. Many non-conductors can be made to behave as if they consisted of conducting material when submitted to currents reversed some millions of times per minute. The subject of electro-magnetic vibrations has been handled with great ability by Professor Fitzgerald in a paper read before the Physical Society. An attempt has been made by a New York company to render the exchange system of telephone working automatic, so that a speaker may be able to communicate with any other subscriber without the intervention of an operator at a central station.

CHEMISTRY.

A new element has been discovered by Mr. H. D. Richmond and Dr. Hussein Off in specimens of a fibrous alum found in Egypt by Johnson Pasha. The analysis of this mineral showed that it contained a quantity of cobalt, varying from 1 to 3 per cent., and also a much smaller proportion of a metal differing in properties from any previously recognised. To this new element the name of masrium has been given. Metallic masrium has not yet been obtained. Its compounds resemble most nearly those of glucinum, but with some analogies to those of zinc and calcium, and masrium probably belongs to the same group of elements as that in which these three are placed according to the periodic law of Newlands and Mendeleef. The possible existence of such an element with an atomic weight approximating to 225 has been already predicted, and the experiments of Messrs. Richmond and Off give 228 as the atomic weight of masrium. Compounds of masrium are, as a rule, colourless; the chloride and sulphate are soluble, and the carbonate and oxalate insoluble in water. The fibrous alum in which the new element was detected has been given the name of masrite, and may become of commercial importance as a source of cobalt, which metal has not previously been discovered in Egypt. Several important redeterminations of atomic weights have been made. Thus the atomic weights of the elements nickel and cobalt have been generally accepted as the same, but P. Schützenberger finds that that of cobalt is fractionally higher than that of nickel. Messrs. H. N. Morse and H. C. Jones have redetermined the atomic weight of cadmium as 112.07, thus differing but slightly from a whole number, a

matter of importance on account of the ever-recurring question as to the meaning and mutual relations of these weights. The researches of Messrs. Bailey and Lamb on the atomic weight of palladium have completed the redetermination of the gold-platinum series of elements, with the result that experiment now shows that the actual gradation of these weights is that required by theory. Copper has also had its atomic weight recalculated by Dr. Richards, who finds 63.6 as the mean result of his experiments. But as the values obtained for most of these elements vary with the value given to the atomic weight of oxygen the determination of this constant with the greatest accuracy is of the utmost importance. Within recent years this was generally accepted as 16. More accurate work showed that 15.96 was nearer the truth. We have now researches made by M. A. Leduc, by Lord Rayleigh, and by Professor E. W. Morley on the ratio between the densities of hydrogen and oxygen, and between the volumes of each gas in water. These investigations do not depend for accuracy on the atomic weight of any other element, consisting in the careful preparation and comparison of gases as absolutely pure as possible. As a result the atomic weight of oxygen is found to be 15.88, or nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. lower than that generally accepted. Lord Rayleigh has also noticed that there is a slight but constant difference of about $\frac{1}{1000}$ in the specific gravity of nitrogen, prepared by different methods, though the gas in each case appears to be perfectly pure. Professor Roberts Austen has again added largely to our knowledge of the constitution of alloys. Among other interesting results he finds that the tenacity of gold is decreased when the gold is alloyed with a small quantity of a metal of greater atomic volume, and increased when the atomic volume of the alloying metal is less. To this rule, however, aluminium and lithium form exceptions. The behaviour of gold aluminium alloys is, however, in many respects exceptional. Thus an alloy of gold, with 10 per cent. of aluminium, melts at 400°C. lower than gold itself, but if the quantity of aluminium is increased to 23 per cent., the melting-point is now higher than that of pure gold. Messrs. Neumann and Streinitz have found that the occlusion of hydrogen by metals, a well-known property of palladium, is not uncommon, being manifested by iron, nickel, cobalt, gold, and lead, but apparently not by silver. Mr. G. S. Newth has prepared films of the alkali metals, sodium and potassium, the film in the former case being a greenish blue, and in the latter a rich purple. Rubidium, treated in the same way, gives an indigo blue film. An interesting compound of the metal barium has been prepared by M. Maquenne by reducing barium carbonate with metallic magnesium in the presence of carbon. The result is a carbide of barium, which can be kept unaltered in a dry atmosphere, but which in contact with water is decomposed to form acetylene gas. The compounds of fluorine have also received great attention of late years, and new discoveries of great theoretical interest have been made, notably that of acetyl fluoride by M. Meslans, and that of fluosulphonic acid by Messrs. Thorpe and Kirman. The synthesis of azoimide has been effected by Wiscelinus by the interaction of ammonia and nitrous oxide gases in the presence of heated sodium, and the decomposition of the sodium compound with water. A new and easy mode of preparing this interesting compound of nitrogen and hydrogen has been discovered by Drs. Noelting and Grandmougin by which the azoimide can be obtained with comparative ease. Among the numerous

developments of organic chemistry the most important is probably the addition made to our knowledge of the sugars by Professor Emil Fischer. By the reduction of milk sugar he has succeeded in obtaining artificially a sugar known as dulcitol, previously obtained only from Madagascar manna. From dulcitol Professor Fischer has obtained two isomeric acids, which in optical and chemical properties bear the same relation to dulcitol as the two racemic acids discovered by Pasteur bear to grape sugar. In conjunction with Dr. Landsteiner, he has also obtained a new sugar containing only four atoms of carbon by the action of soda on a polymerised form of glycolaldehyde. There are now known a complete series of sugars containing a regularly increasing number of atoms of carbon and capable of being oxidised into acids, which, although apparently without effect on a ray of polarised light, can by suitable means be split up into two bodies of identical chemical composition but acting differently on polarised light and giving salts of complementary crystalline form. The discovery of nickel carbonyl has been this year put to practical application for the extraction of nickel from its ores, plant for this purpose having been erected at Birmingham. The successful electro-deposition of a mixture of silver and cadmium has also led to a new industrial process, the so-called "Arcas" plating which resists the action of sulphur and acids far better than other varieties of electroplate, or even than silver itself. An electrolytic process for the preparation of pure metallic chromium has been brought out by M. Placet, and electrolytic methods have been also adopted with success for the manufacture of alkali and bleaching powder. The chlorine in the waste liquors of the ammonia soda process is also being utilised, a matter which, if commercially successful, will finally ruin the Leblanc soda manufacture. The value of special alloys of nickel steel for armour plate has been demonstrated, such alloys showing a previously unattained degree of toughness. A process for the removing of the sulphur from iron or steel has been patented. The method depends upon the action of quicklime dissolved in molten chloride of calcium on the sulphur present in the iron. An instance of a discovery of apparently only theoretical interest, but which may be found to have an important practical application, is furnished by Professor Tilden's discovery of the polymerisation of isoprene. Isoprene is a very volatile compound of carbon and hydrogen. Like many similar compounds it readily forms molecules containing the same proportionate number of atoms of carbon and hydrogen, but two, three, four or more times the number. One of these polymers of isoprene, artificially prepared, is apparently identical with indiarubber, and the process may possibly be used as a means of preparing this indispensable substance. An attempt to promote uniformity in the nomenclature used by chemists was made by the resolutions adopted at an International Conference of Chemists held at Geneva at Easter. The rapid increase in the number of organic bodies renders some general system of terminology of the utmost importance.

BIOLOGY.

The ravages of cholera on the Continent during the past year have not been an entirely unmixed evil. The study of the cholera bacillus has resulted in one apparently clear fact, that the infection is carried from place to place chiefly by the pollution of the water supply by choleraic germs, and

that these germs must be swallowed to produce the disease in a previously uninfected individual. A method of inoculation against cholera has been introduced and practical application has been made on an American journalist, who, after undergoing the inoculatory course, exposed himself freely in the most cholera-stricken spots in Hamburg without contracting the disease. The method adopted was the now well-known one of obtaining weakened cultures of the specific bacillus, and inoculating with these in doses of increasing intensity till immunity was secured. At Dantzic a similar process has been put into operation for the prevention of glanders in horses. Dr. Preusse has found that almost without exception horses inoculated with cultivations of the *Bacillus mallei* are not liable to contract glanders. Similar experiments, but with not quite such successful results, have been made in this country. In the well-known throat disease diphtheria, Mr. Sidney Martin has found that the diphtheritic poison is an albumose and can be obtained from various organs of a person who has died from the disease, notably from the spleen and not merely from the regions in the throat where the disease chiefly shows itself. A research which will have an important effect on the question of burial reform is that which has been conducted by Messrs. Lortet and Despeignes on the bacillus of tubercle. According to their observations earth worms are capable of acquiring and retaining this bacillus. Pieces of lung from persons who had died of consumption were buried in flower-pots containing earth worms. The bacillus tubercle could in a short time be detected in these worms and transferred from them to other animals. It is therefore highly probable that the earth does not always destroy disease germs. The bacillus of tetanus appears also to be very tenacious of life. According to Kitasato the spores of tetanus are capable of reproducing the disease even after a lapse of eleven years. The best protection appears to be the serum of animals which are either incapable of contracting the disease or have been rendered immune by inoculation. It is, in fact, becoming clear that the destruction of injurious bacteria is one of the functions of blood serum, and it is to this rather than to any phagocytic cells that the prevention of infection is due.

Mr. A. P. Swan finds that the well-known salmon fungus is destroyed by sea water; even as small a quantity as 25 per cent. is capable of stopping its further growth. Dr. Schacht has proved that the blight which attacks corn is harboured by certain garden shrubs, notably the barberry, thus confirming an idea which the West German peasants have firmly held for many years. The value of sunlight in retarding the growth of many forms of disease germs has been carefully worked out by Dr. Th. Geisler. He finds that in the case of the bacillus of typhoid fever the development of the bacillus is enormously restrained by direct sunlight, and that this action seems to be due to the effect of the light on the medium in which the bacillus grows as well as on the bacillus itself.

In the domain of natural history most valuable observations have been made by Mr. W. H. Hudson in La Plata. One remarkable instance of mimicry may be mentioned. Mr. Hudson has discovered a grasshopper which mimics a wasp so closely that in the air one can scarcely be distinguished from the other. When taken in the hand the grasshopper curls up its body as if to sting just as a stinging wasp would do. A similar curious example from the vegetable world has been given by Dr. Keller. In Somali-

land he found a species of acacia with whitish swollen thorns. These thorns are inhabited by ants, but they are also imitated by certain spiders, who make their cocoons not only in shape and colour like these thorns, but fix them at distances from each other similar to that which the thorns themselves assume. Curious instances of commensalism, *i.e.*, the living together of two different organisms for mutual advantage, have been noticed by Dr. A. Alcock and Mr. J. Hornell. Dr. Alcock has noticed that a polype (*Stylactis minor*) grows on the throat or near the gills of a Scaphœnoid fish found in the Indian Ocean. The fish has but a feeble defensive armour of spines and a thin skin and is protected by the stinging power of the polype, which in its turn gets access to food supplies by the swimming powers of the fish. Mr. Hornell has noticed that an annelid found on the Jersey coasts has as companion a small reddish sponge full of spicules and with a strong garlicky smell, the sponge itself gaining support from the wiry tubes of the annelid. The effects of environment are well shown in some observations made by Mr. W. Bateson on the cockle (*cardium edule*) found in the Sea of Aral. This cockle shows that it has undergone remarkable progressive modifications with the gradual alteration of temperature and increase of salinity in the water. The shells are not found at any point more than fifteen feet above the present water level, though they are found often as far as fifteen miles from the present shore line. In an old mine at Bangor, California, a white rattlesnake and white flies with red eyes were found. The mine being quite dark, these creatures had lost all pigment. The flies after exposure to light recovered the usual colour of house flies within a week. Mr. Beddard has noticed that certain earth worms probably encyst themselves for a more or less lengthened period, and this observation has been confirmed by Vejdovsky. It may here be remarked that though Mr. Darwin in his book on earth-worms assumes the existence of only eight or ten species in Great Britain, yet there are now known at least twenty, one of which was discovered during the year by the Rev. H. Friend of Idle. Some interesting observations on the vertical distribution of life have been published by Mr. Whymper. He finds that certain species of butterflies, which are found on the highest slopes of the Andes, are quite absent from the intermediate valleys. Some insects, notably the moth *Erebus odora*, are found both at high and low altitudes, ranging from sea level to heights of 10,000 or 13,000 feet. Spiders were found even at the tops of the highest mountains. Another of the disputed facts in natural history has been confirmed by Mr. O. P. Hay, who finds that the American horned toad (*Phrynosoma*) has the power of ejecting a reddish fluid like blood from its eyes, probably in some sense as a means of defence.

Important physiological researches have been carried out by Professor Mosso of Turin on the temperature of the brain, and by Goltz on the effect of the complete removal of the cerebral hemispheres. In the case of dogs, on whom this operation had been performed, it was found that though they were still able to execute co-ordinated movements and to take nourishment yet they would not feed unless the muzzle was put into actual contact with the food and were devoid of memory and intelligence. Hence Dr. Goltz concludes that in idiots both cerebral hemispheres must be entirely functionless. Messrs. Minkowski and Hedon have been investigating the functions of the pancreas. Extirpation of this organ generally, though not always,

produces diabetes, so that the pancreatic ferment during life probably exerts an action on grape sugar. Another organ, whose functions are still undetermined, has been studied by Albanese. He finds that the removal of the suprarenal capsules causes a notable difference in an animal if it is compelled to do a certain amount of muscular work, and the suprarenal capsules probably therefore act by removing or destroying certain toxic principles formed by the activity of muscles or nerves. Surgeon-Major Laurie has shown that chloroform acts on the brain and not directly on the heart. By allowing blood containing chloroform to reach the brain only, all the symptoms of anæsthesia were produced, but when the blood charged with chloroform passed into other parts of the body no anæsthesia was observed, nor was any depressing effect on the circulation noticed. It is, however, probable that only small amounts of chloroform entered the blood current in the latter case. A new anæsthetic for local eye applications has been brought into use, *viz.*, eugenol acetamide, which is stated to be free from any caustic action. Professor A. Stewart has been investigating the mechanism of the larynx, and Dr. R. L. Garner has recorded or attempted to discover the various sounds uttered by monkeys. These he hopes to reduce to a more or less vocal code. Some curious results have been noticed as regards the sense of taste. Mr. L. E. Shore finds that the active principle of the plant *Gymnema sylvestre* entirely destroys the perceptions of both sweet and bitter, while allowing certain acid tastes to be still recognised. Mr. H. Devaux has observed that ants (*Lasius flavus*) will eat sugar but not saccharine, nor will they touch sugar when mixed with saccharine. Presumably their sense of taste must differ in some way from that of man. Professor Gage has drawn out the differences between respiration in air and in water. In the former case the object to be attained appears to be primarily the supply of oxygen, and in the latter the removal of carbonic acid.

M. Louis Olivier has announced that in dicotyledonous plants the protoplasm of the cells is continuous from the extremity of the roots to the tips of the leaves, the cell walls being canalised so as to connect each protoplasmic mass with its neighbours. Dr. H. Voesching has found that blocks of tissue cut out of the succulent root of the beet can be transferred and reunited to the root, but if the excised pieces are replaced upside down abnormal growths are produced, which appear to show that the cells of the plant possess a certain polarity. Even stems and leaves are capable of this kind of grafting. A new fibre has been introduced from Somaliland. It is obtained from the *sansevieria*, and is said to be equal in strength and durability to the *sisal* grass grown at Yucatan, which furnishes a cordage almost unaffected by salt water.

The lines of descent connecting the present fauna with the past have furnished as usual a fertile field for investigation. Professor O. C. Marsh has collected a number of instances in which horses have exhibited traces of supernumerary bones, showing a reversion more or less marked to their primitive three- or five-fingered ancestors. Professor J. F. Blake has drawn attention to the different classifications adopted by palæontologists and zoologists, taking the evolution of the Cephalopoda as his subject, a group of forms which Professor Hyatt, of Massachusetts, may be said to have made his own. Professor Hyatt concludes that the various types of Cephalopods would form not a tree but a fan-shaped pedigree, since "near their

point of origin types are more easily changed by the forces acting on their generalised structures."

During the year a new marine biological laboratory has been opened on Puffin Island, off the coast of Anglesey; an ethnographic survey of the United Kingdom has been begun by a Special Committee of the British Association; an International Congress of Experimental Psychology has been held in London; and the seventieth birthday of M. Pasteur was made the occasion of a general demonstration of respect for one of the ablest of modern biologists, and one whose discoveries have been of the greatest value to mankind.

GEOLOGY.

Discoveries of great general interest have been made in London during the year. On the site of the new Admiralty Offices a fragment of the carapace, of a species of large turtle, was found, and the bone of a new species of bird, probably about the size of a heron. Leaves were also found of the Arctic plant *betula nana*, being the first specimens found in the Thames valley. But even more interesting fossil remains have been described by Dr. Hicks from excavations near Euston Station. Here bones of the mammoth were found 60 feet above sea level, in strata which had been deposited in moderately calm water, and accompanied by plants showing a climate of increasing coldness. The bones were buried in the boulder clay formed by the great ice sheet and covered with gravel drift, presumably from Hertfordshire, after the ice had retreated and the climate again become milder. Further down the river valley Mr. T. V. Holmes has observed a bed of boulder clay at Hornchurch, 100 feet above sea level, resting directly on the London clay without any intermediate glacial gravel. Abroad Mr. N. Krishtafowitsch has shown that indications of an interglacial period occur in Central Russia, near Moscow, similar to those already observed in Germany and Western Europe; and Mr. E. J. Dunn of the Department of Mines, Victoria, has found that certain conglomerates and gravels point to the former occurrence of a glacial epoch in Australia. The great Muir glacier of Alaska, with a length of thirty-five miles and a width varying from six to ten miles, covering an area of 850 square miles, must be a good example of what the glacial epoch in the British Isles must have produced. This great glacier, according to Professor H. F. Reid, moves with an average speed of about seven feet per day. It is gradually shrinking, having retreated nearly 1,000 yards in four years. The causes producing a glacial epoch have been well explained by Sir Robert Ball, Mr. G. W. Bulman, the Rev. O. Fisher, and others. Sir A. Geikie has pointed out a marked variation in volcanic action in different ages of the earth's history. In the British Isles this action was most varied and intense during Palæozoic times; it sinks into quiescence during Mesozoic ages, to revive again in the early Cainozoic period. The causes of this variation still remain unexplained. The gradual increase of the temperature of the earth's crust has been well shown by a deep boring at Wheeling, West Virginia, where an average rise of 1° F. for every seventy-two feet has been observed. The causes of the flexibility of certain rocks have been discovered to be due to interstices left by the solvent action of water. Thus Mr. C. S. Wilkinson has found that the flexibility of Delhi sandstone disappears if the rock is soaked in water, and Mr. G. W. Card

finds that in the magnesian limestone of Sunderland the flexibility appears only where water has dissolved out some of the carbonate of lime from the rock. The arborescent markings seen in certain rocks, such as the well-known landscape marble, have received an explanation. Mr. H. B. Woodward ascribes the markings not to the infiltration of water, but to the disarrangement and dispersal of one or more dark films, while the pasty mass of the rock was slowly consolidating. Good work has been done in stratigraphical geology. Messrs. Peach and Horne have satisfied themselves that the Torridon sandstone of North-West Scotland is of pre-Cambrian age and separated by a strong unconformity from the serpulite and furoid beds of the Cambrian. Dr. Irving has identified the brecciated beds at the base of the Devonian rocks, near Exmouth, as the representatives of the Lower Permian strata of the Midland and Western Counties. The sub-division and sequence of the St. Cassian beds have been carefully worked out by Miss M. Ogilvie, who has succeeded in settling several disputed points in the succession of these strata. The unsatisfactory nature of the generally adopted term—Lower Greensand—has been ably exposed by Mr. A. F. Jukes Browne. He shows by a comparison of the fossils that the Upper Gault of Folkestone is only the clayey representative of the Upper Greensand, the terms Gault and Greensand being lithological, not chronological. He proposes to substitute the names Vectian and Devisian, and to include under them the different Gault and Greensand strata. Mr. W. Gibson has given an interesting account of the geology of the gold-bearing and associated rocks of the Southern Transvaal and Witwatersrandt district where enormous outpourings of igneous rocks have occurred subsequent to the formation of the gold-bearing conglomerates. The newest of the stratified rocks in the district are the coal-bearing strata which rest on the eroded edges of all the older beds. The glacial origin of the well-known parallel roads of Glen Roy appears to have been decided by Mr. T. F. Jamieson, who has ably traced out the conditions under which they probably were found, and another glacial problem has been advanced a stage nearer solution by Mr. A. C. Nicholson. Certain glacier gravels have been found at high levels of over 1,000 feet above the present sea level at Moel Tryfan and at Gloppa, near Oswestry. In the Gloppa gravels portions of the tusk of an elephas and ten species of Arctic shells have been discovered, but the circumstances under which these gravels were deposited are still in dispute. Mr. Clement Reid thinks that the whole formation may have been pushed uphill by ice, but Mr. Nicholson finds that as many of the shells are unbroken they were deposited in situ when the existing land-surface must have been at least 1,000 feet lower than at present. Several interesting additions have been made to our palæontological knowledge. Among them mention may be made of a new horned reptile from the Elgin sandstone, which possesses characteristics placing it between the true lizards and the labyrinthodons. The discovery by Dr. F. Ameghino of fossil carnivorous marsupials in Tertiary strata of Patagonia shows that the distribution of this order was much more extended than has been generally believed. There appears to be an almost complete series of forms filling the gap between these marsupials and such genera as the Eocene Hyænodon. Numerous points of similarity between the fossil remains of South America and Africa have been worked out by Professor Seeley, Mr. Lydeker, and others.

Professor Claypole has conclusively shown that the two species of *Palæaspis*, known as *P. bitruncata* and *P. americana*, are merely the dorsal and ventral plates of one species. A similar confusion between *Pteraapis* and *Scaphaspis* had been pointed out by Von Alth some years ago. In both cases the dorsal and ventral shields are so different in appearance and so rarely found together that correction of the error has been a matter of great difficulty. The late Sir R. Owen pointed out that the frequent dislocation noticed in the tail of the *Ichthyosaurus* appeared to show that the animal possessed a heavy caudal fin, and this clever guess has now been proved correct by Dr. E. Fraas, who has discovered a specimen of *Ichthyosaurus* showing a nearly complete integument. In addition to the large tail fin, with the vertebral column continued into one of its lobes, there is a triangular-shaped dorsal fin, so that the living animal possessed a dolphin-like appearance. The most recent known specimen found in this country of the dinosauria has been described by Mr. E. T. Newton, being an *Iguanodon* tooth from the lower chalk, near Hitchin. An analysis of a human bone found at Natchez in 1846, in company with various fossil mammalian bones of Pleistocene age, has brought to light the curious fact that the human bone is in a more fossilised condition than that of the accompanying mammalian bone. The human bone contained less lime than a fragment of *mylodon* bone, but nearly seven times as much silica. The deep boring at Dover has resulted in the proving of nine seams of coal, with an aggregate thickness of fourteen feet, one seam being two feet six inches thick. Another mining venture during the year has been in progress at Aspley Guise, in Bedfordshire, where fuller's earth has been discovered in paying quantities. On the borderland between geology and archæology lie the discovery of a settlement of lake dwellers, near Glastonbury, by Dr. R. Munro; the explorations made in the mound dwellings in Frankfort, Ohio; the unearthing of three skeletons in one of the caves of Mentone of the Cro-Magnon race of M. Quatrefages; and the description by Professor Bogdanov of the two races whose remains were found in the tumuli of Central Russia. The distribution of an Arctic flora during the Great Ice Age has been worked out by Dr. Nathorst, whose conclusions confirm the views expressed many years ago by Mr. Edward Forbes. A living namesake of this well-known investigator, Mr. H. O. Forbes, has found in the Chatham Islands remains of a bird, whose nearest living representative is now confined to Madagascar—a circumstance which opens a wide question of geographical distribution.

GEOGRAPHY.

Geographical exploration during the past year has been of a very successful nature, especially large additions having been made to our knowledge in Africa and Asia. On the former continent Captain H. A. Gallwey, Vice-Consul for the Oil Rivers Protectorate, has explored and mapped the Benin River to its source near Lapoba, and has also succeeded in tracing a continuous water route through the delta land between Benin and Lagos. The country behind Sierra Leone, including the upper waters of the Niger, has been reported upon by Mr. G. H. Garrett, a travelling commissioner for the Colonial Office, as a result of a mission to one of the native chiefs in 1890. The Niger has been the scene of an important journey by Captain Monteil,

who, with the object of visiting the boundary of the French Protectorates in this part of Africa, made his way from Say, on the upper waters of that river, eastward through the States of Sokoto and Bornu to Lake Tchad, and then struck northwards through Tebu and Fezzan to the Tripoli coast. The Congo Free State has received additional knowledge of the great tributary of the Congo, the Luapula, by an expedition under M. Delcommune. In the course of his work M. Delcommune has mapped much of the stream previously unknown, and discovered a number of large waterfalls. The murder of M. Crampel's expedition by the Arab chief Snoussi has been related by the sole European survivor, M. Ch. Nebout. The ill-fate of this expedition has been shared by M. Hodister, who was attacked and killed by the Arabs near Stanley Falls in revenge for the restriction of the slave trade, due to the operations of Captain von Kerckhoven who was engaged in opening up the territory along the River Welle. In this district Captain van Géle has traced the connection between the Mobangi and the Welle, thereby settling a doubtful point in African cartography. From Emin Pasha we have reports of an active volcano, Virunyo Viagongo, on the slopes of the range from which rise the Rivers Ruchura and Ruanda, the southernmost sources of the Nile. Mount Mfumbiro, on the boundary of the British sphere, lies at the extreme north-east of this chain. In Nyassaland Mr. White has explored the Milangi Range, which he describes as an isolated range of precipitous mountains, of which the main mass presents the appearance of an immense natural fortress. He considers this range to be the loftiest in the south part of Central Africa, and with the possible exception of Mount Rungwa as the highest point between Natal and Kilimanjaro. The Italian explorations in Somaliland have not been attended with success, but in the German territories good work has been done by Dr. R. Büttner, who has studied the botany and zoology of Togoland, and by Dr. Baumann, who has penetrated through an entirely new district near the Victoria Nyanza. His route lay from Lower Arusha on the River Ruvu, through the Balanga country, round the foot of Lake Manoara, then up the west side of this lake and on to the plateau at Leilelei. After crossing another river basin, and again ascending, he came across a large lake named Eiassi, or Nyanza ya Nyalaya, into which, the Masai informed him, flowed a large river, presumably the Liwunbe. English explorers have not been idle. By May the preliminary survey for the railway from Mombassa to the Victoria Nyanza had reached a distance of 350 miles from the coast. The Tana River has been ascended by Captain F. G. Dundas from its mouth to the foot of Mount Kenia. Starting from Lamu, where the depth of water on the bar at low neap tides varies from 4 to 6 feet, he managed to navigate a light draught steamer to Hameyé, a distance of about 360 miles, above which the river is so broken up by falls, rapids, or rocks as to be quite unnavigable. Mr. J. T. Bent has given an interesting account of his visit to the gigantic ruins of Zimbabwe in Mashonaland. Mr. Bent thinks that these must have been erected by some non-African race who were drawn there at least partly by the occurrence of gold. The masonry of the ruins is of an extremely regular and massive character, and obviously arranged to give the greatest possible defence against an attacking force. But in view of the recent developments in African affairs the travels of Captain F. D. Lugard during the past two years, while in the service of the British East Africa Company,

will be of the deepest interest. Captain Lugard commenced his explorations with the ascent of the River Sabakhi, which he found was only navigable for some sixty or seventy miles, while only forty miles from the coast the raids of the Masai have depopulated the country and left it almost a desert. In his journey to Uganda in the latter end of 1890 his route lay round the north of the Victoria Nyanza to Miali on the River Semliki, and on to Kavalli on the Albert Nyanza. He describes the middle of the valleys throughout the Unyoro and Uganda country to be little better than swamps, varying in width from a few score yards to a mile. In Asia the bleak elevated plains and mountain ranges of Tibet and Northern India have been visited by several explorers. Among them should be mentioned Captain Bower and Dr. Thorold, who, leaving Leh in the middle of 1891, crossed into Tibet by the Lanak-la Pass, followed Mr. A. D. Carey's 1885 route for some distance, and then struck eastward over unexplored country to the north shore of Lake Tengri Nor. This route is roughly parallel to, but about 150 miles from, that followed in 1874 by the Pundit Nain Singh. After many weeks' travel over uplands, 15,000 feet or more above sea level, where water was scarce and no inhabitants were seen, the lake was reached in the beginning of September. In the course of the journey a chain of salt-water lakes was passed, one of which, Hoi-ba-tu, at an elevation of 17,980 feet, is probably the highest in the world. From Lake Tengri Nor Captain Bower went, *via* Tsiamdo and Tarchendo, to the Yangtzekiang and so back to Shanghai at the end of last March. A full account has been published of the wanderings of Mr. St. George Littledale and his wife, of which a short notice was given last year, and of the Pamir explorations of Captain F. E. Younghusband. These travellers and others, such as the Russian explorers, Gromchevsky and Pietvsoff, the French, Dauvergne and E. Blanc, and numbers of our own countrymen, have crossed the mountain passes which connect the various hill regions of Central Asia in all directions. When it is remarked that heavy snow fell in July on the Andermin Pass, by no means one of the highest or most exposed, and that at the end of June Victoria Lake on the Great Pamir was still half-covered with the ice of the previous winter, the difficulties and hardships endured in these journeys can be in some degree realised. Some brilliant mountaineering has been successfully carried out by Mr. Conway, who has explored some of the glaciers and peaks of the Karakorum Range, attaining on one occasion a height of 23,000 feet. The Caucasus district has also attracted the mountain climbers, where Messrs. Merzbacher and Purtscheller made the first ascent of Gumaran Choch, 15,670 feet high, and also scaled the highest peak of Dongorusu, and the three peaks of the Leila. In far-distant Iceland the first ascent of Oroefa Jökull has been made by Mr. F. W. W. Howell. Our knowledge of Arctic geography has received most important additions, as the result of Lieutenant H. Peary's successful expedition to North Greenland. After wintering in M'Cormick Bay, a start northward was made in the middle of May, with the object of ascertaining the extent and trend of the coast, while penetrating northward as far as possible. The edge of the great Humboldt glacier, 180 miles north from M'Cormick Bay, was reached in nine days from the start, and by the end of May the party arrived at Petermann fjord. On June 26 the expedition had reached 82° N. Lat., when the land was observed to trend away first to the N.N.E. then E., and finally S.E. On July 4 the head of a

great bay was reached in Lat. $81^{\circ} 37'$ N., Long. 84° W., which Lieutenant Peary named, in honour of the day, Independence Bay. The continental icecap was observed to terminate at the Victoria Inlet, and on the shores of Independence Bay the land is practically free from ice during part of the year. On the eastern coast exploration has been carried on by Lieutenant Ryder of the Danish Navy, who has shown that many of the fjords run long distances into the land, the coast line of Greenland being more indented and tortuous than was supposed. Dr. Nansen has superintended the building of his specially constructed boat the *Fram*, in which he proposes to drift across the Polar Sea. In America there is little to record. The most important work has been done by Dr. Machin in the basin of the Rio Negro, and by Mr. Ross in the eastern slopes of the Andes, in pursuance of a journey undertaken in the interests of the Peruvian Corporation. In Australia Mr. Gillett has travelled over 200 miles of unexplored country, none of which could be described as desert, between Northam and Eucla, Western Australia. On the other hand, an expedition under Mr. Lindsay, which started to explore Western Australia round Lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, was compelled to turn to the coast owing to lack of water. Further exploration by Mr. Wells has resulted in the discovery of tracts of country suitable for pasture, as well as of traces of gold. The journeys of Mr. Wells assist in filling up the gaps between the track followed by Giles in 1875, and that taken by Forrest in 1874. Prince Albert of Monaco has published the result of his work on the Atlantic currents, based on the floats dropped from his yacht in the years 1885-7. Out of some 1,600 of these floats 225 were returned to him with sufficient particulars to enable him to determine approximately the route travelled and the time taken on the voyage. Future geographical research will probably, as Sir M. Grant Duff said in his annual address to the Royal Geographical Society, be engaged in the thorough examination of small areas, and as an example of valuable work of this kind the researches of Mr. Hogarth on the Roman remains of the Taurus and Anti-Taurus may be cited, or the careful survey by Mr. C. White, the British Resident at Sikkim, on the route between Tumlong and the head of the Zemu Valley. In the domain of general geography may be mentioned the successful measurement near Kimberley of a base-line for the geodetic survey of South Africa, and the abnormal deviation of the plumb-line noticed by Dr. Gill in the neighbourhood of Port Elizabeth, an abnormality which disappears farther inland. Dr. Penck has proposed that a map of the whole world should be published on one uniform scale of 1-1,000,000, by international agreement, on lines similar to that on which the astronomical survey of the heavens is now being conducted by the leading observatories of all countries. The confusion resulting from the numerous variations in the spelling of geographical names has been lessened during the year by the increased agreement between the principles recommended by the German Government and those adopted by the Royal Geographical Society, which are acted upon by the public offices of our own country and by those of the United States.

OBITUARY

OF

EMINENT PERSONS DECEASED IN 1892.

JANUARY.

Sir George B. Airy.—Sir George Airy was born at Alnwick, Northumberland, on July 27, 1801; was educated at private schools, at Hereford and Colchester, and at Manchester Grammar School, from which he passed in 1819 to Trinity College, Cambridge, as sizar. He was elected scholar in 1829, graduated as Senior Wrangler in 1823, and was elected a Fellow of his College in 1824. His love for mathematics was developed at a very early age, and he began at once to apply it to astronomy and to certain branches of physics. Thus in 1824-25 he published papers on "The Lunar and Planetary Theories," on "The Figure of the Earth," on "The Undulatory Theory of Optics," on "The Forms of the Teeth of Wheels," and on "Escapements." In 1826 he was elected Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge. He continued to devote himself to experimental philosophy and applied mathematics, at the same time showing a genuine interest in a wide range of subjects in the exact and physical sciences. Undulatory optics especially occupied much of his attention. In 1828 he was elected Plumian Professor of Astronomy, to which was attached the direction of the Observatory, and in this position his peculiar genius as an observer and as a director of astronomical observations at once manifested itself. From this time onward Sir George Airy's activity was ceaseless, and its results were of the highest moment to the particular branch of science with which his name was so intimately associated. He devised a perfect routine for taking the various classes of observations, which greatly contributed to their scientific and practical value.

At the same time he continued to give diligent attention to the theoretical departments of his science, and in 1831 published a paper of great importance: "On the Inequality of Long Period in the Motions of the Earth and Venus." In 1832 he wrote for the British Association a report, which is still of value, on "The Recent Progress of Astronomy."

Some three years later, on January 1, 1836, Professor Airy, as he was then, entered upon the great work of his life, being appointed Astronomer Royal in succession to Mr. Pond. The new Astronomer Royal set himself at once to renew the equipment and to reform the routine and the methods of the Observatory. The first of the new instruments was not, however, erected till 1847, and, like all the other instruments, it was made after his own designs. The end to be attained by this new instrument (an altazimuth) was to make observations out of the meridian as accurate as observations in the meridian, and its main object was the observation of the moon. This led to a great improvement in the tables of the moon, as it enabled the astronomers to double the number of observations of our satellite. Among the other new instruments which were erected under the superintendence, and after the designs, of Sir George Airy, were a new meridian circle, a "reflex-zenith-tube," to replace the Troughton zenith-sector, a new equatorial, a double-image micrometer, and the orbit-sweeper for detecting comets approaching the perihelion passage. In fact, by 1859 there was not a single person or instrument in the observatory that had been there in Mr. Pond's time.

But he did not confine himself to

the routine work of the observatory. Another monumental undertaking was the reduction of the Greenwich lunar and planetary observations since 1750. This arduous task was begun in 1833 and completed in 1848. Many other series of reductions were undertaken under Sir George Airy, all of them of the utmost value in exact astronomy. At the same time, it was his duty to organise other undertakings more or less directly connected with the work of which he had charge. Thus, in 1842 he visited Turin to observe the total solar eclipse; in 1851 he visited Sweden for the same purpose; and in 1860 he organised the eclipse expedition to Spain. On him also fell the long and arduous preparations for the equipment of the British expedition for observing the transit of Venus in 1874; as far back as 1848 he was occupied with the subject. In 1847 he visited Russia to inspect the new central observatory in that country. Though not as ready as some to recognise new departures in his science, he nevertheless showed a creditable liberality of spirit and practice in this respect. At a very early period of his career he introduced magnetical and meteorological observations at Greenwich, and at a later period he recognised the new astronomy so far as to organise heliographic and spectroscopic services at the observatory. But Sir George Airy did much other useful work both inside and outside the observatory. Thus we may mention his experiments on the deviation of the compass in iron-built ships; his researches on the density of the earth by observations in the Harton Colliery; his services in fixing the breadth of railways, and in introducing a new system for the sale of gas. He was Chairman of the Commission appointed to consider the general question of standards, and of the Commission entrusted with the superintendence of the new standards of length and weight, after the great fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament in 1834. He conducted the astronomical observations preparatory to the delimitation of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, and aided in tracing the Oregon boundary. He retired from the post of Astronomer Royal in 1881, receiving a pension of 1,100*l.* per annum, but he continued to live at Greenwich, and died there on January 2 after a few months' illness, consequent upon an injury involving a surgical operation.

Sir George Airy was President of the Royal Society from 1871 to 1873;

he was made a C.B. in 1871, and a K.C.B. in 1872. He was medallist of the French Institute, of the Royal Society (twice), of the Royal Astronomical Society (twice), and also of the Institution of Civil Engineers, for suggestions on the construction of bridges of very wide span. From Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh he received honorary degrees; while of many scientific societies at home and abroad he was an honorary member.

Among the more important works by Sir George Airy may be mentioned "Treatise on Errors of Observation" (1861), "Treatise on Sound" (1869), "Treatise on Magnetism" (1870), besides contributions to the *Penny Cyclopædia* and the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, on such subjects as "Gravitation," "Trigonometry," "Figure of the Earth," and "Tides and Waves."

Like Sir Isaac Newton he was tempted to stray into the paths of theological controversy, and published in 1876 "Notes on the Earlier Hebrew Scriptures," and in the early stages of construction of the Forth Bridge he wrote to prove the fallacy of the principles upon which it was to be built. He married, 1830, Richarda, daughter of Rev. Richard Smith, of Edenson, Chatsworth.

Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt.—Mohammed Tewfik, son of Ismail Pasha by a fellah woman, was born Nov. 15, 1852, but for many years was not favourably regarded by his father. His younger brothers were sent to Europe, but Tewfik was educated in Egypt, and only twice obtained permission to leave the country. In 1866 Ismail, prompted by his dislike of his uncle, Halim Pasha, who in accordance with the rule was his heir-presumptive, as eldest living male descendant of Mohamet Ali, purchased from the Sultan the right to alter the order of succession. Tewfik was thus officially recognised, was established in a palace at Koubeh, near Cairo, and in 1873 married to Emineh Hanem, daughter of El Hamy Pasha, also a great-grandson of Mohamet Ali. For five years Tewfik lived on his estate, and occupied himself in managing it with skill, and acquired a reputation for justice as well as orthodoxy. In 1878, at the crisis in his father's affairs, he was suddenly called to hold the place of titular chief of the Ministry, or President of the Council, in succession to Nubar Pasha, who had been summarily dismissed. During the few months which the Ministry lasted

Tewfik confirmed the impression that he was equally wanting in ambition and love of intrigue. Finding many things done in his name which he did not approve, he resigned and returned to his palace at Koubeh. A few months later, June 29, 1879, when walking in his garden, a servant approached him and addressed him as "Effendina." A few minutes later Sherif Pasha arrived, stating that Ismail Pasha had been deposed from Constantinople, and handed another telegram to Tewfik instructing him to proclaim himself Khedive the same day. Within a week Ismail had left Egypt and Tewfik's reign began. For four or five months there was no administration and anarchy everywhere, until the re-establishment of the Dual Control (Nov. 10) restored order and confidence; M. de Blignieres and Major Baring being appointed Controllers, and for two years, 1880-81, they governed the country and Tewfik reigned.

Soon afterwards Major Baring was replaced by Mr. (afterwards Sir Auckland) Colvin, and about the same time the weakness of Riaz Pasha's Government showed itself in the disaffection of the army, which afterwards broke into rebellion under the leadership of Arabi. The vacillation of the English Government, whose directions Tewfik was quite ready to follow, rendered the position more critical, and finally, on July 8, 1882, the British Admiral sent the ultimatum to Arabi that unless the forts at Alexandria were handed over to him they would be bombarded. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of his European advisers Tewfik refused to take refuge on board a British ship, and it was only when the streets of Alexandria were in flames and rioting was going on in all quarters of the city that he withdrew to the palace of Ras-el-Tin under the protection of British sailors. After the battle of Tel-el-Kebir he returned to Cairo, and under the guidance of Lord Dufferin assumed the duties of a constitutional monarchy; accepting cordially the reforms proposed to him, however repugnant to his feelings, and supporting them loyally with his influence.

Throughout these events Tewfik had given evidence of moral as well as of physical courage, but the cholera, which made its appearance in 1883, was destined to put them to a perhaps yet more severe test. He was at Alexandria in comparative safety when the deaths at Cairo amounted to 2,000 a day. Of his own initiative, in opposition to the advice of every one, he

insisted on returning to the capital, accompanied only by his wife, who declined to desert him. Here he made the tour of the hospitals, conversed with the patients, and showed less anxiety than the doctors who accompanied him.

Early in 1884, on the arrival of Sir Evelyn Baring—this time as Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General—he was called upon to assent to the abandonment of the Soudan, the greater part of the territories to the government of which he had succeeded. There can be no doubt that it was with considerable hesitation that he gave his consent, but, when it was once given, he again showed no hesitation in using all his influence to ensure the successful carrying out of the policy. General Gordon, who, in his attachment to the ex-Khedive, had used harsh words of his successor, was the first to admit that he had been mistaken in his estimate of the man, for Tewfik was above showing any petty resentment, and gave him every assistance in his power.

In the year 1886 he was again placed in a difficult position by the mission of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, whose language in the House of Commons referring to the events of 1882 had not unnaturally given him great offence; but in the delicate negotiations between himself, Sir Henry, and Mukhtar Pasha, he preserved an attitude of equal friendliness to the representatives of her Majesty and of the Sultan. The abortive result of those negotiations was not displeasing to him, for his respect for the Sultan, as the spiritual chief of his religion, was not inconsistent with a decided distrust of his motives in matters temporal, and in Sir Evelyn Baring he had learned to have absolute confidence.

On more than one occasion, however, he gave proof of his independence and decision, dismissing in turn Nubar Pasha and Riaz Pasha without consultation with Sir E. Baring, and at a later date he took a similar course with Fakry Pasha. In matters connected with irrigation, public instruction, and the administration of justice, Tewfik took a great personal interest; and his views, if not always shared by his advisers, were always honest and often shrewd. His power and popularity throughout the country increased steadily each year, and his death, after a short illness following on influenza, which took place at the Helouan Palace, near Cairo, on Jan. 7, was widely felt, and produced an expression

of real sorrow from his subjects. Tewfik in private life was amiable and simple in his tastes; he practised monogamy, and earnestly preached it to his adherents, having found in domestic life a worthy and sympathetic companion.

Henry Philpott, D.D.—Henry Philpott, son of Richard Philpott, of Chichester, was born there November 17, 1807, and educated at the Cathedral School, whence in 1825 he passed to St. Catharine's Hall, and in 1829 graduated as Senior Wrangler, Fourteenth Classic, and Second Smith's Prizeman, Mr. Cavendish (afterwards Duke of Devonshire), who predeceased him by only a few days, having been Second Wrangler, Eighth Classic, and First Smith's Prizeman. In the same year Henry Philpott was elected a Fellow of his College, where he was ordained (1831), and remained as tutor for several years, and was subsequently (1845) elected Master of St. Catharine's, carrying with it a canonry of Norwich. In 1846 he was Vice-Chancellor, and again in 1856-7, the first instance of re-election under the new University statutes. During his first Vice-Chancellorship the contest between Prince Albert and the Earl of Powis for the Chancellorship took place, and on the visit of the Queen and Prince to Cambridge they were entered in the College Hall. In 1860, on the nomination of Lord Palmerston, Dr. Philpott was appointed to the Bishopric of Worcester, which he held for upwards of thirty years, resigning it only a few months before his death, which took place at the Elms, near Cambridge, on January 10. As Bishop of Worcester Dr. Philpott showed great business capacities, combined with a frankness and geniality of manner which facilitated the administrations of his large diocese. He had a horror of irrepressible talk, and is said never to have attended the Upper House of Convocation, and only once the bishops' private meetings when specially summoned by Archbishop Tait, on the strength of his promise of obedience to the See of Canterbury. He never resided in London, and very rarely appeared in the House of Lords. At the death of Sir Alexander Cockburn he succeeded to the Chairmanship of the Cambridge University Commission, an arduous work extending over four years, only missing one meeting of the Commissioners, and that a purely formal one. His sympathies were with the minority, who wished to relieve the poorer colleges from part of their con-

tributions to University funds. He held the position of Clerk of the Queen's Closet up to the time of his death, and during the tenure of his see was Provincial Chaplain of Canterbury, but he cared little for notoriety or offices. His theological views were truly liberal, allowing divergence of opinions to both High Churchmen and Evangelicals, and his only prosecution was that of the Rev. R. W. Enraght, vicar of Bardesley, for ultra-Ritualistic practices. He married in 1846 Mary, daughter of Nicolo Marchese di Spineto, who, notwithstanding the loss of her sight, by her social qualities made the Bishop's house at Hartlebury affectionately remembered by all classes.

H.R.H. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale.—Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, K.G., the eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales and heir-prospective to the throne, was born on January 8, 1864, at Frogmore House. His birth was premature, and no preparations had been made—the regular physicians of the Court were not summoned, and the Home Secretary (Sir Geo. Grey), who in accordance with custom should have been present at the birth, was not in attendance, but the necessary certificate was signed by the Lord President of the Council (Earl Granville) who happened to be a guest of the Prince of Wales at the time. All, however, went well, and the child proved to be healthy, although never very robust. On the anniversary of his parents' wedding-day, March 10, he was christened in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, the Queen herself handing the babe to the Archbishop (Longley) and naming him. After leaving the nursery, Prince "Eddie," as he was called, in 1871 was with his younger brother, Prince George, placed under the care of the Rev. J. N. Dalton, at that time curate of Whippingham, near Osborne. In 1877 the two princes were sent on board the *Britannia* to go through the usual course of instruction given to naval cadets, and two years later, in August 1879, they embarked on board H.M.S. *Bacchante*, Captain Lord Charles Scott, for a seventeen months' cruise, during which they visited Gibraltar, Sicily and the West India Islands. After a short stay at home, the two princes, now rated as midshipmen, were sent on a brief cruise with the Channel Reserve Squadron round the coasts of England and Ireland, and finally, on September 14, 1880,

they started on a two years' cruise round the world, touching first at Buenos Ayres and then at Falkland Islands, and thence eastward to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, and touching subsequently at Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Singapore, returning by way of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, where their stay was prolonged, and after an absence of nearly two years reached the Solent without accident.

In 1883 Prince Albert Victor, now in his nineteenth year, entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, occupying rooms in Neville's Court, Mr. Dalton accompanying him as tutor. He remained for nearly the full period of three years at the University, and left it in 1886 with the honorary degree of LL.D., which it was customary to bestow on princes of the royal family. Soon after leaving Cambridge he was gazetted to the 10th Hussars, and was quartered first at Aldershot and afterwards at York. In the autumn of 1889, after being present with his father as representatives of the chief European dynasties, Prince Albert Victor started for India, and remained throughout the winter enjoying the hospitality of native princes and English rulers; and on his return to London in May 1890 was admitted to the peerage under the title of Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and took his seat, ranking next after his uncle the Duke of Connaught, and before the Dukes of Albany and Cambridge. He attended the debates of the House, and took part in many benevolent duties, but he did not come prominently before the public until on December 7, 1891, his betrothal to his cousin the Princess Victoria May of Teck was publicly announced. On all sides preparations were being made to fittingly celebrate a marriage which was popular with all classes. Six weeks later it was announced that he had caught cold, and had been seized by the prevalent epidemic of influenza, but no idea of danger existed. His strength, however, was unable to throw off the complications of pneumonia which supervened, and, to the sorrow of the whole nation, his life ended prematurely on January 14, at Sandringham House, surrounded by all the members of his family.

Cardinal Manning.—Henry Edward Manning, Cardinal Priest of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Gregory, on the Coelian Hill, and Archbishop of the Roman Catholic See of Westminster, was the eldest son of William Manning,

a prominent merchant of the city of London, and a Governor of the Bank of England, who had sat in Parliament for forty years as member for Evesham and Penrhyn, and had taken a leading part in repressing the Gordon Riots, and protecting the homes of those suspected of tolerating Roman Catholics. Henry Edward Manning was born at Totteridge, Herts, on July 15, 1808, and was educated first at Combe Bank and afterwards at Harrow, where, besides showing himself an industrious scholar, he played twice for the eleven in the annual cricket match with Eton. On leaving school, he went to Balliol College, Oxford, and in 1830 graduated B.A. with a first class in classics, having throughout his University career taken a keen part in the debates at the Union. In the following year he was appointed to a clerkship in the Colonial Office, but twelve months later he found means to return to Oxford as Fellow of Merton College, and was ordained. In 1833 he married Caroline, daughter of Rev. J. Sargent, Rector of Lavington, Sussex, whose sister his friend Samuel Wilberforce had previously married. Shortly afterwards, on the death of his father-in-law, Manning succeeded to the Rectory of Lavington, just one year before the appearance of the first of his "Tracts for the Times." His sermons, however, which were published from time to time, showed him to be an adherent to the Oxford movement, and whilst his parochial zeal was rewarded by his appointment in 1840 as Archdeacon of Chichester, his importance was recognised in 1841 by being named Select Preacher to the University. In his church and parish Archdeacon Manning was something of an autocrat, insisting that those who arrived too late for the general confession and absolution had no right to attend at all, and marking his displeasure by stopping the service until the late-comers had taken their places. The publication of "Tract 90," and the indiscretions of some of the leaders of the Tractarian movement, brought Archdeacon Manning to the foreground, and he came to be regarded as one of those into whose hands the control of the new religious movement was passing. The death of his wife, following soon after the secession of Newman, Ward, Dalgairus and others, prepared the public mind for similar action on the part of the High Church archdeacon, and at length the decision of the Law Courts and of the Privy Council in the Gorham controversy furnished an adequate reason

for the momentous change. The Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Philpotts) had refused to institute Mr. Gorham to the vicarage of Bambford Speke on the ground that his published opinions on Baptismal Regeneration were unorthodox. The Privy Council decided that "the doctrine held by Mr. Gorham is not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England." Archdeacon Manning gave expression to his strong feelings in a pamphlet addressed to his own Bishop, entitled "The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Crown," in which he strongly protested against the intervention of civil judges in doctrinal issues. The step which he had probably regarded for some time as inevitable was at length taken, and in 1851 the Archdeacon was received into the Church of Rome, almost at the time that the prelates of that Church had parcelled out England into territorial sees. It was not long before the convert showed that he had no intention of occupying an obscure position in his newly adopted church. In 1852 he made a bitter and scientific attack upon Anglicanism in a series of lectures upon the "Grounds of Faith," delivered at Southwark. His work in the Church, however, was not that of a mere controversialist. A man of extraordinary refinement and ability, with full sense of his aristocratic training, he was animated by democratic sympathies of the most profound kind, and was determined to make the poor—especially the Irish poor of London—recognise Roman Catholicism as an instrument of social regeneration and reform. The old English Catholic families, while they acknowledged the convert's ability and power, regarded his methods with distrust and disapprobation. Nevertheless, in 1868, on the death of Cardinal Wiseman, the Pope, disregarding their feelings, decided upon raising Mr. Manning to the titular Archbishopric of Westminster. The great Ecumenical Council, which was held four years later to discuss the doctrine of Infallibility, found Archbishop Manning far more prepared to accept its conclusions than his brother-convert Father Newman, and in his pastorate of 1869 and 1870 he vigorously supported the doctrine; and almost simultaneously with the publication of the Vatican Decrees, Archbishop Manning was raised to the dignity of Cardinal—the Cardinal Grandison of Mr. Disraeli's novel "Lothair." A short time afterwards he was engaged in a prolonged controversy with Mr. Gladstone, who held that the doctrine embodied in the decrees was hostile to

liberty; but the disputants, equally matched as dialecticians, were more intent upon displaying their skill than in converting outsiders.

But Cardinal Manning was not merely a controversialist and a scholar. He was an active prelate, a powerful preacher, and a man with a voracious appetite for hard work. His work among the poor had a double motive. On the one hand he was actuated by genuine sympathy for the poor and oppressed, and particularly for the children of the poor. Intent, in the first place, upon improving their position and raising them in the social scale, he laboured among them to much purpose, paying particular attention to the question of the housing of the poor, on the Commission concerning which he did excellent service by virtue of his experience, in 1884 and 1885. He was also deeply interested in educational questions, and in this connection he consented to sit upon the Commission of 1886. An ascetic by temperament and conviction and a daily witness of the evils of intemperance, he instituted the League of the Holy Cross, a temperance association which has been unquestionably effectual for good, particularly in the East End of London. In short, he was a true friend to the poor, and he worked among them with true sympathy. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the Cardinal's zeal in these matters went hand in hand with an ardent desire for the "conversion of England," and that it was a part of his policy to show the Roman Catholic Church to the poor in the character of a deliverer. His zeal, however, for the poor and helpless at times outran his discretion, as was especially shown in his connection with an unsavoury scandal, for which the then editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* ultimately suffered imprisonment; and again in the action he took in 1889 with the Lord Mayor in an endeavour to settle the dock strike, and an arrangement was forced upon the dock directors, which experience soon showed to be impracticable. The Cardinal tried once more, this time in connection with some leading Nonconformists, to interfere in the South London gas strike, but upon the manager declaring courteously but firmly his determination to manage his own affairs the Cardinal rebuked him so roughly that Mr. Livesey left the room. After forty years' ministry in a religious system based upon the notion of the all-pervading authority of the Roman Catholic Church, he found some difficulty in realising that Englishmen,

rightly or wrongly, are determined to manage their own business in their own way, and are almost morbidly jealous of priestly interference. Be that as it may, the incident was the end of the Cardinal's influence in labour disputes. In secular politics the Cardinal did not take an active part, until the Home Rule question came to the front, when he embraced with ardour the policy afterwards advocated by Mr. Gladstone, with whom, in spite of wide divergence in ecclesiastical matters, he had maintained a friendship throughout his life.

During his later years Cardinal Manning's devoted piety, strong personality and great attainments were universally recognised, and probably few Roman Catholic ecclesiastics since the Reformation exercised greater influence upon their fellow-countrymen. He retained his vigour of mind up to the very end of his life. He was seized by a slight inflammation of the lungs, which at first caused no alarm, but his physical strength, lowered probably by his abstemious life, was unable to throw off the ailment, and he died early on Jan. 14, at the Archbishop's House, Westminster, having received the sacraments and made his profession of faith on the previous evening.

Professor Couch Adams, F.R.S.—John Couch Adams was born at Lidcot near Launceston, June 5, 1819, and was educated first at the village school and afterwards Devonport, where he showed such aptitude for mathematics that he was encouraged to go to Cambridge. He succeeded in obtaining a small exhibition and entered at St. John's College in 1839, graduating in 1843 as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's prizeman. He afterwards was elected to a fellowship and for many years was mathematical tutor of the college. At an early period he had devoted his astronomical studies towards the irregularities in the motion of the planet Uranus. He communicated in 1845 his solution first to Professor Challis, and a month later to the Astronomer Royal; but the latter was incredulous and scarcely acknowledged Mr. Adams' communication, and for an entire year further research became impossible. Meanwhile the French astronomer Leverrier had attacked the same problem, and in June 1846 gave his results to the world, communicating them to the Paris Academy of Sciences. Leverrier pursued his discoveries still further, and enabled Dr. Galle of Berlin to make his discovery of the planet

Neptune on Sept. 23, 1846. The news reached Professor Challis in October, and he found that for two months he had been actually observing the planet; and that but for the doubts of the Astronomer Royal Adams would have been able to claim the honour of the discovery. His fellowship at St. John's College having expired in 1852, Adams was elected to Pembroke in the following year, and in 1858 he was appointed to the Chair of Mathematics at St. Andrews University, but was transferred a few months later to that of the Lowndes Professor of Astronomy, which he held until his death. In 1866 the Royal Astronomical Society awarded him a second time the gold medal, for his lunar researches, and in 1884 he was appointed one of the British delegates to the Meridian Conference at Washington. He was a member of the principal foreign scientific societies, D.C.L. of Oxford, and Sc.D. of Cambridge. For some years he had been in failing health, and at length succumbed on Jan. 21 at his residence in Cambridge.

Right Honourable Sir John Lambert, P.C., K.C.B.—John Lambert, a son of the late Mr. Daniel Lambert, of Milford Hall, Salisbury, was born at Bridzor, near Wardour Castle, Wilts, on February 4, 1815. He was educated at the well-known Roman Catholic College at Downside, near Bath. He was afterwards articled to a solicitor in Salisbury, and subsequently he carried on that profession there. He was much interested in the local affairs of the city, and strenuously exerted himself to secure an improvement in its sanitary condition after the outbreak of cholera in 1853, during which Salisbury suffered severely. In consequence of his efforts in this direction he was elected Mayor in 1854—this being the first instance of a Roman Catholic filling such an office in a cathedral city since the Reformation. In 1857 he was appointed an inspector under the Poor Law Board.

It was in 1863 that Sir John Lambert first found scope for his constructive and administrative energies. In that year, in consequence of the stoppage of the American cotton supplies through the civil war, the condition of the famine-stricken districts in Lancashire had become alarming. The President of the Poor Law Board, Mr. C. P. Villiers, requested Sir John Lambert to proceed to London with the view of assisting him in the preparation of measures to relieve the distress. He accordingly prepared the

schemes upon which the Union Relief Aid Acts and the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Acts were founded. The latter Act legalised the advance of a loan of 1,200,000*l.* for public works, thereby assisting the distressed operatives, and at the same time relieving the burdens of the ratepayers. The object was not to establish works like those devised by the Poor Law authorities by way of discipline or to prevent imposture, but to provide labour for works of public utility. The works were to be such as should prove highly advantageous to the different localities, and, indeed, in some instances the undertakings had become a positive necessity. Mr. Villiers introduced the measure, which speedily passed through both Houses, and it effectually allayed the alarming discontent among the operatives. Sir John Lambert went down into Lancashire to superintend the administration of the Act, and set on foot public improvements at Blackburn, Bolton, and other places. The experiment proved a complete success, producing a beneficial effect on the health and spirits of the men thus transferred from idleness to industry, and from pauperism to independence. Certain legal and technical difficulties arose in connection with the loans, but these were surmounted by the suggestions of the framer of the measure. It was proved by the next statistical returns issued that the burden of surplus labour in the Lancashire cotton districts had been materially lightened.

When, in 1865, Earl Russell's Government determined to introduce a Reform Bill, the preparation of the electoral statistics upon which the measure was based was entrusted to Sir John Lambert, and in introducing the Bill Mr. Gladstone referred in eulogistic terms to the ability and assiduity which had been bestowed upon them. Sir John Lambert was frequently consulted by the Government in connection with this Bill, and he was still more frequently consulted by Mr. Disraeli when the Conservative Government were preparing and carrying through Parliament the Representation of the People Bill of 1867. He was also employed by Mr. Gladstone, at whose request he went over to Ireland in connection with the Bills for the Irish Church Act and the first Irish Land Act. In 1867 he also drew up the scheme for the Metropolitan Poor Act. This important measure proposed to establish an asylum in the metropolis for the sick, insane, and other

classes of the poor, and to make arrangements for distributing over the whole of London portions of the charge for poor relief. The main object of the Bill was to classify the inmates of workhouses, and power was taken to erect a building wherein lunatics and imbeciles should be placed apart. Children were to be sent to separate schools, fever and small-pox cases were to be removed from the workhouse infirmaries, and a building was to be erected for the accommodation of 700 or 800 patients. Many other salutary provisions affecting the sick and pauper classes were embodied in the Bill. It was brought forward by Mr. Gathorne-Hardy, and, with some modifications, obtained the sanction of the Legislature. Sir John Lambert was appointed Receiver of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund under the Act. By the provisions of this measure the authorities were enabled by a rate of only one penny in the pound over the whole of the metropolis to raise 60,000*l.* for the relief of any extraordinary destitution that might arise in the metropolis. In 1869 he prepared the scheme of the Metropolis Valuation Act, which provided a uniform basis of assessment for both imperial and local taxation in the metropolis, and established a uniform system of rating throughout the whole metropolitan area.

Sir John Lambert was an active member of the Parliamentary Boundaries Commission of 1867, and also of the Sanitary Commission, the report of which led to the formation of the Local Government Board in 1871. That Board was formed by amalgamating the Poor Law Board, the Medical Department of the Privy Council, and the Local Government Act Department of the Home Office, and Sir John Lambert was appointed as its first permanent secretary. In this post he performed with distinguished ability the heavy work of organising the new Department, while at the same time he was constantly consulted by members of the Government on matters outside the business of his own office. In recognition of his services he was made a K.C.B. in 1879 on the recommendation of Lord Beaconsfield. He had some years previously been made a C.B. at the instance of Mr. Gladstone.

In 1882 he resigned his office of Secretary to the Local Government Board, but, notwithstanding that he had been compelled to take this step by failing health, he prepared in the following year a paper on the extension of the franchise which formed the basis

of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, and in the following year he drew up a scheme for the redistribution of seats, which was adopted, with some modifications, by the leaders of both political parties. Sir John Lambert was made Chairman of the Commissions which were subsequently appointed to determine on the boundaries to be proposed to Parliament for the new electoral areas in England and Wales, and also in Scotland and Ireland. Largely in consequence of his exertions, the labours of these Commissions were performed with extraordinary rapidity. The work was begun on December 1, 1884, and by February 20 following the reports were printed and circulated. On the close of these Commissions Sir John Lambert was created a Privy Councillor. It was stated officially that this honour had been conferred upon him "in acknowledgment of the signal service which he had rendered in connection with recent legislation, added to a list of services already remarkable for their number and value." He married in 1838 Ellen, daughter of Henry Short, of Salisbury, who predeceased him by a few months; his death taking place at Clapham on January 27, after a long illness.

Apart from his official work, Sir John Lambert was interested in many pursuits, and especially in music and the cultivation of flowers. He wrote several essays on musical subjects, and he also published organ accompaniments for the psalms and antiphons of portions of the Roman Liturgy, and also for the whole of the vesper hymns. In acknowledgment of his services in connection with Church music he was presented by Pope Pius IX. with a gold medal, and he was elected a member of the Musical Academy of St. Cecilia at Rome.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. — Charles Haddon Spurgeon was born on June 19, 1834, at Kelvedon, in Essex, a county in which his family had long been settled. His ancestors were of Dutch extraction, and he inherited from them a long tradition of sturdy Nonconformity. In the reign of William and Mary a certain Job Spurgeon was imprisoned at Colchester as a hardened Quaker; the grandfather of the late Mr. Spurgeon was minister of an Independent Chapel at Sharnborne; and his father was distinguished by the gift of public oratory. Young Spurgeon was educated at a school in Colchester, and

afterwards studied for a short time at an agricultural college at Maidstone; but he was still a mere boy when he became usher in a "private academy" at Newmarket. But before that date his fervid powers of speech had attracted the attention of some of the Kelvedon brethren, and he was strongly urged to devote himself to the ministry. He had already begun, however, to entertain decided scruples, which he thereupon expressed, on the subject of infant baptism; and this early protest eventually led him to join "the Connexion," and he was immersed in the river Lark, near Isleham, on May 3, 1850. At Cambridge he attached himself to the congregation of Robert Hall, and when barely seventeen began to preach at Feversham. A few months later he became the pastor of a small Baptist congregation at Waterbeach, where he rapidly became famous in a small way as "the boy preacher." His oratory was florid, his gestures and general style extremely dramatic, while his dogmatic theology showed not even the faintest reflection of the "doubtings" of the day. He ignored the sceptical arguments of German professors, and the speculations of modern science were little more to him than the eccentric drivellings of "atheists." Raw and dictatorial as they were, the pungent and dramatic discourses of Mr. Spurgeon suited his audience and drew large crowds from the neighbourhood. In due time, the echoes of his reputation reached Southwark, and suggested to the managers of a waning Baptist Chapel in that district of London that young Spurgeon was the man to fill their almost empty pews.

This was in 1853. From a worldly point of view, the prospect was not bright; but at no time of life did Mr. Spurgeon allow himself to be swayed by the hope of personal gain. New Park Street Chapel, to which, at the age of nineteen, he now removed, had at one time been a prosperous congregation, when its *locale* was Horselydown and Carter Lane, Bermondsey. But the handsome red building above Southwark Bridge had gradually become so empty that when the young Waterbeach preacher accepted the "call" to its pulpit, with the pew rents as his only stipend, his pecuniary prospects were not, even by the most sanguine, considered lavish. His first sermon was preached to the usual congregation. His second attracted a greater audience; his third began to fill the building; and when the fourth

Sunday of Mr. Spurgeon's ministry came round it was evident to all that New Park Street Baptist Chapel was to enjoy something of the prosperity which it had possessed in former days. Soon the new London preacher excited almost a *furor*. The other Baptist congregations waned in the presence of the rising star, and in time the unfashionable quarter in which he preached witnessed the unwonted spectacle of long ranks of carriages waiting for the smart worshippers whom curiosity had attracted to the sanctuary. It was not long before the newspapers contained criticisms of the orator, his peculiarities and eccentricities, his merits and faults. The preacher had originally been engaged at Southwark by way of experiment, to be on probation for three months. There was, however, no longer any doubt as to his success, and the connection was formed which lasted for nearly forty years. By 1855 the Southwark Chapel was not only full, but overflowing, and, in order to allow of its enlargement, the congregation first removed to Exeter Hall. This was one of the earliest instances of a strictly religious community holding their services in a non-ecclesiastical building, and Mr. Spurgeon has been sometimes given the credit of having inaugurated this movement. His own account of the matter was given in 1879: "Some have praised me," he said, "for setting the fashion of preaching in these public edifices; but really I had no idea of doing any such thing; we simply went to the hall because there was no other place to go to." In Exeter Hall he was a still greater attraction than south of the Thames, and Sunday after Sunday thousands besieged its doors unable to gain admission. Now came the period when the criticism with which he had been previously noticed gave place to extravagant praise on the one hand, and to unbounded abuse on the other. One set of critics declared that since the days of St. Paul or Peter the Hermit no such ecclesiastical light had ever illumined the world, while another, equally confident and equally foolish, denounced him as a vulgar charlatan, or worse. On removing to the enlarged New Park Street Chapel, so considerable a proportion of his Exeter Hall audience followed him that the managers said it was hopeless to accommodate their "adherents" in any ordinary building, and determined forthwith to build a hall of gigantic proportions. The Surrey Music Hall was at first

taken, until they could look about them—though some of the stricter brethren objected to occupying "the devil's house," as they called it. "But," Mr. Spurgeon afterwards explained, "I did not agree with their hard names, but encouraged them to stop away and not to violate their consciences. At the same time, I bade them not to discourage either their brethren or me, for we were willing to go even into the devil's house to win souls." The objectors considered that their protest was sanctioned by "Providence" when, soon afterwards, owing to a false alarm of fire, several people were crushed to death in their rush for the door. However, in 1861 the Tabernacle, built on land belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was finished, and provided accommodation for five thousand five hundred people. It was almost immediately filled, and the thirty thousand pounds which it cost nearly as rapidly defrayed. The preacher's popularity never declined, while the subsidiary means of good which the Tabernacle congregation was the means of establishing and supporting gained the good-will of those little in sympathy with Mr. Spurgeon's views. One lady, Mrs. Hilliard, attracted by his preaching, though personally quite unknown to him, presented twenty thousand pounds as the nucleus of a fund to found the now well-known Orphanage in Stockwell. The congregation also founded a number of alms-houses for poor members of their Connexion, and Mr. Spurgeon himself endowed them with five thousand pounds, part of a testimonial of six thousand pounds presented to him on completing the twenty-fifth year of his ministry. Among the numerous other agencies connected with the Tabernacle may be mentioned the Book Fund, which supplies libraries, free of cost, to poor ministers (of all denominations); the society for sending evangelists and colporteurs over the country, who distribute "pure literature" to the value of nine thousand pounds per annum; and the Pastors' College; although Mr. Spurgeon always scorned the idea of training men for the ministry; the Church to which he belonged considering that any additional education received by its preachers should be simply an aid to those "gifts of grace" which alone can entitle them to enter upon the holy calling. Mr. Spurgeon was less fluent of pen than in speech. His sermons, which were delivered extempore and taken down in shorthand, were distributed weekly, the cir-

culatation fluctuating between 20,000 and 200,000 copies weekly. For a long time he conducted the *Sword and Trowel Magazine*, a monthly periodical, writing in it regularly, and supervising it with great care. He was also the author of "John Ploughman's Talk," "John Ploughman's Pictures," homely advice and guidings to the labouring classes; but his great work was the "Treasury of David," in seven volumes, of which the first appeared in 1865, and the last in 1880. It was chiefly designed as an assistance to preachers and students, and the earlier volumes especially enjoyed great popularity.

Mr. Spurgeon's fiftieth birthday in 1884 was marked by a great gathering of his friends and admirers, amongst whom were the aged Earl of Shaftesbury and Canon Wilberforce, whilst Mr. Gladstone and others wrote appreciative letters. In 1887 there appeared in the *Sword and Trowel* an article which led to the "down-grade" controversy, the result of which was Mr. Spurgeon's formal withdrawal from the Baptist Connexion, the general body of ministers and people resenting the attempt to impose a fixed creed upon them. Mr. Spurgeon never ceased to denounce the

heresy of his brethren in the ministry; and the indifference of so many friends to points he considered vital was a matter of great trouble to him. Latterly he withdrew also from the Liberation Society on the ground that it sought the support of "irreligious men" to accomplish a work which was religious, not political. He also took a strong line of opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, attaching himself to the leading of John Bright.

For some years before his death he had become a martyr to gout and rheumatism, for which his yearly visits to the Riviera afforded but a temporary relief. He was at Mentone when attacked by his last illness, and died there on January 31, two days' after the first acute symptoms of Bright's disease declared themselves. In the earlier part of the year his life had for months hung in the balance, and during his illness great interest and sympathy were displayed by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Archbishops and Bishops of the Church, Cardinal Manning, and many other notable persons of all religious creeds, who thereby recognised Mr. Spurgeon's services to Christianity.

On the 1st, at Minchinhampton, aged 74, **Richard Potter**, son of Richard Potter, first member for Wigan in the Reformed Parliament, 1832. Educated at Clifton and at the London University, and called to the Bar in 1842, but subsequently engaged in business, and in 1849 was elected Chairman of the Great Western Railway, retiring in 1856. In conjunction with Messrs. Price, of Gloucester, and Mr. Fessie, he constructed the wooden huts for the English and French armies in the Crimea, and subsequently established branch houses at Barrow-in-Furness and Great Grimsby. He was again elected Chairman of the Great Western Railway in 1863, and was mixed up with many railways and industrial undertakings at home and abroad. He married, 1844, Laurencina, daughter of Laurence Heyworth, of Liverpool. On the 1st, at Cambridge, aged 79, **Major-General E. W. G. Scott, R.A.** (Bengal). Served with distinction during the Indian War, at the siege of Delhi, and with Brigadier Shower's column. On the 1st, at Harpsden, Henley-on-Thames, aged 69, **Rev. Frederic Bagot, D.C.L.**, youngest son of Bishop Bagot. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Fellow of All Souls 1845-59; Rector of Rodney Stoke 1846-59, and of Harpsden since 1859. On the 2nd, at Mountnam Court, Worthing, aged 89, **Dowager Marchioness of Bath**, Harriet, second daughter of Alexander, first Lord Ashburton. Married, 1830, Henry Frederick, third Marquess of Bath. On the 2nd, at Kilburn, aged 80, **Sir James Redhouse, LL.D., K.C.M.G.** A distinguished Oriental scholar; educated at Christ's Hospital. Went to Constantinople in 1826, where he was employed by the Ottoman Government in literary work. After visiting Russia, he returned to London, 1834, but in 1838 he was appointed to the Translations Office at the Porte, and afterwards at the Admiralty, and from 1839 to 1853 acted as confidential medium between the Porte and the British Ambassador. After various services during the Syrian War (1840), Persian War (1847), he was appointed, in 1854, Oriental Translator to the Foreign Office in London. He was the author of several works, including grammars and dictionaries of Turkish, Persian, and other Eastern languages. Married (first), 1836, Jane E. Carruthers, daughter of Thomas Slade, of Liverpool, and (second), in 1888, Eliza, daughter of Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Q.C. On the 2nd, at Washington, aged 76, **Major-General Montgomery Cunningham Meigs**. Graduated at West Point, 1836, and entered the Engineers; directed the construction of the aqueducts by which Washington City was supplied with water, and extended the capital. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was made Quartermaster-General

of the United States Army, which he raised from 20,000 to more than a million of men under arms, providing for all its requirements, and was said to have disbursed 2,000 millions of dollars so punctiliously that it was vouched to the last cent. He was also present with General Grant at some of the chief battles of the war, and when General Early threatened Washington mobilised and commanded a division of line of his own department. Came to Europe in 1873 to study the organisation of Continental armies; retired from active service in 1882; but superintended the building of the Pension Building in the park at Washington. On the 2nd, at South Kensington, aged 75, **Lieutenant-General Charles Sawyer**, son of Charles Sawyer, of Heywood Lodge, Berks. Served with 6th Dragoon Guards throughout the Crimean campaign, and afterwards through the Indian Mutiny, taking part in most of the important actions in Central India. Married, 1840, Anna M., daughter of J. F. Timius, R.N., of Hilfield, Herts. On the 3rd, at Doyar, near Liège, Belgium, aged 69, **Baron Emile Louis Victor de Laveleye**. An eminent publicist and political economist; born at Bruges; educated there and at the Collège Stanislas at Paris, and studied law at the University of Ghent. Among his numerous works his most important were: "Essai sur l'Economie Rurale de la Belgique" (1863), "De la Propriété et de ses Formes Premature" (1870); "Lettres sur l'Economie Politique" (1883). In 1864 he was appointed Professor of Political Economy in the University of Liège, and was one of three eminent persons on whom the King of the Belgians conferred the title of baron a few months before his death. On the 3rd, at Conway, aged 59, **John Dawson Watson, R.W.S.** He commenced life as a book and periodical illustrator, but subsequently devoted himself to painting. Elected an Associate, Royal Water-Colour Society, 1865, and a member, 1870. On the 3rd, at Cheltenham, aged 79, **Lieutenant-General Richard Knox**, of Grace Dieu, County Dublin. Educated at Eton; appointed, 1831, cornet, 4th Light Dragoons; served in 15th Hussars, 1836-58, when he was appointed to command 18th Hussars. On the 5th, at Ennismore Gardens, S.W., aged 83, **Sir Arthur James Rugge-Price**, fifth baronet. Married, 1836, May, daughter of Richard Price of The Lawn, South Lambeth; assumed, 1874, the additional name of Rugge. On the 5th, at Ane House, Brixton, aged 68, **Albert James Bernays, Ph.D.**, Professor of Chemistry at St. Thomas' Hospital; educated at King's College School and in Germany; the author of several works on chemical science. On the 5th, at Cambridge Terrace, W., aged 79, **Major-General William Henry March, C.B.** Entered Royal Marines, 1830, served with battalion landed on the south coast of Spain, 1836-40; in the Crimean campaign, and was severely wounded at Inkermann; and during the China campaign, 1860-2. Married widow of J. W. Wilkins. On the 5th, at Vienna, aged 65, **Prince Gustave** of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Duke of Saxony. Born, 1827, at Zeerderghenn, near Ghent; a major-general in the Austrian service. Married, 1870, Marcocchia de Marcaiini, Baronne Pierina de Neupurg. On the 5th, at Rutland House, Knightsbridge, aged 76, **Colonel Sir Robert Cavendish Spencer Clifford**, third baronet, eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Augustus W. J. Clifford, C.B., Usher of the Black Rod; served in the Grenadier Guards, 1835-55; appointed, 1859, Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod. Married, 1859, Emmeline, daughter of Mr. Justice Attwell Lowe. On the 6th, at Kensington, aged 63, **John Cashel Hoey, C.M.G.**, Knight of Malta. In early life a prominent member of the Young Ireland party and editor of the *Nation* newspaper. In 1872 he was appointed Secretary to the Victorian Agent-General (Mr. Childers), and retained the appointment until his death. Married, 1858, Francesca, daughter of C. B. Johnston, and widow of Adam Murray Stewart. On the 7th, at Granville Place, London, aged 66, the **Earl of Lichfield, Thomas George Anson**, second earl; was précis writer to Viscount Palmerston at the Foreign Office, 1846-7, elected for Lichfield, and sat as a Conservative until 1854, when he succeeded to the peerage as second earl. He took an active part in the reformatory movement, and the reclamation of juvenile offenders. He was also one of the earliest supporters of the Charity Organisation Society. Married, 1855, Lady Harriet E. L., daughter of first Duke of Abercorn. On the 7th, at Southsea, aged 80, **Rev. Sir William Henry Cope**, twelfth baronet, of Bramshill Park, Hants. Graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1831; served in the Rifle Brigade, 1831-8; incorporated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1839; minor canon and librarian of Westminster Abbey, 1842-53; a friend of Charles Kingsley, whose funeral sermon he preached at Eversley, of which he was the patron. Married, 1834, Marian, daughter of H. Garnett of Green Park, Co. Meath; and second, in 1865, Harriet, daughter of R. J. Hautenville, Monkstown, Dublin. On the 7th, at Park Road, Regent's Park, aged 63, **Dowager Lady Sandhurst, Margaret**, daughter of Robert Fellowes

of Shotesham Park, Norfolk. Married, 1854, in the Crimea, General Sir William Mansfield, created Baron Sandhurst, a distinguished officer, whom she accompanied to India and elsewhere. After being left a widow, she took a prominent part in politics, was elected a member of the London County Council, 1888, for Brixton, but was afterwards unseated on petition, on the ground that women were ineligible; received, 1889, the freedom of the city of Dublin, in recognition of her sympathy with the cause of Ireland. On the 7th, at Grangemouth, aged 49, **John Sinclair**, for many years minister of the Free Church, Grangemouth, and afterwards at St. Bernard's, Edinburgh; elected, 1888, for the Ayr Burghs, as a Gladstonian; resigned, 1890. On the 7th, at Twickenham, aged 65, **John George Whiffn**. Entered the Royal Navy, 1846, as assistant clerk; served in the three Arctic voyages in search of Sir John Franklin; was paymaster on board H.M.S. *Gladiator* throughout the Crimean War, first in the Crimea and afterwards in the Baltic; appointed Paymaster in Chief, 1873, and Secretary, Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, 1878. On the 8th, at Cambrai, aged 68, **Monsignor Thibaudier**, born at Lyons, where he was head of a religious seminary for many years. Appointed Bishop Coadjutor of that see, 1875; Bishop of Soissons, 1876; and Archbishop of Cambrai, 1883. On the 8th, at Utrecht, aged 68, **Mgr. Haykamp**, "Old" Catholic Archbishop of Utrecht. On the 9th, at Wrington, near Bristol, aged 90, **Robert Henry Daubeny**, younger son of George Daubeny, of Cote House, Gloucestershire. Married Margaret Anne, daughter of Rev. John Croome, Rector of Burton-on-the-Water, who died on the same day, aged 82. On the 10th, at Watford, aged 44, **Colonel the Hon. George Villiers, C.B., C.M.C.**, son of fourth Earl of Clarendon. Entered the Grenadier Guards, 1867, and retired as colonel commanding, 1891; Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India, 1878-9; served in Afghan (under General Roberts) and Zulu Wars; Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, 1880; Berlin, 1881; and Paris, 1882-9. Married, 1884, Lownda, daughter of G. D. Maquay of Florence. On the 10th, at Merton College, Oxford, aged 62, **Rev. George Noel Freeling**, second son of Sir A. Freeling, fourth baronet. Educated at Winchester and Merton College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow and Subwarden; Curate of Winterslow, Wilts, 1854-69; Rural Dean of Oxford, 1874; Vicar of Holywell, Oxford, 1877; Hon. Canon of Christ Church, 1885. On the 10th, at Grosvenor Crescent, W., aged 66, **Lady Harlech, Emily Charlotte**, daughter of Admiral Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B., and sister of fifth Marquess of Hertford. Married, 1850, William, second Baron Harlech. On the 11th, at Hilcombe Court, Somerset, aged 71, **William Carew Rayer**, son of Rev. William Rayer, Rector of Tidcombe. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Captain, 1st Devon Militia. Married, 1866, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Admiral William Bateman Dashwood. On the 11th, at Chicksand Priory, Beds, aged 78, **Sir George Robert Osborn**, sixth baronet. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; entered the Army. Married, first, 1835, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Mark Kerr; and second, Mary, daughter of Sir George Sibwell, Bart., of Renishaw. On the 11th, at Holyhead, aged 71, **Admiral John Francis Campbell Mackenzie**. Entered the Royal Navy, 1834; served off coast of Syria, 1840; White Sea, 1854; Black Sea, 1855; retired, 1866. On the 12th, at Ditchley, Oxon., aged 79, **Viscount Dillon, Arthur Lee Dillon**. Educated at Oxford; for some years a clerk in the Home Office. Married, 1843, Ellen, daughter of John Adderley; succeeded as sixteenth viscount, 1879. On the 12th, in Dublin, aged 76, **Right Rev. William Reeves, D.D., LL.D.**, Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore. Born at Charleville, Co. Cork; educated at Trinity College; scholar, 1833; graduated in theology and medicine, M.B., 1837; Vicar of Lusk, 1857; Vicar-choral of Armagh Cathedral, 1862; Dean, 1864; *ad interim* Bishop of Armagh (March), 1886; Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore (July), 1886; the author of various theological works. Married, December 26, 1891. On the 12th, at Biarritz, aged 71, **Earl of Charlemont, K.P., James Molyneux Caulfield**. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; sat as a Liberal for Armagh County, 1847-57; Lord-Lieutenant, Co. Tyrone; succeeded his uncle as third earl, 1863. Married, first, 1856, Hon. Elizabeth I. Somerville, daughter of first Lord Athlumney; and second, 1883, Ann Lucy, daughter of Rev. Charles I. Lambart. On the 12th, in Paris, aged 81, **Quatréfages de Bréan**, Director of the Natural History Museum, and Professor of Ethnology and Anatomy. Born at Bertheizème (Gard); the son of a small farmer; studied medicine at the University of Strassburg, where he received a doctor's diplomas in science and medicine; practised at Toulouse, where in 1838 he was appointed to the Chair of Zoology, and transferred to Paris, 1855. On the 13th, in the Adelphi, London, aged 73, **General Sir George Vaughan Maxwell, K.C.B.**, fifth son of Rev. P. Benson Maxwell, of Birdstown, Co.

Donegal. Entered the Army, 8th Regiment, 1838; served through the Crimean campaign, 1854-5 (severely wounded at the Redan), and through the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, including Cawnpore and Lucknow. Married, 1851, Charlotte, daughter of J. Kearney, of Co. Kilkenny. On 13th, at Putney, aged 93, **Charles Weatherley Reynell**, son of Henry Reynell, printer, of Piccadilly, to whom John Hunt (Leigh Hunt's brother) was apprenticed. He was for fifty years printer of the *Examiner* newspaper, and it was at his house in Putney that Leigh Hunt died. On 13th, at Putney, aged 79, **Sir Francis Clifton, Bart.**, eldest son of Marshall Waller Clifton, F.R.S. and M.L.C., Western Australia. Educated at Westminster. Married, first, Eleanor, daughter of Major John Martin; and second, Marion, daughter of Alexander Manson, of Paisley, N.B.; claimed the baronetcy, 1880, on the death of his remote kinsman, Sir Theodore Clifton. On the 14th, at Rome, aged 76, **Cardinal Giovanni Simeoni**, Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda since 1878. Born at Patrana; appointed, 1858, Pro-Notary Apostolic and Secretary to the Propaganda; 1860, Secretary to the Latin Rite; Nuncio at Madrid, and Cardinal, 1875; Secretary of Foreign Office, 1876-8. On the 14th, at the Grange, Halewood, Liverpool, aged 66, **Edward Whitley, M.P.**, for the Everton Division of Liverpool, son of John Whitley, Wilderspool, Cheshire. Educated at Rugby; head of a firm of solicitors; Mayor of Liverpool, 1868; returned as Conservative, 1880. Married, 1878, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Walker. On the 15th, at Horsich Falls, New York, aged 76, **Walter Abbott Wood**, the inventor and founder of the manufactory of harvesting machines, of which since 1852 his company had sold nearly a million. He received numerous decorations from European sovereigns, and was a member of Congress, 1868-72. On the 16th, at Fort William, N.B., aged 65, **Lord Abinger, Maj.-Gen. Wm. F. Scarlett**, third Baron Abinger. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; entered the Scots Fusilier Guards, 1846; served throughout Crimean campaign, 1854-5; retired, 1877. Married, 1863, Helen, daughter of Admiral G. A. Magruder, of the U.S. Navy, and niece of General Magruder, then commanding the Confederate Forces in Texas. On the 16th, at Chatham, aged 55, **Rear-Admiral Edward Kelly**, Admiral Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard. Entered Royal Navy, 1849; served on board the flag ship *Calcutta* during the China War, 1857-8; New Zealand War, 1860-1, and was chief officer of the *Duke of Wellington* when she was burnt off Monte Video, December 1864. On the 16th, at Richmond, Surrey, aged 86, **Hon. Algernon Gray Tollemache**, sixth son of Louisa, Countess of Dysart, whose grandson succeeded as seventh earl. Educated at Harrow; sat as a Conservative for Grantham, 1832-37, and subsequently lived for many years in New Zealand, where he had large estates. Married, 1857, Frances L., daughter of Hon. Charles Tollemache. On the 17th, at Notting Hill, aged 78, **Benjamin Scott**, Chamberlain of the City of London. Entered the service of the Corporation as junior clerk in 1827, and rose to be Chamberlain, 1858. He survived his wife only three days. On the 17th, at Bournemouth, aged 78, **Sir Thomas Whichcote**, of Aswarby, Lincoln, seventh baronet, Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards. Married, first, 1839, Marianna, daughter of Henry Beckett; and second, 1856, Isabella, daughter of Sir H. Conyngham Montgomery, first baronet. On the 17th, at Ballynatray, County Waterford, aged 63, **Countess of Mountcashell, Charlotte Mary**, daughter of Richard Smyth, of Ballynatray. Married, 1848, Hon. Charles W. Moore, who subsequently became fifth Earl of Mountcashell, having assumed the additional name of Smyth. On the 17th, at Lucca, aged 82, **Comte Emile de Nieuwerkerke**, of a good Dutch family, settled in Paris, and naturalised as a Frenchman. He was a sculptor of some distinction, his chief works being the statues of William the Silent at the Hague, and of Napoleon III. at Lyons. He was for many years Director of Fine Arts under Napoleon III., and themorganatic husband of the Princesse Mathilde Bonaparte. On the 18th, at Vienna, aged 53, **Archduke Karl Salvator**, second son of Grand Duke Leopold II. of Tuscany, originally appointed to the Tuscan Army, where he rose to Inspector of Artillery. In 1859 he transferred his residence to Vienna and Buchberg on the Trannsee; married, 1861, Princess Marie Clematine, sister of King Francis II. of Naples; received the Order of the Golden Fleece, 1862, and was made Major-General in the Austrian Army, 1876. He lived a very retired life, and interested himself chiefly in the improvement of small arms. On the 18th, in Paris, aged 71, **Carl Louis Muller**, a distinguished historical and georama painter; decorated the Salle des Etats on the Louvre; elected a member of the Institute, 1864. On the 18th, at Ottawa, Canada, aged 74, the **Dowager Countess of Cavan, Hon. Carolina Augusta**, third daughter of first Baron Hatherton; married, 1858, Frederick, eighth Earl of Cavan. On the 19th, at Eastwood Park, Gloucestershire, aged 74, **Sir George Samuel Jenkinson**, eleventh baronet, son of Right Rev. J. Banker Jenkinson, Bishop of St. David's; served with the 8th Hussars; married, 1845,

eldest daughter of Anthony Lyster of Stillagan Park, Dublin ; sat as a Conservative for North Wilts, 1868-80. On the 19th, at Henley-on-Thames, aged 70, **Dowager Lady Phillimore, Charlotte House**, daughter of John Denison, M.P., of Ossington Hall, Notts ; married, 1844, Right Honourable Sir Robert J. Phillimore, first baronet, Dean of Archer, etc. On the 19th, at Fiesole, aged 62, **George Anderledy**, General of the Jesuits ; born at Brieg, Valais, Switzerland ; Professor of Theology at Freiburg, 1847 ; sent on a mission to Greek Bay, Lake Erie, 1848-9. After teaching in Belgium and Germany, founded, 1863, a college at Maria Laach, and became provincial head of the German Jesuits ; Coadjutor-General, 1883, and General of the Order, 1887. On the 20th, at Sydney, N.S.W., aged 75, **Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.**, President of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, son of John Hay of Little Ythsie, Aberdeenshire ; educated at King's College, Aberdeen ; emigrated to New South Wales, 1838 ; M.L., 1856-67 ; Speaker, 1862-5 ; M.L.C., 1867 ; Speaker, 1873. On the 20th, at 78 Pall Mall, S.W., aged 78, **Dowager Marchioness of Ailesbury, Lady Mary Rankine Herbert**, third daughter of Henry, tenth Earl of Pembroke ; married, 1837, George, second Marquess of Ailesbury. On the 20th, at Merrion, near Dublin, aged 81, **Lord French, Thomas**, fourth Baron French ; married, 1851, Mary Ann, only daughter of Richard Thompson of Stanoty Hall, Denbighshire. On the 20th, at Chelsea Hospital, aged 67, **Lady Grant, Hon. Francis Maria**, youngest daughter of first Viscount Gough ; married, 1884, Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital. On the 21st, at Kensington, aged 77, **Sir William O'Malley**, second baronet ; entered 7th Royal Fusiliers and retired as Captain ; was Lieutenant-Colonel, N. Mayo Militia ; married, 1860, Louisa, daughter of Rev. Henry Ducane of Witham, Essex ; and second, 1888, Caroline Marie, daughter of Samuel Favey. On the 22nd, in Pont Street, S.W., aged 66, **Lord Alexander F. C. Gordon Lennox**, second surviving son of Charles, second Duke of Richmond ; entered Royal Horse Guards, 1842 ; Captain, 1847 ; represented Shoreham as a Conservative, 1849-59 ; married, 1863, Emily, daughter of Charles Towneley of Towneley. On the 22nd, at Redhill, aged 86, **Commander John Douglas Ramsay, R.N.**, son of Rear-Admiral Robert Ramsay, C.B. ; went with his father on board H.M.S. *Regulus* to the West Indies on the North American coast, 1813-5, where he saw much service. On his return to England he went back to school ; entered Royal Naval College, 1818 ; joined H.M.S. *Nimrod*, 18 , and subsequently appointed to the *Impregnable*, 1834, and was constantly afloat until 1840, when he was appointed Chief Coast Guard Officer at Aldborough, Suffolk ; married, first, 1839, Jessie, daughter of J. S. Newall, and second, 1854, Harriet, daughter of Rev. B. Young, of Taddenham, Suffolk. On the 23rd, at Swansea, aged 73, **General Henry Roxby Benson**, Colonel, 7th Hussars ; entered 17th Lancers, 1840, which regiment he commanded in the Crimea and during the Indian Mutiny ; married, 1845, Mary, daughter of Mr. Justice Wightman. On the 23rd, in London, aged 43, **Lord Beaumont, Henry Stapleton**, ninth baron ; entered the Life Guards, and served through the Zulu War with 17th Lancers ; a Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem ; a Knight Grand Cross of the Holy Sepulchre ; married, 1888, Violet, daughter of F. Wootton Isaacson, M.P. On the 23rd, at Farnborough, aged 78, **General Sir Thomas Westropp M'Mahon, C.B.**, third baronet, eldest son of General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, G.C.B. ; educated at Eton ; gazetted cornet, 16th Lancers, 1829, and exchanged, 1830, to 6th Inniskilling Dragoons ; served in the Sutlej campaign, 1846, and as A.Q.M.G. of the Cavalry Division during the Crimean War, 1854-5, when he was promoted to the command of 5th Dragoon Guards ; Inspector-General of Cavalry, 1871-6 ; Colonel, 1874, 5th Dragoon Guards, 1885 ; married, first, 1851, Dora Paulina, daughter of Evan Hamilton Baillie ; second, 1859, Frances, daughter of John Holford, and third, 1885, Constance, widow of John Brooking. On the 23rd, at Devonshire Place, London, aged 81, **Colonel Sir Charles J. J. Hamilton, C.B.**, third baronet, eldest son of Admiral Sir Chas. Hamilton, K.C.B., Baronet ; educated at the Charter House ; entered the 3rd (or Scots) Guards, 1827 ; served with distinction at the Alma and throughout the Crimean campaign ; married, 1883, Emily, second daughter of Wm. Wynne, of Dublin. On the 24th, at Kiddalton, Islay, N.B., aged 77, **John Ramsay**, son of Robert Ramsay, of Stirling ; educated at the University of Glasgow, in which city he became a merchant of repute and a member of the Board of Education for Scotland ; succeeded, 1868, Mr. Laurence Oliphant in the representation of the Stirling Burghs, but was defeated at the general election of the same year ; sat for Falkirk Burghs, 1874-86 ; married, first, 1857, Elizabeth, daughter of W. Shields, of Lanchester, Co. Durham, and second, 1871, Lucy, daughter of George Martin, of Auchendermur, Co. Dumbarton.

On the 24th, at St. Petersburg, aged 64, **Grand Duke Constantine**, second son of the Czar Nicholas I. Enrolled as a naval cadet, and commanded the Baltic Fleet through the Russian War; took an active part in the emancipation of the serfs and in the conciliation of the Poles, and was appointed Viceroy of Poland. On his resignation he became Grand Admiral and President of the Council. Married Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg. On the 26th, at Clapham Common, aged 71, **Frederic John Wood, LL.D.**, Chairman of Convocation of the University of London, son of John Wood, a schoolmaster of Totteridge. Entered at Lincoln's Inn, 1838; called to the Bar, 1843; head of list of candidates for LL.B. degree at the University of London, 1840; and again in 1848 for degree of LL.D., when he was elected Fellow and Member of Council of University College, London; vice-president of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for which he undertook an important journey into Russia. Married, 1857, Jane, daughter of T. M. Coombs, of Clapham Common, whom he survived four days, both falling victims to influenza. On the 25th, at Foxhills, Chertsey, aged 82, **General Sir Arthur Lawrence, K.C.B.**, Colonel Commanding Rifle Brigade, son of Charles Lawrence of Mossley Hill, Liverpool, and Fairfield, Jamaica. Educated at Eton. Entered the Army, 1827; commanded 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade during the Crimean War, until November 4, 1854, when he commanded the Light Division; appointed Colonel 58th Foot, 1870. Married, 1854, Jacintha, daughter of Rev. James Eyre, and widow of E. T. Hutton, of Beverley. On the 25th, at Hackney, aged 70, **Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A.**, Vicar of St. Paul's, Bethnal Green. The son of a poor wool worker at Countesthorpe, near Leicester. Began life as book-keeper in a small shop, but in 1838 was sent to Highbury College, London, and in 1843 won a scholarship at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated. After seeking a settlement in various places he accepted (1848) a call to the pastorate of Highbury Chapel, Birmingham, where he remained some years, and afterwards went on a mission. In 1868 his divergence from the Congregational Union on Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill brought about his resignation, and in 1870 he was ordained deacon in the Church of England, working as a curate in Bethnal Green until 1875, when he was appointed Vicar of St. Paul's. On the 25th, at Pau, aged 83, **Lieutenant-General Baron Pierre E. T. Chazal**, chief of the military staff of the King of the Belgians, and Minister of State. Born at Tarbes, where his father was a member of the Convention. He concluded in 1832 the armistice with General Chasse, which stopped the bombardment of Antwerp; twice Minister of War; designed the fortifications of Antwerp; adopted the breech-loading artillery; and commanded the Belgian Frontier Army in 1870. His wife survived him only half-an-hour. On the 26th, at Munich, aged 83, **Duchess Ludovica of Bavaria**, daughter of Maximilian I. Born at Munich; married, 1828, Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria; mother of the Empress of Austria; noted throughout Bavaria for her active benevolence. On the 26th, in Harley Street, aged 75, **Sir Oscar Moore Passey Clayton, C.B., C.M.G.**, eldest son of James Clayton. Educated at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, and at University College, whence he passed to Middlesex Hospital; M.R.C.S. 1838; F.R.C.S. 1853; extra surgeon-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales. On the 26th, at Ventnor, aged 66, **Alfred Carpenter, M.B.**, a well-known advocate of sanitary reform. Born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Northampton Grammar School. He afterwards studied medicine at Northampton Infirmary and St. Thomas's Hospital. M.D. of London University; Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Croydon Board of Health, and author of several works on sanitation. Contested unsuccessfully, as a Liberal, Reigate, 1885, and North Bristol, 1886. On the 26th, aged 68, **Frank Kyffin Lenthall**, of Besselsleigh Manse, Berks, which his family had held in direct line from their ancestor the Speaker William Lenthall. On the 26th, at Fitzroy Square, W., **Alexander Melville**, portrait painter to the Queen. On the 27th, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 95, **Admiral James Lewis Beckford Hay**, son of Captain John Hay, R.N. Entered the Navy, 1810; was present at the Flushing expedition, the bombardment of Algiers, and was employed against the Cuban pirates. On the 27th, in Lowndes Street, W., aged 64, **Admiral Wm. Alex. Baillie Hamilton**, third son of Venerable Charles Baillie Hamilton, Archdeacon of Cleveland. Educated at the Royal Naval College; entered the Navy, 1831; took part in the Chinese War, 1841-4; and in the Crimean War, 1854; and was for a time harbour master at Balaclava. On the 27th, at Portland Place, aged 71, **Sir Charles John Wingfield, K.C.S.I., C.B.**, son of W. Wingfield-Baker, of Ossete Hall, Essex. Educated at Westminster and Haileybury. Entered Bengal Civil Service, 1840; Chief Commissioner of Oude, 1859-66. Sat for Gravesend as a Liberal, 1868-74, when he was defeated by Captain Bedford Pim. On the 27th,

at Hereford Gardens, W., aged 69, **Philip Charles Hardwick, F.I.A.**, a distinguished architect; a pupil of E. Blore, and afterwards associated with his father. Among his principal works were the Central Hall at Euston Station; Great Western Hotel, Paddington; Madrasfield Court; Addington Manor; and the Charterhouse School Buildings at Godalming. Married, 1872, Helen, daughter of Robert Eaton, of Swansea and Bath. On the 28th, in Elvaston Place, S.W., aged 72, **Hon. Colin Lindsay**, fourth son of James, 24th Earl of Crawford. For many years a prominent High Churchman; joined the Church of Rome, 1868; received from the Pope the special privilege of having mass celebrated in any house he might happen to live. Married, 1845, Lady Frances Howard, daughter of the fourth Earl of Wicklow. On the 28th, at Chiswick, aged 71, **Gustavus George Zerffi**, a Hungarian by birth. Served in the Revolutionary War of 1848, and was editor of the *Ungar*, published at Pesth. After his arrival in this country he was naturalised, and became a lecturer at the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, and was the author of several works upon art and ornament. On the 28th, at Athens, aged 81, **Alexander Rizos Rangabé**, the son of the lyric poet; born at Constantinople; educated at Munich; appointed, 1832, Minister of Education at Athens; and was afterwards Professor of Archæology; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1856-9; and ambassador to various capitals, 1867-87. A compiler of dictionaries and the author of several translations. On the 28th, in London, aged 62, **Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William T. F. Agnew Wallace**, eighth baronet of Lochryan, Wigtownshire. Entered Grenadier Guards: retired as Lieutenant-Colonel, 1860. On the 28th, at Chelsea, aged 61, **Charles James Lewis, R.I.**, a landscape painter of considerable power. On the 29th, in Eaton Square, aged 86, **Sir Thomas Wathen Waller**, second baronet, eldest son of Sir Jonathan Wathen Phipps, G.C.H., Groom of the Bedchamber to William IV. Entered the Diplomatic Service; appointed Attaché at The Hague, 1826; Paris, 1828; Constantinople, 1832; Secretary at Brussels, 1837-58. Married, 1836, Catherine, daughter of Rev. Henry Wise; the father assumed the name of Waller in 1815. On the 29th, at Cambridge, aged 82, **Sir George Paget, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.**, Regius Professor of Physics at Cambridge; son of Samuel Paget, a merchant of Great Yarmouth, and elder brother of the surgeon, Sir James Paget; educated at Charterhouse, and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; graduated, 1831, as 8th Wrangler; elected Fellow of his College, 1837, M.B., 1832, F.R.C.P., 1839, and Linacre Lecturer in Physics; Regius Professor of Physics, 1872; married, 1851, Clara, daughter of Rev. Thomas Fardell, of Sutton, near Ely. He revived the study of medicine at Cambridge and raised the medical school to a place of prominence. On the 29th, at St. Leonards, aged 84, **Sir Thomas Pycroft, K.C.I.S.**, educated at Haileybury and Trinity College, Oxford; entered Indian Civil Service as a Secretary to the Revenue and Medical Department, Madras, and rose to become Member of Council; married, 1841, Frances, daughter of Major Bates, R.A. On the 29th, at Las Beyla, Beloochistan, aged 56, **Colonel Sir Robert Groves Sandeman, K.C.S.I.**, Chief Commissioner for Beloochistan; entered the Army, 1856; served with General Shower's Column, 1856-7, and with the Oude Column, 1858-9; and in the Afghan Campaign, 1878-80. On the 29th, at Clapton Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, aged 90, **Lieutenant-Colonel Windsor Parker**, son of William Parker of Hardwich Court, Gloucester; entered Indian Army in 1820; Aide-de-camp to Viscount Combermere, 1827-8; commanded Malwa Field Force, 1829-36; High Sheriff for Suffolk, 1854; sat as a Conservative for West Suffolk, 1859-80; married, 1830, Elizabeth May, daughter of General Alexander Duncan. On the 30th, at Norwich, aged 73, **Jacob Henry Tillett**, son of J. Tillett of Norwich, a solicitor who contested Norwich six times as a Liberal; in 1868, when he was defeated, in opposition to Sir H. Stracey, against whose return he successfully petitioned; in 1870, when he defeated Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., but was in his turn unseated on petition; in 1874, when he was defeated by Mr. Huddleston; in 1875, when he was elected but unseated on petition, and the writ suspended until 1880, when he was returned and sat until 1885, when he retired; in 1886 he was defeated by Mr. S. Hoare. On the 30th, at Norbiton, aged 77, **Admiral Henry Croft**, son of Admiral William Croft, of Stillington Hall, Yorkshire; entered the Navy, 1826; present on board H.M.S. *Blonde* at the blockade of Navarino; commanded H.M.S. *Cæsar* in the Baltic Fleet during the Russian War. On the 30th, at Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W., aged 68, **Francis Henry Riddell**, of Thornburgh, Yorkshire, and Cheeseburn Grange, Northumberland; eldest surviving son of Ralph Riddell; married, 1862, Ellen, daughter of Michael Henry Blount of Maple Durham, Oxon. On the 31st, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 65, **Sir Herbert Bruce Sandford**,

K.C.M.G., second son of Sir Daniel Keyle Sandford, D.C.L., M.P.; educated at Addiscombe; entered Royal (Bombay) Artillery, 1844; Colonel, 1865; was associated in the management of various colonial exhibitions at South Kensington and elsewhere; married, 1862, Sarah Agnes, daughter of J. E. Leslie, of Leslie Hill, Co. Antrim.

FEBRUARY.

Right Hon. Sir James Caird, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., son of Mr. James Caird, of Stranraer; was born in 1816, and educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. He early began the study of those agricultural and economic questions upon which he became such an eminent authority, and during the Protection controversy in 1849 he published a treatise on "High Farming as the Best Substitute for Protection," which went rapidly through eight editions, and attracted much public attention. Mr. Caird was an ardent defender of Free Trade principles. In the autumn of 1849, at the request of Sir Robert Peel, he visited the West and South of Ireland, then prostrate from the effects of the famine, and at the desire of the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Clarendon, reported to the Government on the measures which he deemed requisite for encouraging the revival of agricultural enterprise in that country. This report was enlarged into a volume, published in 1850, descriptive of the agricultural resources of Ireland, and it led to considerable landed investments being made there.

In the beginning of 1850 the low prices of agricultural produce in England and the serious complaints of farmers and landlords indicated the necessity of some inquiry into the actual state of agriculture in the principal English counties. In order to ascertain the extent and true cause of the distress, this inquiry was originated by the *Times*, which appointed Mr. Caird as its Commissioner. Sir Robert Peel wrote to Mr. Caird to the effect that nothing hitherto had been effectual in awakening the landed proprietors to a sense of their own interests, and he therefore approved of a thorough and searching inquiry. In the first part of his investigations the *Times* Commissioner was associated with the late Mr. J. C. MacDonald, whose literary abilities contributed much to the success of the letters. The latter portion Mr. Caird conducted alone, and he also rewrote the whole of the letters for publication. The letters afforded the only general account of the state of agriculture throughout

England since Arthur Young's tours, made upwards of eighty years before. With the view of rendering the letters permanently useful, Mr. Caird was careful to note good examples of farming in the several counties, and to describe them in minute detail for the benefit of farmers generally. He also fully discussed the condition of the labourer and the relations between landlords and their tenants. The Commissioner noted the general absence of leases throughout England, and the immense mass of fertilising matter which continually ran to waste from all the large towns of the kingdom. The letters, after appearing in the columns of the *Times*, were published in a volume entitled "English Agriculture in 1850-51." The work was subsequently translated into the French, German, and Swedish languages, and was also republished in the United States. In 1858 Mr. Caird published an account of a visit to the prairies of the Mississippi, descriptive of their fertility and great future. Translations of this work also appeared on the Continent, for as yet little European attention had been directed to the subject.

Mr. Caird's abilities as a statistician and an economist pointed him out as a suitable candidate for Parliamentary honours. Accordingly, at the general election of 1852 he was invited to offer himself to the electors of his native district, but he had the misfortune to be defeated by a majority of one only. However, at the general election of 1857 he was elected member for the borough of Dartmouth as a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and an advocate of Liberal measures generally. He sat for Dartmouth until 1859, when he was elected for Stirling without opposition, and continued to sit for that constituency until 1865.

During the nine years Mr. Caird was in Parliament, he took an active part in all subjects connected with agriculture and the condition of the people. In the session of 1859, he carried a motion that the Scotch census should include inquiry into the housing of the people, thus bringing to light the significant characteristic of our civilisation, that two-thirds of the families

lived in dwellings of one, or, at most, two rooms. In 1860 Mr. Caird was appointed a member of the Fishery Board, and in 1863 became Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom. Professor Huxley and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., being his colleagues. When the Civil War broke out in the United States and great distress was caused in Lancashire by the failure of the American cotton supply, Mr. Caird drew the attention of the House of Commons to the whole subject. The debate took place in the session of 1863, and it turned principally upon the capabilities of India to supply the deficit of American importations, and the means by which the production from the former country might be encouraged and increased. Mr. Caird in his speech reviewed the policy of the Indian Government with regard to the cultivation of cotton, and adverted to the immense tracts adapted to its growth in our great Eastern dependency. He was supported by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, and Sir Charles Wood, on behalf of the Government, admitted that it was to India we must look to obtain our great supply of cotton, but he deprecated putting Government pressure upon the natives, which would do more harm than good. During this same year (1863) Mr. Caird visited Algeria, Sicily and Italy, to ascertain the possibility of extending the production of cotton in those countries in case the supplies from the Southern States of America should be still further seriously lessened by the war.

In the session of 1864, after years of fruitless endeavour, Mr. Caird carried a resolution in favour of the collection of agricultural statistics, which was followed by a vote of 10,000% for that object. The returns of 1866 for Great Britain, the result of that vote, for the first time completed the agricultural statistics of the United Kingdom. Since that time the returns have been published annually, proving of unquestionable value. In 1865 Mr. Caird was appointed to the office of Inclosure Commissioner, and when the Land Commission for England was subsequently set on foot, he became senior member of the Commission. He revisited Ireland in 1869, and published a pamphlet on the Irish land question, soon after which he received the Companionship of the Bath. In 1868 and 1869 he published successive papers on the "Food of the People," read before the Statistical Society. In 1878, at the request of the President and Council

of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, he prepared, for the French International Exhibition, an account of English agriculture, which was translated into French and German for the benefit of European agriculturists, and afterwards published in this country under the title of "The Landed Interest," and was an elaborate discussion of the position of landowners, farmers and labourers.

Mr. Caird was next invited by Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, to serve on the Famine Commission, appointed by her Majesty's Government after the great famine in India of 1876-7 to inquire into the whole circumstances of that calamity. The object was to secure the adoption of such means as might enable timely provision to be made to meet the inevitable recurrence in that country of seasons of dearth. The inquiry embraced the whole of India, and its results were embodied in the Report of the Commission which was laid before Parliament. In traversing the country with the members of the Commission—men eminent in their respective provinces, and two of them native gentlemen holding high office under native princes—an unusually favourable opportunity for observation of the land and the people was afforded, and of this Mr. Caird fully availed himself. He afterwards published a narrative of the examination of the country under the title of "India: the Land and the People," which had an extensive circulation. In recognition of his services on this occasion Mr. Caird was created a K.C.B., and he was subsequently, in 1886, invited to become a member of Earl Cowper's Commission to inquire into the agricultural state of Ireland. Finally, on the creation of the Board of Agriculture in 1889, he became a member of the Board, and was at the same time made a Privy Councillor. One of the last acts of his life was, at the request of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, to prepare a history of its work for the celebration of its jubilee. He succumbed on Feb. 9 to the results of a combined attack of influenza and bronchitis from which he had nearly recovered. He married, first (1843), Margaret, daughter of Captain Henryson, R.E., and, second (1865), Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mr. Robert Dudgeon.

Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, G.C.B.—Provo William Parry Wallis, son of Provo Featherstone Wallis, Commis-

sioner of the Royal Naval Yard, Halifax, N.S., was born there in 1791, and as a child of four years of age he was rated as an able-bodied seaman on the books of the Royal Navy. He first went to sea as a midshipman on board H.M.S. *Cleopatra*. In the following year he was for a week a French prisoner on board the ship *Ville de Milan*, and in 1806 he was promoted to be acting lieutenant on board H.M.S. *Triumph*, commanded by Sir Thomas Hardy. After serving for a short time as master's mate on board the *Bellona*, he was appointed lieutenant, and was wrecked in H.M.S. *Curieux* off Guadeloupe, but his good luck again befriended him, for a month or two later he assisted at the capture of the French batteries on the island, and the consequent destruction of the French frigates. His next appointment was in 1813 to H.M.S. *Shannon* (44 guns), Captain Broke commanding, who accepted the challenge of the captain of the American frigate *Chesapeake* (49 guns) to a trial of strength and seamanship. In the action which ensued both Captain Broke and his first lieutenant, Mr. Watt, were wounded, and the command devolved upon Wallis, who finished the action so well begun, and carried his prize as well as his own ship to Halifax harbour. This was the last action in which he was engaged, and for it he received promotion, honours and congratulations. On his arrival in England he was appointed to the command of the *Snipe*. He was present subsequently at some of the actions in the French war with Mexico, 1838-39; also off Tangiers and Mogador, when the French fleet under Prince de Joinville bombarded those cities; and he afterwards served in Syria during the Civil War of 1845. From 1847 to 1851 he was Aide-de-camp to the Queen, and in the latter year was promoted to flag rank. In 1857 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in South America. His further promotions bear date as follows: Admiral of the White, 1864; Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, 1869; Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, 1870; and Admiral of the Fleet, 1877. He was made a K.C.B. in 1860, and G.C.B. in 1873.

In 1846 he visited Boston, off which he had fought his celebrated action. His reception on the occasion was most noteworthy. Bonfires were lighted, bells rung, and he was invited to a public banquet, at which only good feeling and good taste were displayed. Up to within a few months of his death

he enjoyed excellent health, and to the end took an interest in naval matters; and in the last letter which he dictated he said he was lying in "Blanket Bay under Cape Rug" and "waiting for the signal." He died on 13th February, at Huntington House, near Chichester, at the age of one hundred years and ten months, but it has been stated that he was even older; as on more than one occasion it had been a matter of importance to him officially to be thought younger than he really was. Sir Provo Wallis married, first, in 1817, Julia, second daughter of Venerable Roger Massey, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, and second, in 1849, Jemima, eldest daughter of General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, M.P., who survived him. For many years before his death, and especially during the continuance of the Naval Exhibition, in which he took a great interest, Sir Provo Wallis was known in the service as "The Father of the Fleet."

Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., M.P.—George Campbell, the eldest son of Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, Co. Fife, born in 1824, was educated successively at Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, and Haileybury College, and in 1842 went to India as a "writer." After three years' service in Rohilkand, he was put in charge of several districts of the Cis-Sutlej states, where he attracted the favourable notice of the Governor, General Lord Dalhousie. Returning to England on furlough, in 1851, he was three years later called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and during his stay he wrote two works, "Modern India," and "India as it may be." On his return to India he held various administrative posts, served in several actions during the Mutiny, and eventually was attached to Lord Canning as his personal assistant. After holding the post of Judicial and Financial Commissioner of Oude, after its annexation to the Indian Empire, he was appointed in 1864 Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, and subsequently Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces until 1868, when he again returned to England and during his furlough wrote a book on "Irish Land Tenure." In 1871 he again went out to India, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and displayed in that important office administrative qualities of the highest order. In 1874 he finally quitted India, having been appointed a member of the Indian Council; but in the following year he resigned his seat

at the Board, and was returned to Parliament as a Liberal for the Kirkcaldy Burghs, which he continued to represent until his death. His Parliamentary career however was not successful—although he displayed great aptitude for the details of business—and as a speaker he obtained no hold over the House. He wrote several books relating to India and the Colonies, but they obtained little notice, although they were marked by an intimate knowledge of the subjects. He died at Cairo on Feb. 18, from congestion of the lungs following influenza, after a month's illness. He married, 1853, Letitia, daughter of J. Gowan Vibart, B.C.S.

Right Honourable Sir Henry Cotton.—Henry Cotton, the younger son of William Cotton of Walwood House, Leytonstone, was born 20th May, 1821, and educated at Eton, where he carried off the Newcastle Scholarship in 1838. He then passed to Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated, 1843; got a second class in Classics and a first in Mathematics, and was subsequently elected to a Senior Studentship at the House. In 1846 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and by the help of a strong city connection his ability soon found scope, and he speedily obtained a large and lucrative Chancery practice. In 1866 he was made a Q.C., and attached himself to Vice-Chancellor Malins' Court, and a year or two later

was made Standing Counsel to the Bank of England, and was engaged on its behalf in the case of the King of Hanover *v.* The Bank of England on the question of the transfer of 600,000*l.* to trustees appointed on behalf of the King. He also appeared in the great cases of *Ruberry v. Grant*, in which the charge of "rigging" the Stockmarket was argued; in *Dorin v. Dorin*, by which the rights of illegitimate "children" were determined, and in *Dr. Hayman's* action against the Governors of Rugby School for wrongful dismissal, when he appeared for the plaintiff against a formidable array of talent on the other side. In 1872 he succeeded Mr. Roundell Palmer as Standing Counsel to the University of Oxford, a post which he held until 1871, when, on the death of Lord Justice Mellish, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeal, and was shortly afterwards made a Privy Councillor. He usually sat on the Chancery side of the Appeal Court, and his judgments in many cases were distinguished by their lucid treatment of complicated issues. Failing health compelled him to retire in October 1890, before he had completed his fifteen years of service as a judge, and he made but little recovery upon his withdrawal from active life. In 1853 he married Clemence, daughter of Rev. Thomas Streatfield of Chartis Edge, Kent, and he died, February 22, at his residence, Forest Mere, Liphook.

On the 1st, in London, aged 71, **Sir John Eardley Eardley-Wilmot**, second baronet. Educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained the Chancellor medal and other distinctions; B.A., 1831; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1842; Recorder of Warwick, 1852-74; County Court Judge at Bristol, 1854-63; and Marylebone, 1863-71; sat as a Conservative for South Warwickshire, 1874-85. Married, 1839, Eliza, daughter of Sir Robert William Balkeley, Bart. On the 1st, at Capri, aged 60, **Dowager Lady Grantley, Maria Chiara Eliza**, daughter of Signor Federigo, of the Island of Capri. Married, 1853, Thomas Brinsley, fourth Baron Grantley. On the 3rd, in Harley Street, London, aged 54, **Sir Morell Mackenzie**, a distinguished physician and pathologist for diseases of the throat; son of Stephen Mackenzie of Leytonstone, Essex. Educated at the London Hospital, and at Paris and Vienna Universities; graduated M.B., London, first class, 1861; M.D., 1862; founded, 1863, the "Hospital for Diseases of the Throat." He was the attendant of the Emperor Frederick of Germany during his long illness, and was knighted in 1887: but his subsequent treatment involved him in a dispute with the German physicians, whilst the publication of his reply: "The fatal illness of Frederick the Noble," led to his withdrawal from the Royal College of Physicians. Married, 1863, Margaret, daughter of John Barch of Bidsley Park. On the 3rd, at Market Harborough, aged 60, **Sir Richard Lewis de Capell Brooke**, fourth baronet. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1853; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1858. Married, 1867, Mary Grace, daughter of Right Rev. Edward Trollope, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham. On the 3rd, at Booterstown, Co. Dublin, aged 76, **Viscountess Gough**, second daughter of George Arbuthnot of Elderslie, Surrey. Married, 1846, second Viscount Gough. On the 5th, at Cambridge, aged 65, **George Henry Kingsley, M.D.**, son of Rev. Charles Kingsley, Rector of Chelsea. Educated for the medical profession, and saw much practice during the cholera, 1848-9; accom-

panied the Earl of Pembroke on a yachting tour to the South Seas, of which he wrote an account. He was a great traveller and a learned naturalist. On the 5th, at Cambridge, aged 88, **Rev. George Phillips, D.D.**, President of Queen's College, Cambridge. Born at Otley, Suffolk. Entered at Queen's College, 1825; graduated as eighth Wrangler, 1829; Fellow and Tutor of Queen's, 1830-44; Rector of Sandon, Essex, 1846-57, when he was elected President of his College. He took an active part in promoting Oriental studies. On the 5th, at Sherbrooke, Quebec, aged 96, **Lieutenant Maurice Shea**. Served in the Irish Regiment at Waterloo, and afterwards fought in the Carlisle campaign. On the 6th, at Holbrooke, near Ipswich, aged 77, **Benjamin Bridges Hunter Rodwell, Q.C.**, son of William Rodwell of Holbrooke. Educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1837; called to the bar at Inner Temple, 1840; Q.C., 1858; Chairman of Suffolk Quarter Sessions; sat as a Conservative for Cambridgeshire, 1874-81. Married, 1844, Mary Packer, daughter of James Boggis of Baddow Court, Essex. On the 8th, in Eaton Square, aged 92, **Lady Hampton, Augusta**, daughter of Thomas Champion de Crespigny; married, first, Colonel Henry Davies, M.P., of Elmley Park, Worcester, and second, 1851, Sir Joseph Pallington, first Baron Hampton. On the 10th, at Worcester, Warwickshire, aged 54, **General Sir George Henry Waller**, third baronet, eldest son of Sir Thos. Waller, whom he survived only twelve days; entered the Army, 7th Foot, 1854, and served in the Crimea, where he was twice wounded; Assistant Adjutant-General of the Eastern District, 1880-5; married, 1870, Beatrice K. F., daughter of Christopher Tower, of Huntsmore, Berks. On the 10th, at Carlton Park, Northants, aged 82, **Sir Geoffrey Palmer**, eighth baronet; educated at Eton, and Christ College, Oxford; B.A., 1830; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1835. On the 11th, at Househill, Nairn, N.B., aged 64, **Lieutenant-Colonel James Augustus Grant, C.B., C.S.I.**, son of the Rev. James Grant, parish minister at Nairn; educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen; obtained a cadetship in Indian Army, 1846, and served at the two sieges of Muttra, Battle of Guzerat and the Relief of Lucknow, and was wounded on several occasions. In 1860 he started on the journey with Speke into Central Africa, and in 1862 discovered the issue of the Nile from the north shore of Victoria Nyanza, discovered by Speke in 1857. On his return he took the part of Speke in his controversy with Captain Burton; wrote a narrative of his journey, "A Walk Across Africa" (1864). Married, 1865, Margaret, daughter of Andrew Lawrie. On the 11th, at Oxford, Suffolk, aged 94, **Captain John Green**, who had served as an able seaman on board H.M.S. *Hecla* in Captain Parry's expedition to the North Pole. On the 12th, at Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, aged 66, **Donald Fraser, D.D.**, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Marylebone, son of Provost Fraser of Inverness; educated at the University of Aberdeen, Knox College, Toronto, and Edinburgh University; Minister at Montreal, 1851-9; Free Church, Inverness, 1857-70, when he was called to London. On the 12th, at Bournemouth, aged 47, **Valentine Durrant**, author of "The Cheveley Novels," "A Modern Minister" (1877), "Earl Weir" (1879), and many other works published anonymously. On the 12th, at St. Petersburg, aged 51, **Dr. Wilhelm Junker**, an African traveller from an early age. In 1876 he explored the Soudan, visiting Khartoum, Kassala, &c., and returned there in 1879, but was stopped in 1883 by the Mahdists. Escaping from these, he joined Emin Pasha and Casati in Equatorial Africa, and finally reached Zanzibar in 1886. On the 14th, at Glen Ban, Abbeyleix, aged 77, **William Thomas Poe**, son of Rev. James Hill Poe, Rector of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; B.A., 1837; called to the bar at Dublin, 1842; married, first, 1842, Mary Ellen, daughter of George Leslie, of Donaghadee, and second, 1854, Hon. Elizabeth Mary, daughter of second Viscount Ferrard. On the 15th, at Standish Hall, Wigan, aged 76, **Nathaniel Eckersley**, of Carlton Manor, Yorks, eldest son of Jas. Eckersley, of Hindley; sat as a Conservative for Wigan, 1866-8, and 1883-5; married, first, 1841, Mary, daughter of Clinot Fell, of Sharpler, near Bolton, and second, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Ffarington, of Marie Orma, Wigan. On the 15th, at Chertsey, aged 58, **Frederick Alers Hankey, M.P.**, eldest son of Thomas Alers Hankey, a London merchant and banker; returned as a Conservative for Chertsey Division of Surrey, 1885, and again in 1886; married, 1862, Mary, daughter of P. W. Flower, and second, 1865, Marian, daughter of J. Miller, M.P. On the 16th, at Highfield, Burton-on-Trent, aged 59, **Henry Wardle, M.P.**, eldest son of Francis Wardle, of Twyford, Berks; partner in brewery of Messrs. Salt & Co.; for many years Chairman of Burton School Board; elected as a Liberal in 1885, and again in 1886, for South Derbyshire;

married, 1857, Mary Ellen, daughter of T. F. Salt, of Burton-on-Trent. On the 16th, at Brighton, aged 61, **Augustus F. F. Stafford-Jerningham**, tenth Baron Stafford. On the 16th, at London, aged 67, **Henry Walter Bates, F.R.S.**, the son of a manufacturer. Born at Leicester; early showed his love for natural history. In 1848 he threw up all prospects of a commercial career, and joined Mr. A. R. Wallace in exploring the Amazon, returning in 1859, and some time afterwards published "The Naturalist in the River Amazon" (1863), and in the following year was appointed Assistant-Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, and retained the post until his death. On the 16th, at Oxford and Cambridge Mansions, W., aged 61, **Thomas Archer Hutt, F.R.S., F.R.A.S.** Born at Heckmondwike; educated at Marburg, Göttingen, Berlin, and Paris, and early obtained a position in the scientific world; elected F.R.S. 1861, an original member of the London Mathematical Society, a member of the Council 1864-83, Professor of Mathematical Physics in the University College, London, 1865-7; and of Mathematics, 1867-70, when he was appointed Assistant-Registrar of the University, and Director of Studies of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, 1873-83. On the 17th, at Christiania, aged 75, **Johann Sverdrup**. Born at Jarlsberg; practised at the bar 1841-50, when he was elected to the Storting, and continued politics until 1889, when the Liberal Ministry, of which he was Premier, was defeated, and he retired into private life. On the 17th, at South Street, Mayfair, W., aged 65, **Henry Edward Doyle, C.B.**, Director of the National Gallery, Dublin, third son of John Doyle (H.B.); was appointed Commissioner for Rome at the Exhibition of 1862, and Superintendent of the Dublin Exhibition, 1865; Director-General of the National Gallery of Ireland, 1869, which collection owed much of its value and importance to his knowledge and zeal. Married, 1866, Jane, daughter of Right Hon. Nicholas Bale, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Ireland. On the 19th, at Admiralty House, Sheerness, aged 64, **Vice-Admiral Charles T. Curme**, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore; entered the Royal Navy, 1841. On the 22nd, at Dorchester House, Park Lane, aged 83, **Robert Stayner Holford**, of Weston-Burt, Gloucester, eldest son of George Peter Holford; educated at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford; B.A., 1829. Married, 1854, Mary Anne, daughter of General Lindsay, of Balcarres; represented East Gloucestershire as a Conservative, 1855-72; was a great collector of pictures, and patron of art; built Dorchester House. On the 22nd, at Biarritz, aged 84, **Right Rev. Ashton Oxenden, D.D.**; educated at University College, Oxford; B.A., 1833; Rector of Pluckley, Kent, 1848-69; Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, 1869-78; Vicar of Hackington, Kent, 1879-85; author of several devotional works of the Evangelical school. On the 23rd, at Rome, aged 67, **Cardinal Mermillod**. Born at Carouge, near Geneva; educated at the Jesuits College, Freiburg; ordained, 1847; elected, 1864, Vicar-General of Geneva, and Bishop of Hebron, *in partibus*; but afterwards, in 1873, on his being appointed Bishop and Vicar-Apostolic of Geneva, a conflict broke out between that Canton and the Capria, which ended in Bishop Mermillod's expulsion from Swiss territory. In 1883 he returned as Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva; and, in 1890, was created Cardinal. On the 27th, at Cambridge, aged 72, **Anne Jemima Clough**, daughter of James Butler Clough, of Plas Clough, Denbigh. Born at Liverpool; spent much of her youth in the United States and Canada; opened a day-school in Liverpool, 1842; removed to Ambleside in 1852, and continued teaching near the Fell; in 1870 started Lectures for Ladies in Manchester and Liverpool, and in 1871 was invited to take the management of a little "hall" for five students at Cambridge. From this sprang "Newnham," of which she remained the principal until her death. On the 29th, at Paris, aged 70, **General Bordone**. Born at Avignon, the son of a Sardinian who had served under Napoleon; was educated for the medical profession, and was an Army Surgeon in the Sardinian Army, 1854-5; invented a new gun carriage; took an active part under Garibaldi, whom he persuaded, in 1870, to offer his sword to France, and was the head of his staff. In 1871 he was imprisoned for three weeks by the Thiers Government for inciting Garibaldi to revolt.

MARCH.

Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., the son of Mr. Charles Coode, of Bodmin; was born in 1816, and educated at the Grammar School of his native town.

Having chosen the profession of civil engineer, he was apprenticed to Rendell, and was subsequently employed for a short time on the Great

Western Railway. In 1847 he was appointed resident engineer at Portlaw harbour and breakwater, and succeeded to the sole direction of the works on the death, in 1856, of Rendell, the engineer-in-chief, but the works were not finally completed until 1872, when Mr. Coode received the honour of knighthood. Meanwhile he had been employed on, and had designed the breakwater and docks at Cape Town, the improvement of the River Bar in Ireland, the breakwater at Colombo, and various harbours in the Isle of Man and elsewhere. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Harbours of Refuge, 1858-9, and on Metropolitan Sewage Discharge, 1882-3, on the International Consultative Commission on the Surrey Canal, 1884-5, and he planned the new harbour works at Dover and Peterhead, in course of construction at the time of his death. He was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, 1888-9; was Chairman of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and President of the Engineering section of the International Congress on Hygiene, 1891. He married, 1842, Jane, daughter of William Price of Weston-super-Mare, and died at Brighton, March 2, from the effects of a serious operation he had undergone in Italy in the preceding autumn.

Right Honourable Sir Wm. Gregory, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.—William Gregory, the only son of Robert Gregory of Corle Park, Co. Galway, was born in 1817, and after being educated at Harrow, where he obtained the Peel Medal, also at Christ Church, he entered Parliament as a Conservative for Dublin City, when he polled 3,825 votes against 3,435 given to Viscount Morpeth, who, as Earl of Carlisle, was afterwards Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. At the general election of 1847, however, Gregory was defeated in his turn by John Reynolds, "Draper and Repealer," and for ten years remained out of Parliament, and interesting himself chiefly in horse-racing. In 1857 he was returned for Co. Galway as a Liberal Conservative, and made himself remarkable by his speaking, and popular by his manner. His chief efforts were directed in 1862 to induce the Government to recognise the Southern Confederacy; moving for paper on the blockade, which he regarded as illegal and ineffectual, and was the occasion of Mr. W. E. Forster's first speech in the House of Commons. In 1866 he raised another important debate in favour of exempting private

property from capture at sea, and at this time had taken his place definitely with the Liberal party. Nevertheless, on the question of a Reform Bill, with extended suffrage, brought in by Earl Russell's Government in 1866, Sir W. Gregory voted with "the Cave" on Lord Dunkellin's amendment. At the general election which followed he was returned for Co. Galway as a Liberal, and held the seat until 1872, when he was appointed Governor of Ceylon. During his governorship he restored the ruined temples built by the Kandyan Kings, greatly embellished the capital, and by restoring the village tanks throughout the island mitigated in great measure the periodical distress arising from prolonged droughts. In 1867 his services to and knowledge of all were rewarded by his appointment as Trustee of the National Gallery, a post for which, as he subsequently showed, he was eminently qualified. In the Arabi agitation in Egypt Sir Wm. Gregory warmly espoused the cause of Arabi; but, although he remained a Liberal, he declined to associate with Home Rulers. He married, first, 1872, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Wm. Clay and widow of Jas. Temple Boudoin, and second, 1880, Augusta, daughter of Dudley Pearse, of Roxborough, County Galway. He was appointed a member of the Irish Privy Council, 1871; K.C.M.G., 1875; and died, March 6, at his residence, St. George's Place.

Honourable Edwards Pierrepont (D.C.L. hon.), a prominent United States politician, who died at New York on March 6, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1817. In 1837 he graduated from Yale College (an institution founded by his great-grandfather and two other clergymen in 1700), and in 1840 he began the practice of law in the city of Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, removing five years later to New York State, where he afterwards resided. During the next twelve years his success at the bar was so great that he became one of the leading men in the profession, and in 1857 was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of New York State. A speech delivered during the following year brought him prominently before the country, and from that day his reputation became national. Although a Democrat in politics, he supported President Lincoln. In 1862 he was appointed a special judge to try prisoners of war, and in the same year was employed by the Government to prosecute the case against John H.

Surratt for aiding the Lincoln murder conspiracy. An ardent supporter of General Grant for the Presidency, Judge Pierrepont received as his reward from the new President the position of United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. He took an active part in the fight in New York against the famous "Tweed Ring." In 1873 General Grant offered him the post of Minister to Russia, but he was forced to decline the honour on account of his health. In 1875, however, he entered the Cabinet as Attorney-General, remaining in that position till the spring of 1876, when he was appointed to succeed General Schenck as Minister to Great Britain, his predecessor having been forced to resign owing to his unfortunate connection with the Emma Mine. It was during Mr. Pierrepont's official residence in London that General Grant made his visit to England. The election of President Hays brought about Mr. Pierrepont's resignation, and, returning to the United States in 1878, he resumed the practice of law in New York, but had latterly lived in retirement.

The Grand Duke of Hesse.—Frederick William Louis Charles, Grand Duke of Hesse and the Rhine, K.G., was the eldest son of Prince Charles William of Hesse, and nephew of Louis III., Grand Duke. He was born on September 12, 1837, at Bessungen near Darmstadt, where he was educated, and at an early age entered the Army, serving through its various grades, and at the time of his death was Colonel-General of Prussian Infantry with the rank of Field-Marshal; Colonel of three Hessian regiments, as well as of a Russian, an Austrian and a Bavarian regiment. In 1862, being then second in succession to the Grand-Ducal throne, he married at Osborne the Princess Alice of Great Britain, second daughter of Queen Victoria. In 1870 he took part in the Franco-Prussian War as commander of division, whilst the Princess established hospitals and trained nurses for the care of the sick and wounded. In 1873 their second son, Prince Frederick, just two years old, lost his life by falling from a window. In 1877 he succeeded under the title of Louis IV. to the Grand Duchy, his father having predeceased his uncle, and in the following year his wife, the Princess Alice, died on the anniversary of her father's death from diphtheria, taken whilst nursing her youngest child, who also succumbed.

In 1883 the world was surprised by the news of the Grand Duke's marriage with Madame de Kolomine, but the union was dissolved after a few months' duration. His death took place at Darmstadt on March 13 from a paralytic seizure which had taken him a week previously.

Viscount Hampden.—Henry Bouverie William Brand, P.C., G.C.B., first Viscount Hampden, the second son of twenty-first Baron Dacre, was born Dec. 24, 1814, and after being educated at Eton, became Private Secretary to Sir George Grey—when Home Secretary, 1846-52. In 1852 he was returned as a Liberal for Lewes, and retained the seat until 1868. From 1855-68 he was a Lord of the Treasury, and Keeper of the Privy Seal to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1858; and from 1859-66 was in conjunction with Sir Wm. Hayter and afterwards with Mr. W. P. Adam, Liberal "Whip," and Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury. In 1868 he exchanged his seat at Lewes for Cambridgeshire, which he represented until he quitted the House of Commons in 1884. In 1872, on the resignation of Mr. Denison, Mr. Brand was nominated Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Roundell Palmer proposing and Mr. Locke King seconding the motion, which was carried unanimously, and he was re-elected with the same unanimity in 1874 and again in 1880. Mr. Brand's services to the House as Speaker were not less important than those he had rendered to his party as Whip. His tenure of office was marked by the rise and growth of the Irish Parliamentary party, and by the development of obstruction as a scientific system. In his first session Mr. Brand had to control a "scene" in the House, occasioned by Sir Charles Dilke's attack on the Civil List, when certain of the Tory party showed their feelings in a very unparliamentary manner. And in 1875 he had to calm Mr. Plimsoll and to receive an apology from him for the manner in which he had denounced the Government for neglecting the interests of the sailors in the merchant navy. In 1877 what became known as the Irish Obstruction policy was first put to the test. At that time there were only five members of the Home Rule party who followed Mr. Parnell. Nevertheless they showed that, by moving alternately the adjournment of the debate and of the House, they would indefinitely prolong the discussion upon any topic; and night after

night the House rose after a protracted sitting without having accomplished any business. On July 2, 1877, the House met as usual at four o'clock. Supply was obstructed by seven members; seventeen divisions were taken, and the House was counted out at a quarter past seven o'clock on the following morning. On July 31 in the same year the South Africa Bill was in committee, and the sitting was prolonged till six o'clock in the afternoon of the next day—a Wednesday. Twenty-one divisions were taken, in eighteen of which not more than five members constituted the minority. In the following session the same course was pursued, and the Irish members beginning to understand the object of Mr. Parnell's tactics rallied to him in greater numbers; and three all-night sittings were recorded in 1878—one of them (August 26) lasting for twenty-one hours.

When the dissolution took place Mr. Brand hesitated to seek re-election, and expressed his desire to be released, but Lord Beaconsfield, who was then Prime Minister, urged Mr. Brand to reconsider his request, stating that his continuance as Speaker would be of great advantage. It was not until 1881 that the decisive action was taken by Mr. Brand that will always render his occupation of the chair memorable. On January 24 Mr. Forster moved for leave to bring in his Bill for the Protection of Person and Property in Ireland. The debate was adjourned till the next day, when Mr. Gladstone moved that the Bill, and its companion the Arms Bill, be proceeded with *de die in diem*. The motion was fiercely opposed and obstructed by a minority that numbered thirty-three when a division was taken after a sitting of twenty-two hours. On January 31 the debate was resumed on the motion for leave to bring in Mr. Forster's Bill, Mr. Gladstone announcing early in the evening that he expected to take the first reading of the Bill at that sitting. The Home Rulers openly stated that every form of the House would be used to defeat this intention, and preparations were made for the struggle. The majority was kept together by relays of Liberal and Conservative members, Mr. Gladstone being supported by the Opposition, as well as by his own party, and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker occupied the chair in turns. The Home Rulers were now numerous enough to adopt the system of relays, and a prospect was thus opened of an

indefinitely long sitting. The House, in fact, sat continuously all Monday night, all day on Tuesday, all Tuesday night, till nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. Then, after more than forty-one hours, came the crisis and the end. At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning Mr. Biggar was talking when the Speaker, who had retired at half-past eleven on Tuesday night, resumed the chair. In a few grave words Mr. Brand declared that the motion was being resisted by an inconsiderable minority, and by obstruction which had been recognised as a Parliamentary offence. The dignity, credit, and authority of the House were threatened, and it was necessary they should be vindicated. He was satisfied that he should best carry out the will of the House if, by the inherent authority of the chair, he declined to call on any more members to speak, and proceeded to put the several questions. He then put the motion that leave be given to bring in the Bill, and on a division the motion was carried by 164 to 19, and the Bill was read a first time, the Irish members leaving the House in a body. Shortly afterwards the regulation as regards "urgency" was adopted by the House, and more stringent rules of procedure were framed, in all of which Mr. Brand's long Parliamentary experience was of the greatest service. The critical moment was now passed, and the Speaker, taking, as he himself said, a new and exceptional course, had by his own courage rescued the House from a position of great danger and discredit.

Shortly after the beginning of the session of 1884, the Speaker, on whom in 1881 the order of G.C.B. had been somewhat unusually conferred, intimated his intention to retire, and on Feb. 25 Mr. Gladstone moved the customary vote of thanks in eloquent words; it was seconded by Sir Stafford Northcote; but Mr. Parnell, speaking for the Irish party, whilst disclaiming any personal hostility, felt "bound, though with great regret and pain, to remember that certain of your official actions have, in our judgment, aided in producing grievous misfortune and wrong to our country, and inflicting much injustice and hardship upon many individuals in Ireland. Believing with all humility that these actions were in excess of the authority conferred upon you by the Ruler of the House, and contrary to the privileges of its members, we feel that we should stultify ourselves if we tacitly agreed

to the resolution. We wish, therefore, to say 'No' to the question; but we do not intend to trouble the harmony of the House by taking a division." On his retirement from the Speakership, Sir Henry Brand, in accordance with precedent, was raised to the rank of a Viscount, choosing the title of Hampden of Glynde (Sussex), in connection with his descent from John Hampden of the time of Charles I.

After his elevation to the peerage, Lord Hampden took little part in political life, but devoted himself to farming, and the life of a country gentleman. On his dairy farm at Glynde, which was of about 650 acres in extent, all the cows were of the Jersey breed, the production of butter and cream being the sole object in view. By the separation by mechanical process of cream from the milk, butter could be produced in half the time usually required, and by the adoption of every practical invention Lord Hampden showed how dairy-farming could be made profitable both to the farmer and the labourers, all of whom had allotments and some interest in the general results of the farm. He married, 1838, Eliza, daughter of General Robert Ellice; was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex, 1886; and succeeded to the Barony of Dacre, 1890. He died at Pau, where he had been wintering, on March 14 from congestion of the lungs.

Professor Freeman.—Edward Augustus Freeman, only surviving son of John Freeman, of Pedmore Hall, Worcester, was born at Harbourne, in Staffordshire in 1823. He was educated privately, and in 1841 was elected a Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1845 as a second class in Classics, and shortly afterwards showed the influence of the "Oxford Movement" by his "History of Architecture" (1849), and similar works followed about the same time, in which the Gothic art was enthusiastically admired. A few years later he published his "History and Conquests of the Saracens" (1856), and about the same time commenced a course of regular writing on historical subjects in periodicals. He was one of the earliest members of the staff of the *Saturday Review*, and remained connected with that paper for over thirty years. In 1863 he published the first volume of a "History of Federal Government," dealing especially with Greek history, but it was not followed up, and his more important "History of

the Norman Conquest" began to appear in 1867, the fifth and last volume being published in 1876. Amongst his other works were: "The Historical Geography of Europe" (1883), several volumes of essays, and the first two volumes of a "History of Sicily" (1891).

In 1868, having fixed himself at Sommerleaze, near Wells, he offered himself as the Liberal candidate for East Somersetshire, but was left at the bottom of the poll. In 1876 he warmly supported the Servian and Bulgarian cause in Eastern Europe, and afterwards the Russians against the Turks. It was during the crisis that ensued that Mr. Freeman uttered at a meeting in St. James's Hall the frequently misquoted words: "Perish our Indian Empire, rather than that wrong should be done." He followed Mr. Gladstone in his adhesion to Home Rule, but desired the exclusion of the Irish members from the Parliament at Westminster. In 1884 he was appointed Regius Professor of History in the University of Oxford in succession to Dr. Stubbs; Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, 1870; Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge, 1874; and of Edinburgh, 1884; Knight Commander of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and Knight of various Servian and Montenegrin Orders. He married, 1847, Eleanor, fourth daughter of Rev. Robert Gutch, Rector of Segrave, Leicestershire, and died at Alicante, in Spain, on March 16, of small-pox.

Walt Whitman.—The "Laureate of the American Democracy," as he was called, was the son of Walter and Louisa Whitman, and was born at Huntington, Long Island, N.Y., on May 31, 1819. His father was the descendant of an English family settled at Huntington in 1660, and his mother was of the old Long Island Dutch family of Van Velsor. Walter Whitman, their eldest son, was educated until he was thirteen at Brooklyn, and was then successively placed in a lawyer's office, a doctor's dispensary, and a printing house, where for two years he was engaged as a compositor. In 1836 he became a teacher in country schools, and simultaneously began writing in the local newspapers and magazines. In 1839 he set up, both as author and compositor, a weekly newspaper at Huntington, the *Long Islander*, and for the next twelve years united the two occupations, spending the winters 1840-45 in New York engaged in literary work and the summers in

the country doing farm work. After editing the *Brooklyn Eagle* for two years, he began to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the other States of the Union, returning to New York, where in 1850 he edited the first number of the *Freeman*. At the same time he took up carpentering, and began to build houses in Brooklyn, which he found to be so profitable that in 1854 he was able to give it up and to devote himself to "preaching the gospel of the democracy and of the natural man," embodying his ideas in a volume (1855) printed by himself and published under the title of "Leaves of Grass," which Emerson declared to be the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom America had produced. Generally, however, the book met with a cold reception, as did an extended edition published in the following year, but a more sumptuous edition, supplemented by a number of new poems, called "Enfans d'Adam," and published at Boston in 1860, drew forth much hostile criticism. In 1862, soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, Whitman joined his regiment and wintered with the army of the Potomac; ministering with noble devotion to the wounded. He was struck down by hospital malaria, and on his recovery was appointed to a clerkship in the Department of the Interior at Washington, but was very soon dismissed by Secretary Harlan for his authorship of "Leaves of Grass." He still continued his hospital work, and composed "President Lincoln's Funeral Hymn," and shortly afterwards another clerkship was given him in the office of the Attorney-General, which he continued to hold while lecturing on President Lincoln and writing for the magazines. Fresh editions of his "Leaves of Grass," with additions, appeared in 1866 and 1870, with a new volume of poems "Passage to India," and a prose work, "Democratic Vistas." In 1871 Whitman declaimed a new poem at the American Institute, and again in 1872 at Dartmouth College, but in 1873 he was struck down by paralysis, was forced to resign his office, and came to reside at Camden, N.J. From this time he continued to write at short intervals, and in 1883

published an autobiographical volume entitled "Specimen Days; a Collection," and in 1888 he added to the "Leaves" "Saws at Seventy" and other poems. On the occasion of his sixty-eighth birthday he received from his English admirers a purse of gold, and on his seventieth, congratulations of men of letters from all parts of the world. His last production was an ode to the new Republic of Brazil, written in January 1890, and from that time his health began to decline rapidly, and he died on March 26 at his old cottage in Michle Street, Camden, N.J. His funeral at Starleigh Cemetery, Camden, was attended by an immense concourse of people, and was marked by a funeral oration from Colonel Robert Ingersoll.

Sir William Bowman, F.R.S., M.D., LL.D.—The eminent oculist was the son of John Eddowes Bowman, a naturalist of some distinction. He was born at Nantwich, 1816, and educated at Hazlewood School, Birmingham, and afterwards at the Birmingham General Hospital. In 1837 he came to London and studied at King's College, where two years later he became Demonstrator of Anatomy, and in recognition of several important researches on the movements of voluntary muscle and other subjects, he was elected in 1841 a Fellow of the Royal Society, receiving one of the gold medals in 1842. From this time onwards he devoted himself exclusively to the diseases of the eye, and held in succession the posts of assistant surgeon (1846) at the London Ophthalmic Hospital—surgeon (1851), and surgeon (1854) King's College Hospital, where he became the pioneer of microscopic work, and in extending the use of the ophthalmoscope, and at length became practically unrivalled in his branch of science, and was especially known as a skilful operator. He married, 1842, Harriet, daughter of Thomas Paget of Leicester, and was created a baronet, 1884. A few years before his death he had almost altogether retired from professional work, and died after a short illness on March 29 at his house, Joldwynds, Holmbury, St. Mary, Surrey, where he spent much of his later life in the cultivation of orchids.

On the 4th, at Old Windsor, aged 45, **Rev. Robert Skeffington Ross**, of Bladensbury, eldest son of David Ross, of Bladensbury; educated at Radley and Exeter College, Oxford; B.A. 1873; rowed in the University Boat against Cambridge; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; was also Captain of the Royal South Down Militia. Having become in 1876 a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, he made over his interest in the family estates to his next brother, and some time later was ordained priest of a parish mission near Preston, where, in

his devotion to his work, his health broke down. On the 5th, at Hertford, aged 81, **Admiral Thomas Pickering Thompson**, son of Rear-Admiral John Thompson; entered Royal Navy, 1823; accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel Chesney's Euphrates expedition, 1835; as first lieutenant of the *Magicienne* served off the coast of Syria, 1840; Chinese War, 1849; and subsequently in North America and Mediterranean. On the 5th, at the Foundling Hospital, London, aged 79, **George Burrow Gregory**, of Boarzeel, Sussex, son of John Swarbreck Gregory, of Shoreham, Kent; educated at Eton, where he delivered the Latin speech on the accession of William IV., and at Trinity College, Cambridge; entered the firm of Gregory, Skirrow & Rowcliffe, solicitors, of which he became in time the head; represented East Sussex, 1868-85, and North Sussex, 1885-6, as a Conservative; Treasurer of the Foundling Hospital; married, 1847, Maria Teresa, daughter of R. E. Price, of Valparaiso. On the 6th, at Evreux, aged 78, **M. Martel**, ex-President of French Senate, born at St. Omer; sat as Deputy for the Pas-de Calais in 1849, and retired from public life after the *coup d'état* until 1863, when he was returned for St. Omer, and was one of the founders of the "Third Party"; after the downfall of the Empire he supported M. Thiers; was Minister of Public Worship and Justice in M. Jule Simon's Cabinet, 1876-9, when he succeeded Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier as President of the Senate, and soon afterwards retired to private life. On the 6th, at Paris, aged 79, **Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière**, born at Brest; saw much service in the East, and succeeded Admiral Bruat in command of the French Fleet in the Black Sea, 1855, and afterwards blockaded Venice, 1860; commanded the naval division in the Mexican expedition, 1861, and took part in the defence of Paris, 1870; he was a distinguished author, chiefly on the subject of his travels and campaigns, and in 1888 was elected a member of the French Academy. On the 7th, at Cheltenham, aged 72, **Rev. Arthur Mozley, M.A.**; graduated at Oriel College, Oxford, 1840; ordained 1843, and succeeded his brother, Rev. Thos. Mozley, as Rector of Plymtree, Devon. On the 9th, at Bournemouth, aged 66, **Francis Colville Hyde**, only son of John Hyde, of Syndale, Kent; educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; High Sheriff for Kent, 1853; married, 1850, Charlotte Amelia, third daughter of General Sir Ralph Darling, G.C.H. On the 9th, at South Kensington, aged 61, **Lieutenant-General Sir George Byng Harman, K.C.B.**, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, son of John Harman, of Moor Hall, Cookham; educated at Marlborough; entered the Army, 1849; served in the 34th Regiment through the Crimean War, and was wounded seven times in the attack of the Redan, and in the Indian Mutiny at Cawnpore and Lucknow, 1856-7; Assistant Inspector of Volunteers, 1860-5; Assistant Indian Secretary, West Indies, 1866-7; D.A.G., Windward and Leeward Forces, 1867-72; A.A.G., Aldershot, 1874-7; D.A.G., Ireland, 1878-82; Major-General, Expeditionary Force, Egypt; commanding the van of operations, 1882-3; D.A.G. to the Forces, 1883-5, when he was appointed Military Secretary. Married, 1868, Helen Margaret, daughter of John Tonge, of Starborough Castle, Edenbridge. On the 10th, at Newnham Paddox, Warwick, aged 68, **Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, Rudolph William Basil**, seventh Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, a Count of Hapsburg in the Holy Roman Empire, and Earl of Desmond; was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He joined the Church of Rome in 1850, and was subsequently received as a lay brother of the Capuchin Order. He married, first, 1846, Louisa, daughter of David Pamont, of Dowing, Co. Flint; and, second, 1857, May, daughter of Robert Berkeley, of Spebbley Park, Worcester, and was buried at the Franciscan Monastery, St. Asaph. On the 12th, at Edinburgh, aged 74, **John Cairns, D.D.**, Principal of the United Presbyterian Theological College at Edinburgh; educated at Edinburgh University; ordained pastor at Berwick-on-Tweed, 1845; in 1867, appointed to the Chair of Apologetics at the United Presbyterian College; and, in 1872, elected Principal. On the 12th, at Paris, aged 80, **Louis Lalarne**, Life Senator, and Member of the Academy of Sciences. Began life as an engineer; superintended the Ateliers Nationaux, established in 1848, and was afterwards imprisoned for denouncing the expedition to Rome; employed in the Crimea to make roads for the French Army Service; in 1872, represented France on the Bulgarian Frontier Committee, and, until 1880, was Chairman of the Paris Omnibus Company. On the 14th, at Wilton Crescent, S.W., aged 59, **Lady de Ros, Lady Elizabeth Egerton**, eldest daughter of second Earl of Wilton. Married, 1855, Dudley, twentieth Baron de Ros. On the 15th, at Ham Common, aged 106, "**Granny**" **Morfew**, widow of a toll-keeper; she retained her mental faculties to the last, but had become very deaf and blind in the last two years of her life. On the 15th, at Sydney, N.S.W., aged 75, **Right**

Rev. Mesac Thomas, D.D., Missionary Bishop of Goulbourn; educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1840; Vicar of Tuddenham, Suffolk, and Attleborough, Warwick; Clerical Secretary, Colonial and Continental Church Society, 1851-63, when he was appointed to the Bishopric of Goulbourn, carved out of the Diocese of Sydney, N.S.W. On the 16th, at Edinburgh, aged 72, **Most Rev. Dr. William Smith**, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, and Metropolitan of Scotland. Born at Edinburgh, the son of a solicitor; educated at the High School there, and at Blair's College, Aberdeen, and at the Scots' College, Rome; ordained in 1843, and he was soon after appointed Professor of Classics at Blair's College, and, after filling many posts, was, in 1885, appointed Archbishop of Edinburgh, the first archiepiscopal appointment in Scotland since the Reformation. He was a profound Classical and Oriental scholar, and the author of several learned works. On the 16th, at Portman Square, W., aged 80, **Lady Hamilton of Woodbrook**, Co. Tyrone, **Marianna Augusta**, daughter of Major-General Sir Jas. Cockburn, Bart. Married, 1834, Sir James J. Hamilton, Bart., of Woodbrook. On the 17th, at Claremont, Pendleton, aged 66, **Oliver Heywood**, second son of Sir Benjamin Heywood, first baronet. Married, 1847, Eleanor, only daughter of Richard Watson Barton, of Springwood, Co. Lancaster. On the 18th, at Middleton Cheney, aged 73, **Rev. William Edward Buckley**; graduated First Class in Classics, Brasenose College, 1839, of which he became Fellow and Tutor; Professor of Anglo-Saxon, 1848-50; Rector of Middleton Cheney, 1853; Professor of Classics at Haileybury College, 1850-59; a recognised authority of English black letter publications and early English poetry. On the 19th, at York Street, Portman Square, W., aged 89, **Sir Francis Charles Knowles**, of Lovell Hill, County Berks, third baronet. M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; 22nd Wrangler, 1825; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1834. Married, 1831, Emma, daughter of Sir George Ed. Pocock, second baronet. At the age of 70 he gained the Telford Prize for Mathematical proficiency. On the 20th, at Gloucester Street, S.W., aged 69, **Lieutenant-General Sir William Russell**, second baronet, C.B., of Charlton Park, Gloucestershire. Born in Calcutta; entered 7th Hussars as cornet, 1841; served in the Crimean campaign and Indian Mutiny with great distinction, commanding the Cavalry Brigade under Lord Strathnairn. Sat for Dover as a Liberal, 1857-9, and for Norwich, 1860-74. Married, 1863, Margaret, only daughter of R. Wilson. On the 21st, on the Metropolitan Railway, aged 40, **Arthur Goring Thomas**. Studied music in Paris, 1875-7, and subsequently at the Royal Academy of Music; author of the "Sun-Worshippers," produced at the Norwich Festival, 1881; "Esmeralda" (1883); "Nadeschda" (1885); and other light operas. On the 22nd, at Emsworth, Hants, aged 78, **Major Sir Robert Miller Mundy, K.C.M.G.**, son of Edward Miller Mundy, of Shipley Hall, Co. Derby. Entered Royal Artillery, 1833; served as Lieutenant-Colonel, Osmanli Horse Artillery, 1855-6; Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada, 1863-5; Administrator of Windward Islands, 1865; of British Guiana, 1865-8; Windward Islands, 1868-9; Leeward Islands, 1871; and Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras, 1871-4. Married, 1841, Isabella Leybourne, daughter of General Leybourne Popham, of Littlecote, Wilts. On the 23rd, at Alderdale Lodge, Lancashire, aged 68, **Nathaniel Buckley**, eldest son of Abel Buckley, of Ashton-under-Lyne. Sat for Stalybridge, 1871-4. On the 25th, at Lochnaw Castle, Stranraer, N.B., aged 73, **Sir Andrew Agnew**, eighth baronet. Educated at Harrow; entered 93rd Highlanders, and was afterwards Captain, 4th Light Dragoons. Sat as a Liberal for Wigtownshire, 1856-68. Married, 1846, Lady Mary Arabella, daughter of the first Earl of Gainsborough. On the 27th, at Connington Castle, Peterborough, aged 91, **John Mayer Heathcote**, eldest son of John Heathcote, M.P. for Ripon. Educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge: twice contested Hunts, unsuccessfully as a Liberal, but in 1857 was elected against Mr. Edward Fellowes, but was unseated after a scrutiny. He took an active part in draining the Bedford Fens. Married, 1833, Hon. Emily Frances, daughter of third Lord Colborne. On the 28th, at Whetstone, aged 48, **Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Larcum, R.A.**, second baronet, of Little Testwood, Hants. Educated at Woolwich Academy; entered Royal Artillery, 1870; retired 1887. Married, 1881, Jeanie, daughter of Alexander Perceval, of Temple House, Sligo. On the 29th, at Brussels, aged 55, **Joseph de Riquet, Prince de Chimay et de Caraman**, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs; for some time Secretary to the Brussels Legation at Paris; Governor of Hainault, 1870-8. Married, 1857, Marie, daughter of Vicomte Napoleon de Monsequiou-Fezensac. On the 29th, at Wokingham, aged 79, by his own hand, **John Saddler**, a historical line engraver, who

had originally assisted John and Thomas Landseer, and was apprentice to George Coke, the engraver of Turner's "Southern Coast of England." He was for many years Assistant Secretary of the Artists' Benevolent Fund. On the 30th, at Sherringham, Norfolk, aged 82, **Henry Ramey Upcher, J.P. and D.L.**, eldest son of Abbot Upcher. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1832 (Senior Optime). Married, 1838, Caroline, daughter of Joseph Morris. On the 30th, at Lancaster Gate, aged 89, **Dowager Lady Wolverton, Marianne**, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, M.P. Married, 1825, George Glyn, M.P.; created Baron Wolverton, 1869.

APRIL.

John Murray.—John Murray, the third, and at the time of his death the *doyen* of London publishers, was born in 1808, and educated first at the Charterhouse and afterwards at the Edinburgh University. Before going to either he had had his first experience of reading for the press, J. W. Croker's "Stories for Children from the History of England," which, at the author's request, were submitted to John Murray at the age of six for his remarks. A year later he had seen Scott and Byron in his father's house in Albemarle Street, and was an eye-witness of the destruction of Byron's memoirs. Whilst at Edinburgh in 1827, he was present at the memorable Theatrical Fund Dinner when Sir Walter Scott first publicly avowed himself to be author of the "Waverley Novels." After completing his studies in Scotland, John Murray set out on a long course of foreign travel, and in this way became acquainted with the needs of travellers. He began accumulating information which a tourist was likely to require, and became the author of the first edition of the handbook for "Holland, Belgium and the Rhine" (for many years known as the "Handbook for the Continent"); for France and for Switzerland. In 1843 he succeeded his father in the business in Albemarle Street, and was at once involved in an important lawsuit, which for many years settled the right of foreigners to hold copyright in this country, Mr. Bohn having attempted to republish certain writings of Washington Irving which Mr. Murray had purchased. In the same year he formed the connection with Dr. William Smith and commissioned him to undertake the Dictionaries of Antiquities of Greek and Roman Biography, &c., which were important benefits to English readers and scholars. He was also the publisher of Grote's "History of Greece," Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors and Chief Justices," Elwin's edition of Pope, and the works

of Darwin, Schlieman, Layard, Du Chaillu, Dean Stanley and many others. He continued the management of the *Quarterly Review*, of which Elwin became the editor after Lockhart, followed for a short time by Dr. Macpherson, who, in 1867, was succeeded by Dr. William Smith. In 1843 Mr. Murray married Miss Smith, sister of Mr. David Smith, W.S. of Edinburgh, and he died at his house in Albemarle Street on April 2 surrounded by his family, within a fortnight of completing his eighty-fourth year.

Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., M.P., the son of John Hinde Pelly of Hyde House, Gloucestershire; was born in 1825; educated at Rugby; and at the age of 16 entered the Bombay Army as an ensign in 17th Native Infantry, but did not obtain the rank of Captain until 1856, when he was appointed Aide-de-camp to General John Jacob, commanding the Cavalry Division in the Persian campaign. In the following year he became Political Secretary to Sir James Outram, and in 1858 was promoted Major of Brigade in the Scinde Irregular Horse. At the close of the war in 1859 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Teheran, and in 1860-1 he distinguished himself by his management of frontier negotiations with Seistan, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, and acted as *Chargé d'Affaires* at Teheran on the retirement of Sir Henry Rawlinson. In 1861 he was sent on a special mission to the Comoro Islands, and was acting consul on the East Coast of Africa, 1861-2, when he was appointed Political Resident for the Persian Gulf, where he remained for ten years, and took an active part in the suppression of the slave trade in that district. In 1873 he was appointed Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, and shortly afterwards as Special Commissioner he arrested in January 1878 the Gaekwar and assumed the direct administration of that State, and in 1876 was

appointed Plenipotentiary for Afghan Affairs. Shortly afterwards he returned to England, and in 1885 was elected as a Conservative for North Hackney. He married, 1878, Amy

Henrietta, daughter of Rev. J. Lowden, British Chaplain at Shanghai. He died at Falmouth on April 22 from the sudden failure of the heart's action at the age of 67 years.

On the 3rd, in Audley Square, May Fair, aged 66, **Lord Arthur John Edward Russell**, second son of Lord William Russell. Educated privately; private secretary to his uncle, Lord John Russell, 1849-54; sat as a Liberal for Tavistock, 1857-85, during which time he was reputed to have spoken once. Married, 1865, Laura, eldest daughter of Vicomte de Peyronnet. On the 4th, at Upper Brook Street, W., aged 77, **William Ellice**, eldest surviving son of William Ellice, of Logie Castle, N.B. Married, 1847, Lady Jane Harriet, fourth daughter of the third Earl of Radnor. On the 5th, at Hill Street, Berkeley Square, aged 86, **Major William Lyon** of Goring Hall, Sussex, and Balentore Castle, Forfarshire, fifth son of David Lyon of Jamaica. Entered the Army, 1823, 8th Hussars; sat for Seaford, 1831-2, on unseating of Hon. Augustus F. Ellis. Married, 1860, Louisa M. Sporle, daughter of H. Valentine Smith, of Albert Gate, Hyde Park. On the 5th, at Berlin, aged 46, **James Brinsley Richards**, Berlin correspondent of the *Times*. Educated at Eton, and for some time was Secretary to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and afterwards to the Duc Decazes, author of "Seven Years at Eton," "The Duke's Marriage," &c.; appointed, 1885, *Times* correspondent at Vienna, whence he was transferred to Berlin a few months before his death. On the 5th, in Portman Square, aged 44, **Robert Bermingham**, fourth **Earl of Leitrim**, only son of Hon. and Rev. Francis Clements. Served in the Royal Navy; retired as Lieutenant, R.N. Married, 1873, Lady Winifred Coke, daughter of second Earl of Leicester. On the 5th, at Hutton Hall, Brentwood, aged 63, **William James Beadel, M.P.**, eldest son of James Beadel of Broomfield Lodge, Chelmsford. Educated as a surveyor, and since 1846 was an estate agent; elected as a Conservative for Mid Essex (Chelmsford), 1885. On the 6th, at Newmarket, aged 53, **James Goater**, a celebrated jockey, who rode with slight interruption, 1850-1891, for Lord Portsmouth, Mr. Henry Savill, and others, winning the first Grand Prix de Paris with "The Ranger," and several of the most important English races. On the 7th, at Putney, aged 86, **Alexander Glen Finlaison**, son of John Finlaison, a distinguished actuary and political economist. Entered the public service in 1824, and was the author of various valuable tables on sickness and mortality in Friendly Societies; appointed Actuary to the National Debt Commissioners, 1851-74, when he retired. On the 11th, at Hereford, aged 80, **Rev. William Peete Musgrave, D.D.**, Senior Canon of Hereford. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; First Senior Optime, 1835; Vicar of Eaton Bishop, 1841; Canon of Hereford, 1844; Rector of Elton, Yorkshire, 1854-78; Warden of St. Catherine's Hospital, Ledbury, 1877; Prelector of Hereford Cathedral, 1878. On the 13th, aged 77, **Colonel Sir James Fraser, K.C.B.**, son of Colonel Robert Fraser of Kincorth. Entered the Army, 72nd Foot, 1833; retired, 1854; Chief Constable of Berkshire, 1855; Commissioner of City London Police, 1863-90. Married, 1856, Mary, daughter of Henry James Wilson, Chief Justice of Mauritius. On the 15th, at Madrid, aged 72, **Captain General Joaquin Jovellar**, born at Mallorca; served in the first Carlist War (1837) as a subaltern, and afterwards in Cuba, Morocco, &c.; appointed Captain General of Cuba, 1873; appointed Minister of War under King Alfonso, 1875, and with Martinez Campos brought about the final defeat of the Carlists. On the 15th, at West Hampstead, aged 80, **William Chaffers, F.S.A.**, author of "Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain," of which the first edition appeared in 1863, and several other valuable text-books on Ceramics, Old Plate, &c.; he was "Father" of Company of Wheelwrights, as his father had also been; educated at Merchant Taylors School. On the 18th, at Wiesbaden, aged 72, **Friedrich von Bodenstedt**, a poet and writer of repute; born at Peine, in Hanover; after an extended tour in Asia Minor he represented Schleswig-Holstein at the Peace Conference in 1850; was the author of "Lieder der Mirz-Schaffy," and several works on Shakespeare's characters. On the 20th, at Godalming, aged 61, **Captain Charles Gudgeon Nelson, R.N.**; remotely connected with Lord Nelson; Gentleman Usher to the Queen; and subsequent to his retirement, in 1873, a horticulturist of great reputation; he served in the Baltic during the Russian War, and when commanding H.M.S. *Rolla* was selected to prepare Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) for his lieutenant's examination. On the 20th, at Quebec, aged 67, **Rt. Rev. James William Williams, D.D.**, fourth Bishop of Quebec; born at Overton, Hants;

educated at Crewkerne School, and Pembroke College, Oxford; Third Class Classics, 1851; ordained Curate of High Wycombe, Berks; Rector of Grammar School, Lennoxville, 1857; Bishop of Quebec, 1863. On the 21st, at Norland Place, W., aged 73, **Colonel Sir Francis Brockman Morley, K.C.B.**, son of George Morley, of the Inner Temple; entered the Army, 1839, as ensign in 90th Regiment; exchanged to 40th Regiment; served under Sir Charles Napier and Viscount Gough in India; Exon of H.M.S. Body Guard of Yeomen, 1886; Chairman of Middlesex Quarter Sessions, 1878-89. On the 21st, at Berlin, aged 89, **Dowager Grand Duchess Alexandrina of Mecklenburgh Schwerin**, daughter of Frederick Wilhelm III., King of Prussia, and last surviving sister of Emperor William I.; married, 1822, Grand Duke Paul Friederich, of Mecklenburgh Schwerin. On the 21st, at Fettercairn House, Kincardineshire, aged 67, **Dowager Countess of Antrim, Jane Emma Hannah**, youngest daughter of Major Macan, of Caniff, Co. Antrim; married, 1847, eighth Earl of Antrim. On the 21st, at Folkestone, aged 64, **Dowager Lady Macdonald, Maria Anne**, daughter of George Thomas Wyndham of Croma Hall, Norfolk; married, 1845, fourth Baron Macdonald. On the 22nd, at Broomhills, Honiton, aged 64, **Lady Kathrine Alicia Buchanan**, daughter of third Earl of Donoughmore; married, 1863, D. W. Ramsay Buchanan of Broomhills. On the 23rd, at Arbuthnott House, Kincardineshire, aged 73, **Viscountess Arbuthnott, Lady Jean Graham Ogilvie**, eldest daughter of ninth Earl of Airlie; married, 1837, John, ninth Viscount Arbuthnott. On the 24th, at Stockbury Vicarage, aged 95, **Commander Thomas Cobb, R.N.**, twin son of Benjamin Cobb, of New Romney, a Baron of the Cinque Ports; joined the *Venerable*, 1810, and served off the coast of Spain; retired, 1876. On the 25th, at the Midland Hotel, St. Pancras, aged 81, **Sir James Joseph Allport**, son of William Allport, of Birmingham, manager of the Birmingham and Derby Railway, 1843-4; of the Newcastle and Darlington, subsequently the York and Berwick Railway, 1844-50; of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 1850-3; and of the Midland Railway, 1853-80, where he carried out the policy of abolishing second class carriages, running third class on all trains, and buying from their owners all waggons running on the Midland system. He married, 1832, Ann, daughter of John Gold, of Birmingham. On the 26th, at Paris, aged 51, **William Astor**, the New York millionaire. On the 26th, at Moydrum Castle, Athlone, aged 65, **Richard Handcock**, fourth Baron Castlemaine; entered the Army in 41st Foot; married, 1857, Hon. Louise M., only daughter of second Lord Harris; elected representative peer for Ireland, 1874. On the 28th, at Holloway, aged 79, **Lumb Stocks, R.A.**; born at Lightcliffe, near Halifax, and educated at Horton, near Bradford; early distinguishing himself as a line engraver, working for Friedeux Gallery of British Art; elected Associate Engraver, 1853, and full Academician, 1872. His last work, "The Spanish Letter Writer," after J. B. Burgess, R.A., was produced in 1887. On the 29th, at St. Andrier, near Taunton, aged 73, **Sir Alexander B. P. Fuller Acland-Hood**, third baronet, eldest son of Sir Alexander Hood of Woolton House, Glastonbury; educated at Rugby, and served for a time in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue); represented West Somerset as a Conservative, 1859-68; married, 1849, Isabel Harriet, daughter of Sir P. F. Fuller-Palmer Acland of Fairfield, a part of whose name he assumed. On the 29th, at The Hasells, Beds, aged 85, **General Thomas Hooke Pearson, C.B.**, son of John Pearson, Advocate-General of India. Educated at Eton; gazetted, 1825, to 11th Light Infantry; was present at the siege of Bhurtpore, 1825-6; appointed Aide-de-camp to Lord Amherst, then Governor-General of India, and visited Runjeet Singh; served in 16th Lancers at Maharajpore (1843) and the Sutlej campaign (1846) when he commanded his regiment and distinguished himself at the battle of Salvaon; C.B., 1869; Colonel, 12th Lancers, 1879.

MAY.

Lord Bramwell.—George William Wilshere Bramwell, the eldest son of George Bramwell, a banker in London, born in 1808, was educated privately, and at an early age entered his father's bank; but after a few years commenced reading law in the chambers of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, then a member of the

junior bar, and for some time he practised exclusively as a special pleader. In 1838 he was, however, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and joined the Home Circuit, of which Thesiger (afterwards Lord Chelmsford) and Platt (afterwards Baron of the Exchequer) were the leaders, and Lush,

Shee, Birch, Ballantine, and Hawkins among the members. In 1849 he was appointed member of a commission to inquire into the procedure of the Common Law Courts, and to him and Mr. Wills (afterwards Justice) was due the passing of the first Common Law Procedure Act. In 1851 he was made Q.C., and five years later, although never in large practice, he was with general approbation made a Baron of the Exchequer, and in the legal discussions raised before that Court when sitting in *banc*, as well as on Assize business, Mr. Baron Bramwell fully sustained the reputation he had acquired for good law and common-sense. In 1876 he was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, a post which he held until 1881, when he finally retired from the Bench, and in the following year he was created Baron Bramwell of Hever, and became a valuable addition to the final Court of Appeal, and as a member of the House of Lords initiated several, and supported still more, measures of legal reform. He often appeared in the newspapers as a controversialist, and mercilessly exposed the weak points and fallacies of his opponents' arguments. He married, first, 1830, Jane, daughter of Bruno Silsa, and second, 1861, Martha Sinden, and died at his country seat, Holmwood, Edenhead, on May 9, after a short illness. In accordance with his wish, his body was cremated at Woking.

General Klapka.—George Klapka, the Hungarian revolutionary leader, was born at Temesvar in 1820, and entered the Austrian Army when quite a lad. His abilities, however, soon attracted the notice of his chiefs, and he was promoted in 1847 to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Austrian Army. On the outbreak of the revolutionary movement in March 1848, he placed himself at the disposal of the newly-formed Hungarian Government, and before the end of the year was appointed chief of the staff of the army corps then operating in the Banat. Shortly after his appointment Klapka drew up a plan of operation for the Hungarian Army, which was carried out with great success at the beginning of 1849. After taking a prominent part in the three days' battle of Kapolna at the end of February, he assumed command of the First Army Corps in April and distinguished himself in the battle of Isassegh, where he decided the fortune of the day, and was appointed full general by Kossuth.

General Klapka's fame reached its culminating point through his defence of Komorn, which he continued to hold for weeks after the other Hungarian positions had surrendered to the Austrians. After the battle at Komorn on April 26, Klapka assumed the provisional direction of the Ministry of War at Debreczin, and was appointed commander of the fortress of Komorn, when, following the capture of the fortress of Ofen, the War Department was taken over by Georgey. After Georgey had withdrawn with the main body to the Theiss region, Klapka remained in Komorn at the head of 18,000 men, and in the engagements between July 30 and August 5 destroyed a portion of the besieging army and drove the remainder across the Waag and Neutra. On the surrender by Georgey to the Russian commander at Vilagos on August 13, Klapka was compelled to retire into the fortress, and capitulated on September 27. He left his country and lived alternately in France, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1867 Klapka was amnestied and elected to the Hungarian Diet. Since that time his name was chiefly connected with the foundation of industrial enterprises, such as railways and mines. Among his works may be mentioned "The National War in Hungary and Transylvania" and "The War in the East of 1853 and 1854." He had during his later life resided at Buda-Pesth, and died there on May 16 quite suddenly of heart disease.

Sir Charles P. Butt.—Charles Parker Butt, third son of the Rev. Phelps John Butt, Vicar of Toddington, Gloucestershire, was born in 1831, and after being privately educated was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1854, and joined the Northern Circuit. He devoted himself especially to Admiralty business, in which branch he soon became a distinguished counsel, and in 1868, having been made Q.C., was recognised as the leader in the Court set apart for the trial of such cases. In 1874 he unsuccessfully contested Tamworth as a Liberal against Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Hanbury, but in 1880 he was returned for Southampton, and in his first session took a prominent part in the "Bradlaugh" debates. After a short Parliamentary career, Mr. Butt, on the retirement of Sir Robert Phillimore, was appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court, with which was associated the Probate and Divorce Court, and during his career as

a judge he had on several occasions to lay down the law upon new and delicate points. On the retirement of Sir James Hannen in 1891 he succeeded as President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, but his health was already seriously impaired, and although he courageously continued to discharge his duties, even when suffering intense pain, he was at length forced to absent himself for some time. An attack of influenza during the win-

ter still further impaired his health, but the actual cause of death was paralysis of the heart, to which he succumbed quite suddenly on 28th May at Wiesbaden, where he was trying the waters. Sir Charles Butt married in 1878 Annie Georgina, daughter of C. Ferdinand Rodewald. Although his talents were rather forensic than judicial, he left behind the reputation of a complete master of the field of jurisprudence over which he exercised control.

On the 1st, at St. John's Wood, N.W., aged 35, **Yates Carrington**, a painter of much promise, showing special knowledge of the humorous side of animal life. On the 3rd, at Ware, Herts, aged 58, **Charles Giles-Puller, J.P.**, second son of Christopher W. Giles-Puller. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; fourteenth Wrangler 1857, and elected Fellow 1859; Vicar of Standen, Herts, but resigned his orders and devoted himself to literature and research and to county work. Married, 1874, Emmeline M., daughter of William Longman of Ashlyns, Herts, &c. On the 3rd, in Curzon St., W., aged 89, **Sir George Edmund Nugent**, second baronet, of West Harling, Norfolk, son of Field-Marshal Sir George Nugent, G.C.B. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1823); Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, Grenadier Guards. Married, 1830, Hon. Marie Charlotte, second daughter and co-heiress of first Lord Colborne. On the 3rd, at Stratford-on-Avon, aged 61, **Charles Edward Flower**, eldest son of Edward Fordham Flower, widely known for his active interest in the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon, to which he contributed 30,000l., and for his philanthropy and active charity; unsuccessfully contested Coventry as a Liberal in 1865. Married, 1852, Sarah, daughter of Peter Martineau of Highbury, Middlesex. On the 5th, at Aberdovey, Merioneth, aged 33, **Major John W. Thurston**, of Prince of Wales' Own (West York Regiment). Entered the Army, 1875, and served with distinction through the Afghan War, 1878-80, and the war in Upper Burmah, 1889-91. Married, 1882, Ethel M. Trelawney, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Wickham, 33rd Regiment. On the 5th, at Berlin, aged 78, **August Wilhelm Hoffmann**, Professor of Chemistry at Berlin; the discoverer of aniline red, so important in the manufacture of coal tar dyes; appointed, 1848, superintendent of the Royal College of Chemistry in London; Professor of Chemistry at Bonn, 1864, and transferred, 1865, to Berlin. On the 5th, at Chittagong, aged 53, **Sir Henry Leland Harrison**, member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, son of Rev. J. Harwood Harrison of Baybrooke, Northants. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; entered Indian Civil Service, 1860; Junior Secretary to Bengal Government, 1867; Secretary of Revenue Board, 1878; Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, 1881-90. Married, 1880, Fanny M., daughter of Gilbert Albert à Becket, metropolitan police magistrate. On the 6th, near London, aged 50, **Mrs. Sale-Barker**, a well-known and popular writer for children, youngest daughter of Francis H. Davis, registrar of the Court of Chancery. Married, first, Lieutenant-Colonel Villiers, 74th Highlanders, and second, Mr. Sale-Barker. On the 8th, at Glasgow, aged 70, **James Thomson**, Emeritus Professor of Civil Engineering in Glasgow University. Born at Belfast; apprenticed to Sir William Fairbairn, and was the inventor of a vortex water-wheel and centrifugal pump; Professor of Civil Engineering, Queen's College, Belfast, 1857-72, when he was elected to Glasgow. On the 10th, at Elmer, Bucks, aged 80, **Richard William Selby Lowndes**, third son of William Selby Lowndes of Whaddon Hall, Bucks. Educated at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge. Married, 1842, Mary Susan, daughter of Rev. Wm. Fletcher of Harwell, Berks. On the 10th, at Kew, aged 75, **Lady Helps-Bruce**, daughter of Captain William Fuller. Married, 1836, Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., Clerk of the Privy Council, and author of numerous works. On the 14th, at Killerton, Devon, aged 86, **Lady Mary Acland**, daughter of John Erskine, brother of second Earl of Rosslyn. Married, 1856, Sir T. Dyke Acland, D.C.L., eleventh baronet. On the 15th, at Dublin, aged 41, **Charles Henry Meldon, Q.C., LL.D.** Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; called to the Irish bar, 1863; Q.C., 1877; sat for Kildare County, 1874-85, and was first Whip of Mr. Isaac Butt's Home Rule party. Married, 1868, to a daughter of William Hodgkins of Blackrock. On the 16th, at Northwood, aged 64, **Philip Vanderbyl**. Born at Cape Colony,

where his father was member of the Legislative Council. Studied medicine at Edinburgh University; became President of the Royal Medical Society and Lecturer on Anatomy at Middlesex Hospital. Married, 1853, Sara, daughter of James Alexander, of the firm of Redfern, Alexander & Co., and became a partner in the firm. Unsuccessfully contested Great Yarmouth as a Liberal; returned for Bridgewater, 1868, but unseated on petition; sat for Portsmouth, 1885-6, and unsuccessfully contested Winchester, 1888; said to have been the first man of colonial birth who had sat for an English constituency. On the 17th, at Waltham Abbey, aged 57, **Major-General William Henry Noble, R.A.**, of Glass-Drummond, Co. Fermanagh. Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory; inventor of several kinds of gunpowder, and of the explosive "cordite"; the eldest son of Rev. Robert Noble, of Athboy, Co. Meath, and grandson of Archbishop Newcome, Primate of Ireland; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered Royal Artillery, 1856; and from 1861 was almost constantly employed on scientific experiments on inquiries connected with the ordnance; staff officer of the siege train of the Kandahar force, 1878-80. Married, 1861, Emily, daughter of Frederick Marriots. On the 20th, at Queen's Gardens, W., aged 79, **Admiral James Stoddart**, third son of Rear-Admiral Pringle Stoddart. Entered the Royal Navy in 1827; served through the China War, 1842. On the 23rd, at New York, aged 50, **William H. Vanderbilt**, eldest son of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt the millionaire. On the 24th, at Ontario, aged 70, **Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Q.C.**, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, son of Dr. James Campbell, of Hedon, near Hull. Educated at Lachine, near Montreal, and at Kingston, Ontario; called to the bar of Upper Canada, 1843; created Q.C., 1857; sat in the Legislative Council of Canada, 1858-67; Speaker, 1862-3; Commissioner of Crown Lands, 1862-7; Postmaster-General, 1867-73 and 1890-1; Minister of Interior, 1873; Receiver-General, 1878-9; Minister of Justice, 1881-5. Married Georgina F. L., daughter of Thomas Sandwith, of Beverley, Yorkshire. On the 24th, at Kilfane, Co. Kilkenny, aged 48, **Sir Richard Crampton Power**, third baronet. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Married, 1869, Florence, daughter of Robt. Elliott, of Goldington Bury, Bedfordshire. On the 26th, at Berlin, aged 67, **Dr. Max von Forckenbeck**, Chief Burgomaster of Berlin. On the 26th, at Chaton, near Paris, aged 78, **Alfred Madier de Montjan**, a distinguished Republican Deputy. Trained for the bar, and on entering the National Assembly in 1848 joined the *Mountain*. He was wounded on the barricades in resisting the *corp d'état*, 1851, and resided chiefly in Belgium and Guernsey until the fall of the empire; re-elected to the Assembly in 1874 as an advanced Radical doctrinaire. On the 27th, at sea, aged 25, **Victor Morier**, only son of Sir Robert Morier, G.C.B., H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He joined in 1888 Captain Wiggin's expedition to open a trade route across the Kara Sea, returning alone overland from the shores of the Arctic Ocean. In 1890 he enlisted as private in the South African Chartered Company's Police Force, and speedily won his epaulettes by his valuable and daring services. Having resigned, he was appointed by Lord Salisbury Assistant Civil Commissioner to the Anglo-Portuguese Delimitation Commission, but died of fever on his way to Manicaland. On the 27th, at Guildford, aged 65, **Major-General Whitworth Porter, R.E.** Entered the Army, 1845, and served with distinction throughout the Crimean campaign. On the 28th, at Rome, aged 68, **General Henry Hamilton Maxwell, C.B.**, son of Rev. Peter Benson Maxwell, of Bridstown, Co. Donegal. Educated at Addiscombe; served with the Bengal Artillery in the Gwalia and Sutlej campaigns; attached to Sir W. Peel's Naval Brigade during the Mutiny; and saw service in Bulgaria during the Crimean War. Married, 1858, Laura, daughter of Major Roderick Roberts, R.A. On the 29th, at Queen's Gate, S.W., aged 56, **Rear-Admiral Richard Charles Mayne, C.B., M.P.**, son of Sir Richard Mayne, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. Educated at Eton; entered Royal Navy, 1847; served in the Baltic and Black Seas, 1854-5; New Zealand, 1863; and commanded the survey of the Straits of Magellan, 1866-9; the author of several books on marine surveying; unsuccessfully contested the Pembroke Borough, 1885, but returned as a Conservative in 1886. Married, 1870, Sabina, daughter of Thomas Dent. On the 29th, at Kensington Park Gardens, aged 54, **Caroline Croom Robertson**, daughter of Mr. Justice Crompton, sometime Bursar of Girton College, Cambridge. Married, 1872, Professor G. Croom Robertson, of University College, London. On the 30th, at The Vyne, Hants, aged 53, **Chaloner William Chute, D.L.**, eldest son of William Lyde Wiggett-Chute. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; second class Modern History, 1861; Fellow of Magdalen College, 1862. Married, 1875, Eleanor, daughter of Wyndham Spencer Portal, of Malohanger,

Hants. On the 31st, at Turvey, Bedfordshire, aged 73, **Edward Kent Karslake, Q.C.**, eldest son of Henry Karslake, solicitor, of Queen Square, Bloomsbury. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Ireland Scholar, 1840; first class Classics, 1841; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1846; Q.C., 1866; sat as a Conservative for Colchester, 1866-7; was a brilliant advocate and a great humorist. On the 31st, at Chesham Place, S.W., aged 79, **Sir Francis Burdett**, seventh Baronet of Foremark, Derbyshire, and Ramsbury, Wilts, eldest son of William Jones Burdett. Educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge; entered the Army, 1834, and was Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th Lancers. Married, first, 1842, Amelia E., daughter of Major James Sharp; and second, 1867, Mary Dorothy, daughter of John Smyth, of Cleatham, Durham. On the 31st, at Redcar, aged 82, **Colonel Henry van Straubenzee**, of Spennithorne, Yorkshire. Entered 14th Light Dragoons, 1830, and afterwards served in the 2nd West York L.I.M.; retiring as Colonel, 1873. Married, 1832, Henrietta, eldest daughter of first Lord Wrottesley.

JUNE.

Captain Stairs.—Wm. Grant Stairs was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on July 1, 1863, and was educated first at Merchiston College, Edinburgh, and afterwards at the Military College, Kingston, Canada, where he attained distinction in the engineering department, and practical knowledge on a railway in New Zealand. On June 30, 1885, he received his commission as lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, with which regiment he served until the end of 1886, when, having obtained leave of absence, he applied to join the expedition organised by Mr. Stanley for the relief of Emin Pasha. During the long journeyings in Central Africa he showed himself a most efficient and loyal lieutenant, and equal to all emergencies. He defended Fort Bodo when in danger of being sacked by the natives, saved the life of his comrade, Surgeon Parke, who had been struck by a poisoned arrow, and subsequently rescued Parke, and Nelson, and their men from starvation. He was at the same time able to devote much time to making himself acquainted with the features of the country through which he travelled, and ascended the snowy peak of Ruwenzori to a height of 10,000 feet. On his return to England Lieutenant Stairs left the Engineers and joined a line regiment with the rank of captain. Soon afterwards it was decided to send several expeditions to Katanga, the kingdom of Msidi, in the south of the Congo Free State, to the west of Lake Bangweolo. A Katanga Company had been formed in Belgium, in which a

considerable amount of English capital was placed; and by this company Captain Stairs was engaged to lead an expedition from Zanzibar into the heart of Africa. When he reached Zanzibar he found many obstacles placed in his way. He had at first intended to proceed by the Zambesi and Lake Nyassa, but found that route to be impracticable. With the aid of the German authorities he got together some 500 men and proceeded direct westwards to Lake Tanganyika. Everywhere along his route he was helped by the Germans, and he seems to have encountered no obstacles. He reached the Luapula, one of the upper waters of the Congo, and subsequently Katanga, when he found that Msidi had been killed, apparently in some revolution which had taken place. Some time before Captain Le Marinel had reached Katanga from the north, and apparently had induced Msidi to place himself under the protection of the Congo Free State. Having spent a short time in Katanga he turned his face coastwise, passing by the south of Lake Tanganyika to Lake Nyassa, and south to the river Shiré. Here, no doubt, he had met with his friend, Mr. H. H. Johnston, whom he had last seen in London shortly before the latter left for his post. From the Shiré, Captain Stairs with his men proceeded down the Zambesi, and at the Chindé mouth of that river he breathed his last. Probably he succumbed, during the first week of June, to the usual hardships and the prevailing malaria of Africa.

On the 2nd, at Wimbledon, aged 76, **Sir James Brunlees**. Born at Kelso, N.B., educated at Kelso and Edinburgh University; appointed assistant engineer of Bolton and Preston Railway, 1838, and during his career constructed amongst many other works the Mersey Tunnel, San Paulo and Uruguay Railways, the Avonmouth, King's Lynn, and Whitehaven Docks, &c.; was president of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Married, 1845, Elizabeth, daughter of James

Kirkman of Bolton, Lancashire. On the 6th, at Brockwell Park, Herne Hill, aged 59, **Thomas Lynn Bristowe**, M.P. for the Norwood Division of Lambeth. Born at Camberwell; took a great interest in local affairs; for 17 years was a member of the Stock Exchange Committee; and sat as a Conservative since 1885. He died quite suddenly at the opening of the public park at Herne Hill, in the establishment of which he had taken a great interest. On the 6th, at Paris, aged 71, **Anatole de la Forge**, a distinguished Republican politician, and the author of numerous valuable books on Venice, Italy, art, and education. On the 11th, at Hampstead, aged 69, **William Cory**, the son of Dr. William Johnson. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge; Craven Scholar, 1844; appointed master at Eton, 1849; published, 1858, a successful volume of poems, "Ionica," and a second volume in 1891, also a Guide to Modern English History, 1880. Married in 1878, after he had retired to Devonshire. He carefully preserved his incognito for many years, aided by his change of name on retiring from his mastership at Eton. On the 15th, at Bibenluke, New South Wales, aged 24, the **Earl of Ancrum**, **William Robert Ancrum**, eldest son of the Marquess of Lothian. Educated at Eton and Oxford; Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion Lothian Regiment; Aide-de-camp to the Governor of New South Wales; killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. On the 16th, at Charleville, Co. Wicklow, aged 71, **Viscountess Monck**, **Lady Elizabeth Louise Monck**, third daughter of the first Earl of Rathdowne. Married, 1844, her cousin, Charles Stanley, fourth Viscount Monck, Governor-General of Canada, 1861-8. On the 17th, at Bournemouth, aged 69, **General Albert Fytche**, C.S.I., son of John Fytche of Thorpe Hall, Louth, Co. Lincoln. Educated at Rugby and Addiscombe; entered the Army, 1839; served in the Punjab campaign, 1848-9, and in Burmah, 1853-7; Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, 1866-71, of which country he wrote a history; unsuccessfully contested Rye as a Liberal, 1884. Married, 1866, Maria Achsah, daughter of N. G. Lambert of Denham Court, Berkshire. On the 19th, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 76, **Sir John Lees** of Blackrock, Co. Dublin, third baronet, Captain, Hants Militia. Married, 1839, Maria Charlotte, daughter of Edw. Sullivan of the Madras Civil Service. On the 19th, at Swansea, aged 78, **Lewis Llewellyn Dillwyn**, M.P., second son of L. W. Dillwyn, for many years member for Glamorganshire. Was first returned for Swansea in 1855, and continued to represent it as an advanced Liberal. He died very suddenly after speaking in support of the local candidates. Married, 1837, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir H. T. De la Bêche, C.B., the famous geologist. On the 20th, at Eastbourne, aged 68, **General Sir Campbell Claye Grant Ross**, K.C.B., son of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Ross. Educated at Edinburgh Academy; entered 66th Bengal N. I. in 1841; served through the Indian Mutiny in command of 6th Ghorkkas. Married, 1856, Matilda, daughter of E. M. Elderton of Warwick Square, London. On the 20th, at Northcourt, I.W., aged 73, **General Robert William Disney Leith**, C.B., son of General Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B., of Freefield and Glenkindie, Aberdeenshire. Entered the Army, 1837; served in Punjab campaign, 1848-9; led the storming party at the siege of Mooltan, when he lost the left arm; served through the Indian Mutiny under Sir Henry Roberts. Married, 1865, Mary, daughter of Sir H. Percy Gordon, F.R.S., second baronet, Northcourt, I.W. On the 22nd, at Southampton, aged 97, **John Watkins Drew**, a brewer, who was chairman of the dinner given in the High Street, Southampton, in 1832, to celebrate the passing of the first Reform Bill; was one of the originators of the Southampton Dolors in 1835, and an original director of the L. and S. W. Railway. On the 24th, at Harewood, Yorkshire, aged 68, **The Earl of Harewood**, **Henry Thynne Lascelles**, fourth earl; was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and was an officer in West Riding Hussars. Married, first, 1845, Lady Elizabeth Jane de Burgh, eldest daughter of first Marquess of Clanricarde, and second, 1858, Diana, daughter of J. G. Smyth of Heath Hull, Wakefield. On the 26th, at Woolston, Southampton, aged 67, **Sir William Aitken**, M.D., F.R.S. Born in Dundee; educated at Edinburgh University, where he graduated in medicine (1848), receiving the gold medal; appointed assistant; appointed to investigate the nature of the disease from which the troops were suffering in the Crimea and the hospital of Scutari; appointed, 1860, Professor of Pathology at Netley Hospital. Married, 1884, Emily Clara, daughter of W. Allen. On the 26th, at Sherborne House, Northleach, aged 72, **Dowager Countess of Strafford**, **Hon. Harriet Elizabeth Cavendish**, daughter of first Lord Chesham. Married, 1848, George, second Earl of Strafford. On the 28th, at Wellington, New Zealand, aged 62, **Sir Harry Albert Atkinson**, K.C.M.G., L.M.C., President of the Legislative Council. Emigrated to New Zealand in 1855; appointed Captain of Volunteers in the Maori War, and received thanks of the House for his services; Minister of Public Defence, 1864;

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, 1874-6; Colonial Treasurer, 1879; and Premier, 1883-4, and 1887-90. On the 28th, at Roxby, Lincolnshire, aged 107, from the effects of a fall, **Sarah Markham**, born at Park Street, near St. Albans, the wife of a gamekeeper, whom she survived twenty-one years. On the 29th, at St. James's Place, S.W., aged 66, **Harry Francis Seymour**, third Marquess of Drogheda, K.P. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Dublin; Lieutenant-Colonel, Kildare Militia, 1861-77. Married, 1847, Hon. Mary Caroline, daughter of second Lord Wharncliffe, P. C. for Ireland, 1856; K.P., 1868. He was an ardent sportsman, and founded the PuncHESTOWN Race Meeting. On the 29th, in London, aged 68, **Hon. John Robson**, Premier of British Columbia. Born at Perth, Ontario; emigrated to British Columbia, 1859, where he established and edited the *British Columbian* newspaper; elected to the Provincial Parliament, 1866; Premier of the Ministry, 1889. On the 29th, at Kensington, aged 72, **Douglas Brown**, Q.C., of Arncliffe, Co. York, son of Jonathan Brown of Jamaica. Educated at Edinburgh Academy and Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1843; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1847; Q.C., 1869; Recorder of King's Lynn. Married, 1853, Georgina, younger daughter and co-heir of William Mauleverer of Arncliffe Hall.

JULY.

Lord Winmarleigh.—John Wilson-Patten, P.C., first and only Baron Winmarleigh, the eldest son of T. Wilson-Patten, M.P., of Bank Hall, Lancashire, was born in 1802, shortly after his father had assumed (1800) his additional name on succeeding to the estates of Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man. After being educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, he spent some years in travelling on the Continent, and returned in August 1830 to share with Lord Stanley the representation in Parliament of the, as yet undivided, county of Lancashire. He supported the second reading of the Reform Bill, and gave way in the election of 1831 to Mr. Benjamin Heywood; but at the first election, after the passing of the Reform Bill, he was elected, again in conjunction with Lord Stanley, as member for North Lancashire, and continued to represent the same constituency down to 1874.

During his long career in the House of Commons he showed himself, although a strong Conservative, a consistent advocate of all reforms which would benefit the operatives, of whom there was a large number in his constituency, although at that time unprovided with votes. Mr. Wilson-Patten supported an early Bill for dealing with the evils of the truck system; he urged the removal of the tax on printed calicoes, one of the chief manufactures of Manchester, and the dress of the poorer classes throughout England; but in 1833 he traversed Lord Ashley's Bill to limit the hours of the employment of women and children in factories by a motion for a Royal Commission to inquire more closely into the matter

before legislating, and this amendment was carried in a full House by a majority of one vote. In 1852 he was appointed Chairman of Committees of the whole House, but only retained the office for a few months during the short Administration of his former colleague who had become Earl of Derby. In 1854, on the breaking out of the Crimean War, he accompanied his regiment, 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, of which he was Colonel (1842-72), to Gibraltar, and on his return was appointed an Aide-de-camp to her Majesty. At a subsequent period in the House of Commons, during the Lancashire cotton famine, he induced the President of the Poor Law Board to accept a resolution enabling Boards of Guardians to raise loans on the security of the rates, but his efforts to save the extinction of Lancaster as a Parliamentary borough were less successful.

In 1867 on the return of the Conservatives to office Colonel Wilson-Patten was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a post which he held until the following year, when he accepted the office of the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, but he found no scope for his abilities and sympathies, for in three months Lord Derby was forced to resign, and he remained in Opposition during Mr. Gladstone's Administration. In 1874, on the return of Mr. Disraeli to office, Colonel Wilson-Patten was created Baron Winmarleigh, but his active life as a politician was closed, and he seldom took part in the debates of the House of Lords. His last speech was made in 1882, when he warmly supported the Bill for the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal.

Colonel Wilson-Patten married in 1828 Anna Maria, daughter and co-heiress of Mr. P. Patten-Bold of Bold, by whom he had a son, who became a Captain in the Life Guards, but died in 1873, leaving an only son, who also died in 1889, and the title then became extinct on Lord Winmarleigh's death on July 12, at his seat, near Gantany, Lancashire, who left behind him the reputation of high-mindedness and courtesy, combined with certain administrative abilities, rather than of great political ambition or power.

Thomas Cooper was born in March 1805 at Leicester, where his father, who belonged to a family of Yorkshire Quakers, was a travelling dyer. Shortly after his son's birth he removed to Exeter, where he died four years later. His widow returned to Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, her native place, where the boy was first placed, in 1813, at the Bluecoat School, and from 1816 to 1820 attended a private school, where he displayed very remarkable aptitude and diligence. He was, however, compelled by necessity to earn his living by trade, and in 1820 was apprenticed to a shoemaker; but he still continued his studies, and by the age of twenty-three he had taught himself Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and French, and had acquired a considerable knowledge of Mathematics, English History, and Literature. In 1828 Cooper gave up shoemaking and opened a school, and a year later he joined the Wesleyan Methodists and became a local preacher. In 1834 he removed to Lincoln, where he married the sister of a revivalist preacher and set up a school, taking a leading part in the foundation of the Mechanics Institute, and writing articles for the local newspaper. After a brief residence at Stamford he set out for London, in 1839, with the intention of pursuing a literary career. For a short time he resided at Greenwich, where, as an advanced Radical, he edited the *Kentish Mercury*, but in 1840 he returned to Leicester, his birthplace, became connected with the *Leicestershire Mercury*, but subsequently joining the Chartists, he conducted for some time their organ, *The Midland Counties Illuminator*, and at the general election of 1841 was nominated for both the town and county of Leicester, but did not in either case go to the poll. His influence as a speaker, however, increased daily, and in August 1842 he was sent as the delegate from Leicester to the Chartist Convention held at Manchester, addressing large meetings on his way thither

through the Staffordshire potteries. He took the chair on August 15, at a great meeting held at Hanley, and by Cooper's influence the proceedings had passed off peaceably, but at Longton, in the neighbourhood, a riot had taken place, which, after Cooper had left the town, spread to Hanley also, and a serious breach of the peace ensued. Cooper was arrested at Burslem, but released for want of evidence, and thereupon made his way to Manchester, where he found, on August 17, all the factories closed, business suspended, and troops parading the streets. The convention was nevertheless held, and Cooper and other Chartists recommended armed resistance to the law. This address was printed and circulated, and several leaders of the meeting were taken into custody, but Cooper reached Leicester in safety only to be arrested a few days later, conveyed back to Hanley, and committed to Stafford gaol on the charge of aiding in the Hanley riot. Whilst in prison he composed many of the tales which were afterwards published in "Wise Saws and Modern Instances" (1845). Meanwhile the Assizes had been held, before Lord Chief Justice Tindal, when Cooper was indicted for arson at Hanley, but was at once acquitted, it being shown that he was at Burslem at the time. Two days later he was again arraigned on the charges of conspiracy and sedition, but the trial was postponed to the following Assizes, and after a detention of five weeks Cooper was liberated and returned to Leicester in triumph.

Cooper's second trial was held at Stafford in March 1843, Sir Thomas Erskine being the judge, and Sergeant Talfourd the leading counsel for the prosecution. Cooper conducted his own defence, but in spite of a strong speech was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Stafford gaol, and it was here that he began the composition of "The Purgatory of Suicides," an epic poem in ten books written in the Spenserian stanza. After his release from gaol in 1845, he applied to Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury, to find him a publisher for his poem, and was sent with a letter of introduction to Disraeli, who tried, but unsuccessfully, to help him. The poem was eventually published by the help of Douglas Jerrold, and before Christmas 1845 the whole of the first edition, 500 copies, had been sold out. Carlyle, who was struck with the poem, helped Cooper with advice, and the following year Wordsworth, to whom Cooper paid

a visit in the Lake District, encouraged him to seek the promotion of his political views by intellectual means. In 1847 the "Triumphs of Perseverance" and the "Triumphs of Enterprise" appeared, and in the same year he joined Mazzini's Society, The People's International League, of which W. J. Linton, the engraver, was the secretary. From the Chartist demonstrations of 1848, Cooper, however, held himself aloof, being in entire disagreement with Fergus O'Connor and his Land Scheme; but he had by this time become a popular lecturer on politics and history. His first novel, "Uncle Ralph," appeared in 1853, and soon afterwards a change came over his religious views, which, since his imprisonment, had turned towards doubt and denial. In 1855 he commenced lecturing on the evidences of Christianity, and for two years, 1856-8, held a course of Sunday evening lectures and discussions with London sceptics. In the latter year Mr. Cowper Temple found him employment at the Board of Health, under Dr. (afterwards Sir John) Simon, in the preparation of his report on vaccination. In 1859 he formally joined the Baptist body, but his health by this time was seriously injured, and he was unable to pursue any definite occupation. Through the aid of Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Samuel Morley, and others, a fund of 1,300*l.* was raised for the purchase of an annuity for himself and wife, and subsequently, on the recommendation of Lord Salisbury, a grant of a Civil List pension was made to him. In 1867 Cooper resumed lecturing, chiefly upon educational subjects, and continued for five years. In 1878 he collected and published his "Poetical Works," and his most interesting volume, his Autobiography, appeared in 1882, from which it was seen on what friendly terms he had been with the most distinguished men of his day. Soon afterwards he retired altogether from public view, and lived quietly at Lincoln, and died peaceably on July 15, after a short illness.

Mr. John MacGregor, better known as "Rob Roy" MacGregor, who died at his residence, Lochiel, Boscombe, Bournemouth, on the 16th July, was the eldest son of General Sir Duncan MacGregor, K.C.B. He was born at Gravesend, 24th January, 1825, and a few weeks after his birth, his parents, with their infant son, embarked on board the *Kent*, East Indiaman, which afterwards took fire in the Indian Ocean. Young MacGregor was edu-

cated at King's School, Canterbury, and at seven other schools, in consequence of the frequent removals of his father's regiment. Later he was sent to Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1847 B.A. as twenty-fourth Wrangler. In 1845 Mr. MacGregor had already written and sketched for *Punch*, and during the Revolution of 1848 he visited Paris. Two years later he made a tour through Europe and the Levant, and also visited Egypt and Palestine. On his return in 1851 he was called to the bar. Being of a restless disposition, however, he soon left for Russia, visiting likewise every other country in Europe, as well as Algeria and Tunis, and subsequently the United States and Canada. He published an interesting account of his wanderings. In 1865 he undertook his first canoe voyage, and in the ensuing year his memorable log-book appeared, under the title of "A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on the Rivers and Lakes of Europe." This work passed through thirteen editions in less than twenty years. It was succeeded by various other accounts of canoe voyages, all of which enjoyed considerable popularity. Mr. MacGregor was twice elected a member of the London School Board for the division of Greenwich; and he acted as Chairman of the Industrial Schools Committee, rendering signal service in that capacity. His leisure he employed in contributing articles on marine propulsion and other subjects to the reports of the British Association, and he worked on the committees for erecting various memorial statues to public men. He married in 1873 a daughter of Admiral Sir Richard Cuffin, K.C.B.

Mr. Thomas Cook.—Mr. Thomas Cook, the originator of the excursion system of railway travelling and founder of the well-known firm of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, whose headquarters are at Ludgate Circus, London, died at his residence, Thorncroft, Stonegate, Leicester, on July 18. Born on November 22, 1808, at Melbourne, in Derbyshire, of very humble parentage, he had in his early years a severe struggle for the bare means of existence. He was only four years old when his father died, and he commenced to earn his daily bread at the age of ten, when he was employed in a village garden at the wage of 1*d.* a day. At this early age he contrived also to be of material assistance to his mother, who kept a small shop for the sale of books. Soon

afterwards he took to hawking fruit and vegetables in Derby market-place, and a little later went to learn wood-turning. Afterwards he went to Loughborough, where he entered the employment of Mr. John Winks, a printer and publisher of books in connection with the General Baptist Association. In 1828 he was appointed a Bible reader and village missionary for the county of Rutland, and in the following year he travelled 2,692 miles, of which 2,106 miles were covered on foot. Having in 1832 married Miss Mason, daughter of a Rutland farmer, he removed to Market Harborough, where, in addition to his work in connection with the Baptist Association, he carried on the business of a wood-turner. In 1836 he became a total abstainer, and he was an ardent temperance reformer for the remainder of his life. Subsequently he published a monthly paper called the *Temperance Messenger*, of which he was the editor. This was followed by the *Children's Temperance Magazine* in 1840. In 1841, while walking from Market Harborough to Leicester to attend a temperance meeting, he read in a newspaper a report of the opening of a part of the Midland Counties Railway, and the idea burst upon him that the new means of travel might be used for the benefit of the temperance movement. If, thought Mr. Cook, the railway company could be induced to run a special train from Leicester, many persons might be removed from the temptations of the races and great results might be achieved. He broached the subject to his friends, and arranged with the railway company for a special train to Loughborough on July 5, 1841. This the first publicly advertised excursion train conveyed no fewer than 570 passengers at 1s. each. The event caused great excitement. The passengers were preceded to the Leicester Station by a band of music. At Loughborough they were met by a great crowd of people, and they were welcomed home with equal enthusiasm. The success of this trip induced Mr. Cook to combine the management of excursions with his book and printing business in Leicester, to which town he had removed. He organised trips to Derby, Nottingham, and Birmingham, and the business having grown so much that in several trips he conveyed between 4,000 and 5,000 people, he in 1844 entered into permanent arrangements with the directors of the Midland Railway to place trains at his disposal whenever they were required while he provided

the passengers. Next year saw an extension of the system to Liverpool, the Isle of Man, and Dublin. He also about this period organised a trip to Scotland, and conveyed 350 passengers from Leicester and Nottingham to Glasgow, where the excursionists received a warm welcome. His next move was to provide hotel coupons for his patrons, and Scotland was the field of his first endeavours in this direction. Personally conducted tours to Ireland followed, and in 1851 Mr. Cook conveyed many thousands of people to the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park. The business began to extend in all directions in England and on the Continent. Mr. Cook's ambition was the institution of an annual tour round the world, which he successfully accomplished. His first tour round the world was in 1872, when he, with nine companions, started to make what he termed an exploratory tour. The tour was completed in 222 days. Mr. Cook retired from the firm in 1878, but was present at a jubilee of the firm held in London in July 1891, when many who had availed themselves of Mr. Cook's enterprise and assistance attended to bear witness to the benefits he had conferred upon his fellow-citizens by making accessible foreign countries as well as their own.

Bishop Claughton.—Thomas Legh Claughton was the first Bishop of St. Albans, the See having been created in 1877 by separation from that of Rochester, which Dr. Claughton formerly held. He was born in 1808, the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Claughton, of Haydon Lodge, Winwick, Lancashire, who was member of Parliament for Newton in that county from 1818 to 1825. He was educated at Rugby, and afterwards at Oxford, where he successively became Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor of Trinity College. He graduated in 1831, having been placed in the First Class of the School of Literæ Humaniores in the Easter Term of that year. In 1828 he had won the University Prize for Latin verse by a poem on "*Machinæ Vi Vaporis impulsæ*," a subject very appropriate at the time, but not very easy to treat in classical language; in the following year he obtained the Newdigate Prize for English verse, the subject being "*Voyages of Discovery to the Polar Regions*," and in 1832 he carried off the prize for a Latin essay, "*De Stoicorum Disciplina*." Thomas Claughton remained for some years Fellow and Tutor of Trinity. He was Public Ex-

aminer in 1835, and during his term of office he took part in the examination of Lord Cardwell; of his own brother; of Professor Donkin, the well-known Savilian Professor of Astronomy; of Osborne Gordon, so well known to many generations of Christ Church men; of Archdeacon Hessey and the late Archdeacon Utterton; of the late Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln; of the late Professor Wilson, President of Corpus; of the late Dean of St. Paul's, and many others less known to subsequent fame. He held no other University office until 1852, when, some years after he had quitted Oxford, he was elected Professor of Poetry in succession to Archdeacon Garbett, who had held the office for ten years, his two immediate predecessors having been John Keble and Dr. Milman, poet, historian, and some time Dean of St. Paul's. In his capacity of Professor of Poetry it fell to the lot of the late Bishop to write and recite the inaugural ode on the occasion of the installation, in 1853, of the late Earl of Derby, as Chancellor of the University, in succession to the Duke of Wellington. This was, in his case, a labour of love; for Lord Derby was an old family friend, for whom the Bishop had great personal regard, and it was to that Minister's recommendation that he subsequently owed his elevation to the episcopate. But his tenure of the office which men like Keble, Milman, Copleston, Warton, and Lowth had held and adorned was not otherwise remarkable. He held it only for the statutory period of five years, and did not seek re-election for a second term, as has generally been the custom. It was sometimes said that this was due to his resentment at the noisy and not too delicate banter of the undergraduates in the gallery of the theatre on the occasion when, as Professor of Poetry, he was required to deliver in alternate years the Latin Oration, founded by Lord Crewe, for the Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors at the Encænna. He was succeeded by Mr. Matthew Arnold.

In 1841 Mr. Claughton was presented by Lord Ward, afterwards the Earl of Dudley, to the important benefice of Kidderminster. Lord Ward had been an undergraduate at Trinity and Claughton had been his tutor, and in 1842 the new Vicar of Kidderminster married the Hon. Julia Susannah Ward, Lord Ward's sister. He threw himself into the work of a large, populous, and poor parish with immense and untiring energy. His intellectual

sympathies were distinctly with the High Church movement, but he was essentially a man of action, who, whatever his theological prepossessions might be, could not be satisfied unless his parish was faithfully served and a high standard of ecclesiastical and social activity was established and maintained in it. He organised a staff of curates, well trained in parochial work, and full of zeal for its faithful performance. Daily services were established in the parish church, a choir was organised, and, with the munificent aid of his brother-in-law, Claughton was enabled thoroughly and beautifully to restore the noble old church of Richard Baxter, which had been sadly defaced and neglected for many generations. In a word, he was one of the pioneers of what might then have been called the higher parochial method. Between 1841 and 1867, the period of his incumbency of Kidderminster, Claughton had seen this industrial centre pass through various phases of prosperity and depression, and throughout that time had worked his parish with increasing enthusiasm and success. It was a matter of surprise to many that he should wait so long for the Bishopric he had so honestly earned. At length, in 1867, the Earl of Derby being then Prime Minister, Claughton was elevated to the See of Rochester. He did not, however, make any very distinguished mark as a Bishop; he laboured quietly, steadily, and successfully, and his dioceses were so far fortunate that their annals were uneventful. Never an active politician, Dr. Claughton was rarely heard in the House of Lords; it would, indeed, be difficult to recall a single occasion on which he spoke. In 1877 the new diocese of St. Albans was created by separation from that of Rochester, and Dr. Claughton elected to become its first Bishop, thus vacating his original See of Rochester, though still retaining the residence of Danbury Palace, formerly attached to it. This change, which occurred in the midst of the Hatcham case of ritualism, and the institution of the Bishop of St. Albans Fund were among the more memorable public events of his episcopate. The restoration of his cathedral church of St. Albans and the curious litigation between two rival benefactors to which it gave rise were the most notable events of his occupancy of the See, which owed much to his great powers of organisation, and under his impulse assumed its place at once amongst the bishoprics of the

United Kingdom. In February 1890 he decided to resign a charge which needed the services of a younger and more active man. For the remainder of his life he lived in seclusion at Danbury Palace, near Chelmsford, where he died on July 25 after a paralytic seizure, a few months after the celebration of his golden wedding.

Viscount Sherbrooke.—Robert Lowe, the son of the Rev. Robert Lowe, Rector of Bingham, Notts, was born in 1811, and was educated at Winchester, where he was the contemporary of Roundell Palmer, Eardley Wilmot, Cardwell, William George Ward, and others, who subsequently rose to distinction. His weak sight (he was an albino) prevented his taking part in games, but did not interfere with his studies. He passed to Oxford, where he read hard. At the Union he spoke often and well; in fact, he and Ward were esteemed the best speakers of their time. He did not win any of the great University prizes, but he completed a brilliant career by taking a First Class in Classics and a Second Class in Mathematics at the same time (1833) that Liddell, afterwards Dean of Christ Church, and Scott, afterwards Master of Balliol, took First Classes. Two years later he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen, and for several years he was fully occupied as a busy and successful coach. He applied for the Chair of Greek in the University of Glasgow. The electors preferred Sir David Sandford. "To fail in that object," said Mr. Lowe himself some thirty years afterwards, "was the greatest disappointment that ever happened to me in my life." He was called to the bar, but not caring for the drudgery, which was the only avenue to success open to one seeking it without the aid of professional friends, he turned his face towards the colonies, and in 1840 he landed at Sydney. The colony was then in its infancy. The population was small, and no great future seemed in store for it, for gold had not yet been discovered. Representative government had not been established; only the rudiments of it existed in a council composed of thirty-six members, of whom twenty-four were elected by the constituencies. The Governor, Sir George Gipps, who was glad to get the services of a clever debater able to hold his own with men of ability such as William Wentworth, nominated Mr. Lowe to a seat in the Legislative Council in November 1843. There he

made good the expectations of his friends. But he was not made to be a placeman, his position became irksome to him, and he resigned his official seat only to be re-elected shortly afterwards for Sydney. From 1844 to 1850 his life was full and varied. He had no small practice as a barrister. He took part in every public movement in the colony, and he found time to contribute to the *Argus* newspaper many clever articles on politics and even Puseyism, poems, satires, *vers de société*. Towards the close of 1850 he decided to return to England. His University reputation still survived; some of his school and college friends had already become powers in the State, and he returned here at a time when attention was turned to colonial affairs, and when his experience was welcomed. In 1852 he was elected as a Liberal for Kidderminster, and in the House of Commons he was not slow to make his mark. Not that he quickly showed himself an orator, or at once fulfilled the high expectation of his friends. He too ostentatiously despised some of the devices which are the high road to success. But his acuteness and courage were unquestionable; he was a valuable ally in debate and a vigorous and harassing foe; he won the esteem of Lord Palmerston and other leaders, and in due time he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade—an office which he held for three years—and one of the joint secretaries of the Board of Control. This part of his official life was not barren or unmemorable. He conducted through Parliament several measures of importance, and inspired not a few reforms in commercial legislation. Though it did not fall to him to give full effect to the principle of limited liability, he was the parent of measures which were the forerunners of the Act of 1862; and never, probably, was a clearer or more cogent argument for reform presented to Parliament than that contained in his speech in 1856 introducing the Partnership and Joint Stock Companies Bills.

It was, however, not only in the House of Commons that Mr. Lowe made his mark. He had already given proof in Australia of his qualities as a journalist, and his services were promptly secured by the *Times*, where for many years as a leader writer and letter writer he showed himself a keen disputant, an incisive logician, and a dogged controversialist. As an administrator at the Education Department he showed his ability. No one left so profound a mark upon our educa-

tional system as he. On the benefit of payment by results and the superiority of examination over inspection he strenuously insisted. The Revised Code, the embodiment of his policy, will always be condemned by one class of schoolmasters, but unquestionably is one of the chief facts in the history of English education. Mr. Lowe delighted to shake the pillars of educational institutions. To a much larger circle Robert Lowe became known in 1866. The introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Reform Bill prefaced the most important passage in Mr. Lowe's career. All his life, in New South Wales as at the University, he had been a Liberal; in regard to many questions foremost in pleading for reform, and ready to go all lengths. But he was no thorough-going admirer of democracies. He was in many things of the school of Canning and Peel. He revered the Constitution as he found it. He was not sure that it could be much improved. At all events he was not prepared to cast it into the crucible of party passion. Our future masters were not, he thought, ready to discharge the functions which they were called to exercise. So he opposed with the energy of true conviction the change so lightly, as he thought, undertaken. He stood in the breach when so many others, his natural allies, turned tail. He did not quit his station, though next year Mr. Disraeli went over horse and foot to the enemy. Indefatigable, earnest, and unsparing as was his opposition, Mr. Lowe failed; the tide flowed too strongly against him for him to roll back the advancing waves. The controversy over, the combatants at peace, there remained to Mr. Lowe a position properly his but never accorded to him

before. In 1868 he was elected first member for the University of London, and in the same year he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office which he held until 1873. It was as easy to criticise harshly his fiscal administration, as to forget the applause with which his first ingenious Budget was received; to dwell upon the fate of the ill-starred match-tax—best of taxes in theory, worst, as it proved, in practice—to recall his ill-considered plan for establishing seigniorage, or “sweating the sovereign”; and to dilate upon the slipshod manner in which, owing to his imperfect sight, he made his financial statements. These achievements and services should be remembered when we are told that he snubbed deputations, gibbeted people with designs on the public purse, and told the working man that he was venal and drunken. For a short time he was at the Home Office, where he did not show himself an exception to the rule that it is the grave of reputations. When the Liberals returned to power in 1880 he did not take office, and he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Sherbrooke, and in the Upper House he took little or no part in public affairs. He continued, however, to the last to be an active member of the Political Economy Club, where he showed himself unwilling to admit any limitations to the application of this favourite science.

He married, first, 1836, Georgina, second daughter of George Orred of Aigbruth House, Liverpool, and second, 1885, Carolina, daughter of Thomas Sneyd of Ashcombe Park, Staffordshire, and died, July 27, at Warlingham, Surrey, from failure of the nervous system.

On the 2nd, at Berlin, aged 78, **Professor Albert Wolff**. Born at Neu Strelitz; studied sculpture under Rauch; was entrusted with some of the most important monuments in Berlin, Königsberg, Hanover, and other North German cities; was appointed, 1866, Professor of Sculpture at the Berlin Academy. On the 7th, at Maplewell, Loughborough, aged 60, **Sir William Henry Salt**, second baronet, son of Sir Julian Salt, the discoverer of the use of alpaca wool. Married, 1854, Emma Dove Octairana, daughter of John Dove Harris of Ratcliffe Hall, Co. Leicester. On the 8th, at Nille House, Halifax, aged 80, **William Henry Rawson**, a benefactor of his native town, and an active magistrate of the West Riding. Married, 1847, Ellen Louisa, daughter of Amaziah Empson of Spellord Hill, Knaresborough. On the 11th, at Newby Hall, Ripon, aged 83, **Lady Mary Gertrude Vyner**, younger daughter of Thomas, second Earl de Grey. Married, 1832, Henry Vyner of Newby. On the 12th, at New York, aged 73, **Cyrus West Field**. He took an important part in laying the first transatlantic cable, and in the erection of elevated railways in New York. On the 12th, at Ravello, near Amalfi, aged 66, **Francis Neville Reid**, who, settling in Italy in early life, restored the half-ruined palace of the Ruspoli family, and devoted himself to the improvement and civilisation of the district. On the 12th, at Bournemouth, aged 82, **Sir Charles Cox, K.C.M.G.**, son of Richard H. Cox of Hillingdon House, Uxbridge. Educated

at Eton; appointed to the Colonial Office, 1829; Special Commissioner for New Zealand Affairs, 1848-50; Chief Clerk, 1872-9; Registrar of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, 1872; Chancellor, 1877; K.C.M.G., 1887. Married, 1845, Elizabeth Rachel, daughter of William Newton of Elveden Hall, Thetford, and widow of Sir Mark Wood, second baronet, of Gatton. On the 13th, at Pinkie House, Musselburgh, aged 83, **Sir John David Hope**, thirteenth baronet, Brigadier-General of the Royal Company of Archers; succeeded his brother, 1883; unmarried. On the 13th, in his chambers in the Temple, aged 53, **Joseph Underhill, Q.C.**, son of George Underhill, of Wolverhampton. Educated privately. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 1862; joined the Oxford Circuit; Q.C., 1880; appointed First Recorder of West Broomwich. Married Emma, daughter of Samuel Loveridge, of Wolverhampton, which borough he unsuccessfully contested as a Liberal Unionist in 1886. On the 14th, at Paris, aged 68, **Marquis de la Valette**; his original name was Samuel Weller, and he was born at Boston, U.S.A. Settled in France, and became manager of the Chemin de fer de l'Ouest, and was a member of Corps Législatif, 1863-70. Married a daughter of the Minister M. Rouher, and was adopted by the Marquis de la Valette, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1866-9. His wife was accidentally burnt to death (1891), and his son lost his life in the Soudan. On the 15th, at Weymouth, aged 66, **General Hon. Sir Arthur E. Hardinge, K.C.B.**, Equerry to the Queen, son of first Viscount Hardinge. Educated at Eton; entered Coldstream Guards, 1844; aide-de-camp to Lord Hardinge in the Sutlej campaign, 1845-6; served through the Crimean campaign, 1854-5, as Assistant Q.M.G. at headquarters; Equerry to the Prince Consort, 1858-91; Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, 1881-5, and Governor of Gibraltar, 1886-9. Married, 1858, May G. F., daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Augustus Fred. Ellis. He was thrown from his pony carriage whilst driving with one of his daughters and fractured his collar bone and received severe injuries on the head. On the 19th, at Sevenoaks, aged 81, **Frederick Le Gros Clark, F.R.S., F.R.C.S.**, for many years surgeon to St. Thomas' Hospital; Hunterian Professor of Surgery and Pathology, and subsequently President of the College of Surgeons, 1874; author of several medical treatises, and editor of a revised edition of Paley's "Natural Theology" and other similar works. On the 22nd, at Birkenhead, aged 55, **Alfred Norman Tate**, son of Alderman James Tate, of Wells. Educated at the Chapter Grammar School; became a practical analyst at Widnes and Liverpool, and was largely instrumental in introducing and popularising the use of "Petroleum and its Products." On the 23rd, at Combe Court, Godalming, aged 87, **George Henry Pinchard**, a successful agriculturist and breeder of cattle. Born at Winkleigh, Devonshire, he began life in the service of the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society, founded by his uncle, Dr. Pinchard, in 1824. He became secretary and actuary at an early age, and subsequently a director, when he retired and took to breeding cattle. On the 25th, at Meole, Bracet Hall, Shrewsbury, aged 62, **Arthur Henry Bather**, fourth son of John Bather, Recorder of Shrewsbury. From an attack of scarlet fever at five years of age lost the power of hearing and in great measure of speech. Was educated at Rugby, and afterwards sent to a conveyancer's chambers; in 1847 was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Accountant-General of the Navy, where he rose to the highest position attainable; also displayed abilities of the highest sort. Married, first, 1862, Lucy Elizabeth Blomfield, daughter of the Bishop of London, and second, 1870, Caroline Sophia, daughter of Colonel Bentham. On the 25th, at Canterbury, aged 68, **Harry George Austin, F.S.A.**; succeeded his father in 1848 as architect and surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and carried out many of the improvements and restorations of the cathedral. On the 25th, at Sidcup, Kent, aged 69, **Lord Teynham, Henry George Roper-Curzon**, seventeenth Baron Teynham. Educated at Cambridge; was for many years in the Audit Office, Somerset House; took an active part in the foundation of the Harleian Society, of which he was Vice-President. Married, 1860, Harriet Anne Lovell, daughter of Rev. Thomas Heathcote of Shaw Hill, Co. Wilts. On the 26th, at Cecil Street, Strand, London, aged 36, **Hugh Hastings Romilly, C.M.G.**, Private Secretary to Sir A. Gordon in Fiji, 1879, and New Zealand, 1880-81; Deputy Commissioner of Western Pacific, 1881, where he lived in all the principal islands of the group; Administrator of New Guinea, 1885-6, and Deputy Commissioner and Consul for New Hebrides and Solomon Islands; accompanied Lord Randolph Churchill to Mashonaland, 1891; author of "From my Verandah in New Guinea" and "The Western Pacific." On the 26th, at Devonport, aged 59, **Henry Walter Bellew, M.D., C.S.I.**, Surgeon-General, Indian Army, son of Major H. W. Bellew of the Bengal Army; served on several political missions in Persia, Kashgar,

Cabul, &c., and was a distinguished Oriental scholar. Married, 1870, Isabel Jane, daughter of Major Robert Guthrie Macgregor, R.A. On the 29th, at Paris, aged 77, **Teisserence de Bort**, an ardent Protectionist. Born at Chateauroux; educated as an engineer, and commissioned in 1838 to study the railway question in foreign countries; a deputy, 1846-8, when he retired until 1871, re-entering as a supporter of M. Thiers; three times Minister of Agriculture, 1872-76-78; Ambassador to Vienna, 1879, and to Rome in 1888. On the 29th, at Devonport, aged 65, **John Forbes Watson, M.D.**, son of an Aberdeenshire farmer. Educated at Aberdeen for the medical profession; practised at Guy's and in Paris during the cholera outbreak of 1849; appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Medical Service, 1850, but returned to England, 1853, and devoted himself to sanitary matters; appointed, 1858, reporter on the products of India, and Director of India Museum, 1858-79. In 1880 he went to India to study the cotton cultivation and industry in South Lahnatta. On the 30th, at Vienna, aged 80, **Count Joseph Alexander Hübner**, whose original name was Hofenbrädl, of obscure birth, but according to some an illegitimate son of the Austrian Chancellor, Prince Metternich. Educated in the Scots Monastery of Austria. Married the daughter of Baron Pilat. After a short time at the Vienna Foreign Office he was transferred to Paris (1833) as Attaché to the Austrian Embassy, and was entrusted with several diplomatic missions; appointed, 1848, Secretary and Adviser of Archduke Rainer, Viceroy of Lombardy and Venetia; Austrian Ambassador in Paris, 1850-9, and at Rome, 1860-2; received the title of Count in 1888; was the author of several works relating to his travels and experiences. On the 30th, at Hassock's Gate, aged 72, **Rev. John Griffith**. Educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; graduated, 1840; Tenth Wrangler and Second Class in Classics; succeeded Rev. F. Robertson at Trinity Chapel, Brighton, 1853; appointed Principal of Brighton College, 1855-74; Chairman of the first Brighton School Board, and Vicar of Sandridge, 1875.

AUGUST.

Sir John Gorrie, Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago, who died at Exeter on August 4, was born at Kettle, Co. Fife, 1829, the son of Rev. Daniel Gorrie. He was educated at the Edinburgh University. He studied law, and was admitted as an advocate, 1856, and made Hon. Advocate for Scotland, 1860, and subsequently practised in London, 1862-9. His name, however, was first brought prominently to the front in 1865, when he was selected by the self-constituted Jamaica Committee, consisting of Mr. John Bright, Mr. Samuel Morley, and Mr. Charles Buxton, to proceed to Jamaica to inquire into the alleged excesses of martial law. Mr. Gorrie, who was assisted by Mr. Horne Payne, Q.C., and Mr. Phillipps, succeeded in laying bare many acts of cruelty and injustice. Struck with the ability and energy displayed by Mr. Gorrie, the Colonial Office, shortly after his return to England, offered him the post of substitute Procureur-Général of Mauritius. Within less than a week after his arrival at Port Louis he proved to his own satisfaction that the labouring class of Mauritius were subjected to abuses, and a report to the Colonial Office to this effect resulted in the despatch of Sir Arthur Gordon to Mauritius, with instructions to appoint a local com-

mittee to investigate the charges. The report of this committee, of which Mr. Justice Gorrie was the most prominent member, led to the appointment of a Royal Commission. It was found that abuses did exist, and Mr. Gorrie had the satisfaction of altering the whole labour law of the colony in consonance with his own views and those of the Royal Commission. When Sir Arthur Gordon was promoted to Fiji, Mr. Gorrie was a few months later requested to proceed to the Pacific to take up the post of Chief Justice of Fiji. As a member of the Legislative Council of the island, it fell to the lot of the Chief Justice to frame all the important legal measures deemed to be necessary. When the Crown assumed jurisdiction over the South Seas the Chief Justice of Fiji was also made Judicial Commissioner of the Pacific, and, in the absence of Sir Arthur Gordon, was called upon to discharge the duties of the High Commissioner. Returning to England after an absence of fourteen years, Sir John Gorrie was afterwards sent in 1882 to the Leeward Islands. From Antigua he was promoted in 1885 to Trinidad. Sir John Gorrie had hardly been in this colony a year when a question was asked in the Imperial Parliament as to his course of procedure. He was working

on the lines which had made his reputation, but his sympathies with the coloured population were becoming more and more pronounced. For a time he was in disagreement with the Governor, Sir William Robinson, and drew down upon him the displeasure of the planting interest. Charges of intemperance having been brought against the Senior Puisne Judge on the Legislative Council, he was suspended by the Governor from exercising his functions of Chief Justice, and an inquiry demanded into his conduct and also into the administration of justice generally in the island. Lord Knutsford appointed Sir Frederick Pollock and Sir William Markby as commissioners. Against their finding Sir John Gorrie decided to appeal to the Privy Council, and for that purpose returned to England in July in order to prepare his case, which by his premature death never came on for argument. Sir John Gorrie married, 1855, Marion, daughter of Michael Graham, of Edinburgh.

Sir Daniel Wilson, a son of Archibald Wilson, of Edinburgh, and a nephew of "Christopher North," was born in Edinburgh in 1816, and educated at the High School and University there. When quite young he came to London and supported himself by his pen, but soon afterwards returned to Edinburgh as Secretary of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. During his tenure of this office he published "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time" (1847), illustrated by his own pencil; "Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate" (1848), and "The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland" (1851). On the recommendation of Hallam, the historian, Lord Elgin, the President of the Society of Antiquaries, who was at that time Governor-General of Canada, appointed, in 1853, Wilson to the newly established Chair of History in the University of Toronto, and a year later he was offered the Principalship of the M'Gill University, Montreal. This, however, he declined, and in 1881 succeeded Dr. M'Caul as President of Toronto University. During the thirty-five years he took an active part in public life, he successfully supported a national system of University education in opposition to sectarian and denominational colleges; and he lived to see the largest denominational college in the Dominion, the Victoria University, moved from the Cobourg to Toronto and federated with the Ontarian University. His most important

book, "Prehistoric Man," appeared in 1863, and was followed by "Chatterton," a biographical study (1865), "Caliban, or The Missing Link" (1873), a contribution to the study of Shakespeare, and a volume of poems, "Spring Wild Flowers." He was several times President of the Ontario Teachers' Association, of the Canadian Institute, and other societies; a frequent contributor to their proceedings. He married, 1840, Margaret, daughter of Hugh Mackay, of Well Park, Dumfriesshire. Was knighted in 1888, and died at Toronto, August 7, in his 77th year.

Mr. Henry Graves.—Henry Graves, the well-known printseller, who died in Pall Mall on August 23, having been for two years in failing health, was born on July 16, 1806, in London. He was the son and grandson of printsellers, and was the younger brother of the late Robert Graves, A.R.A., a distinguished line engraver. From his boyhood he was associated with the arts, and he was one of the few remaining links with the days of Wilkie, Turner, and Landseer. At the age of sixteen he became an assistant to Mr. Woodburn; and soon afterwards he entered the house of Messrs. Hurst & Robinson, who had succeeded to the business founded by the celebrated Alderman Boydell. This was in Cheapside, but in 1825 the firm, having removed to No. 6 Pall Mall, became involved in difficulties, and Mr. Graves, their manager, joined with Mr. Moon (afterwards Sir Francis Graham Moon, and Lord Mayor) and with Mr. Boys, and bought the business. In 1844 Mr. Graves became head of the firm, and changed its title to that of Henry Graves & Co. For a long period Mr. Graves maintained the position of the leading publisher of prints. He was in high favour at Court, and superintended the printing of the etchings executed by the Queen and Prince Albert. All the leading artists had him to publish their works; beginning with Sir Thos. Lawrence (whom he visited the night before his death), Turner, Stanfield, Landseer, down to Sir J. E. Millais. The first of Turner's pictures that was engraved for him was "The Temple of Jupiter"; many others followed, including a portion of the "England and Wales" series, and it was he who, when Sir Walter Scott's financial troubles were gathering, recommended Cadell to engage Turner to make the seventy famous drawings for the "Abbotsford" edition of the Waverley novels. His greatest success, however, was with

Landseer, for the reproduction of whose pictures he engaged the best engravers of the day, Samuel Cousins, Thomas Landseer, C. G. Lewis, and many others. For the copyrights alone he paid Sir Edwin more than 50,000*l.* from first to last. He bought from S. W. Reynolds the copyright and plates of his "Works of Sir Joshua," and added two volumes to them, publishing also at a later date similar works to illustrate Gainsborough, Lawrence, and other artists. When Mr. Frith's popular pictures took the town by storm, Mr. Graves bought from Flatow "The Railway Station," with the copyright, for the great price of 20,000*l.* Another series of subjects that Mr. Graves took up with energy was that of the battle-pieces and military portraits of Sir Francis Grant, Lady Butler, and others; and he also published an immense series of portraits of bishops and other dignitaries of the church. He was a very active member of the Council of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund; was Vice-President of the Printsellers' Association; was thrice Master of the Cutlers' Company; and was in the habit of presenting copies of all his most interesting prints to adorn the walls of the hospitals of London.

Mr. William Forbes Skene.—William Forbes Skene, D.C.L., LL.D., her Majesty's Historiographer for Scotland, and a distinguished archæologist, scholar, and historian, was the second son of the late Mr. James Skene, of Rubislaw, Aberdeen, by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir William Forbes, of Pitsligo. Mr. James Skene was an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott's, who feelingly dedicated to him the fourth canto of "Marmion," in stanzas setting forth their close and affectionate relations. Mr. William Forbes Skene was born at Inverie, Kincardineshire, on June 7, 1809. He was educated at the Edinburgh High School, studied next for a year and a half in Germany, and finally passed a session each at the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. Quite early in life he began to devote himself to the study of Scotch history and antiquities, particularly as relating to early Celtic history and traditions. It was deemed advisable, however, that he should be brought up to a profession, so at the age of 18 he was apprenticed to his uncle, Sir Henry Jardine, W.S., and was admitted a member of the Signet Society in 1831.

Mr. Skene paid a visit with his father to Sir Walter Scott, at Abbots-

ford, in April 1831, and this visit appears to have been a red-letter one in his history. By Scott's advice, Mr. Skene had been sent the previous year to reside with a friend of his, the Rev. Dr. Mackintosh Mackay, then minister of Laggan, in the Inverness-shire Highlands. Here he passed his time learning the Gaelic language, which excited in him a taste for Celtic antiquities; and finding during his stay at Abbotsford a copy of O'Connor's *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores veteres*, he sat up one night transcribing from it the "Annals of Tighernac." Not long after he became a Writer to the Signet, Mr. Skene received an official appointment in the Bill Chamber of the Court of Session, which he held until 1865; and between 1846 and 1850 he acted as a secretary to a committee which devoted its energies to the relief of destitution in the Highlands. In religious matters he was an Episcopalian, and presented the fabric of the Church of St. Vincent, Edinburgh, to the congregation, having healed the division between the two branches of the Episcopalian Church. He was also for many years Secretary to the Royal Institution for the promotion of Fine Arts, and a member of other learned societies. It was, however, in antiquarian and literary pursuits, and not in the legal profession, that he achieved distinction. He devoted much time to researches into the remote, obscure, and difficult parts of Scotch history, and gradually acquired for himself the reputation of one of the most erudite archæologists of Scotland. His first essay, entitled "The Highlanders of Scotland; their Origin, History, and Antiquities," was published in 1837, and it was awarded the prize of the Highland Society. A quarter of a century elapsed before Mr. Skene again tempted the public, for it was not until 1862 that he edited and published "The Dean of Lismore's Book." In 1868 he issued "The Four Ancient Books of Wales," and in the following year "The Coronation Stone." He likewise edited "The Chronicles of the Picts and Scots," "Fordun's Chronicle of the Scottish Nation," and several other works on kindred subjects. At length, in 1876-80, he produced his *magnum opus*—"Celtic Scotland; A History of Ancient Alban," in three volumes. For upwards of forty years he had been collecting the materials for this work, of which a second edition recently passed through the press. The first volume of this important work, "History and Ethnology," appeared in 1876; the second, "Church and Cul-

ture," in 1877; and the third, "Land and People," in 1880.

On the death of John Hill Burton in 1881 he was appointed to the ancient office of Historiographer Royal for Scotland. The appointment was doubly gratifying to him, as it was made by the political party to which he was opposed, and was consequently a tribute to his wide learning and re-

search. It should be stated that the University of Edinburgh had already, in 1865, conferred upon Mr. Skene the honorary degree of LL.D., while in 1879 he was honoured by the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford University. He was never married, and died at his residence in Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, on August 29, his three sisters surviving him.

On the 1st, at Cirencester House, aged 59, **Earl Bathurst, Allen Alexander**, sixth Earl Bathurst, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Fred. L. Bathurst. Was educated at Eton and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge; B.A., 1853 (Jun. Opt.); sat as a Conservative for Cirencester, 1857-78, when he succeeded his uncle, who had been Clerk to the Privy Council, 1827-60; Hon. Colonel, North Gloucester Militia, 1870-8. Married, first, 1862, Hon. Meriel Leicester Warren, eldest daughter of second Lord de Tabley, and second, 1874, Evelyn, only daughter of George J. Barnard Hankey of Fetcham Park, Leatherhead. On the 2nd, at Sulham, aged 91, **Rev. John Wilder**, Vice-Provost of Eton, second son of John Wilder of Purley Hall and Sulham. Educated at Eton and King's Colleges, Cambridge; B.A., 1824; elected Fellow of Eton and Rector of Sulham. Married, first, 1831, Mary, daughter of Ven. Gilbert Heathcote, Archdeacon of Winchester, and second, 1866, Mary Hood, daughter of Rev. Geo. Deane, Rector of Brighton, Hants. On the 5th, at Triel, aged 97, **Amedée de Bast**, a prolific writer and one of the founders of the French "Société des Gens de Lettres." In early life he had been in the Army and served under Napoleon I. On the 7th, at Etretat, aged 70, **Adrien de Courcelle**, one of the readers for the Comédie Française, and the author of several plays, grave and gay. On the 10th, at Bath, aged 79, **General Sir Charles Thomas van Straubenzee, G.C.B.**, second son of Thomas van Straubenzee of Spennithorne, Co. York. Entered the Army (39th Foot), 1828; served through the Coorg (1834) and Gwalior (1843) campaigns; commanded British contingent in Greece, 1854-5; and commanded brigade (3rd Buffs) in the Crimea, 1855-6; wounded at the Redan; commanded a brigade in China, 1857-60; Colonel, 47th Foot, 1865; 39th Foot, 1867; Governor of Malta, 1872-8. Married, 1841, Charlotte, daughter of General J. Luther Richardson. On the 12th, at Northlands, Salisbury, aged 73, **James Richard Wigram**, eldest son of Vice-Chancellor Sir James Wigram. Educated at Eton and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge; entered the Army, and was Captain in Coldstream Guards. Married, 1845, Margaret Helen, daughter of Peter Arkwright of Willersley, Co. Derby. On the 14th, at Toronto, aged 81, **Alfred Patrick, C.M.G.**, son of William Poyntz Patrick, a Suffolk man who settled in Upper Canada in 1791. Entered the public service as an official of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, 1827; Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the two Canadas, 1841-67; First Clerk Assistant of the Federal Parliament, 1865-75; Clerk of the House, 1873-81. Married, 1833, Tirzan, daughter of Caleb Hopkins, M.L.A. On the 15th, at Paris, aged 78, **Baron Limnander de Niewenhove**, a musical composer born at Ghent; resided many years at Mechlin, where he was conductor of Reunion Lyrique; migrated to Paris, 1845; achieved notoriety by his operas "Les Monténégrins" (1849), "Château de la Barbe-Bleue" (1851), and "Yvonue" (1859). On the 15th, at Dublin, aged 76, **Right Honourable George Augustus Chichester May**, ex-Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, son of Rev. Edward May, of Belfast. Educated at Cambridge; B.A., 1839; called to the bar, 1841; Q.C., 1863; Law Adviser to the Crown, 1874-5; Attorney-General, 1875-7; created Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, 1878, in succession to Mr. Whiteside. He withdrew from the State trial of Mr. Parnell and others before the case came on, in consequence of a remark which was supposed to indicate a bias. He retired in 1887. Married, 1853, Olivia, daughter of Sir M. Barrington, second baronet. On the 16th, at Babbicombe, Torquay, aged 83, **Augusta, Lady Low**, daughter of John Talbot Shakspear. Married General Sir John Low, G.C.S.I. and K.C.B., of Chatto, Fifeshire. On the 17th, at Lymington, aged 69, **General Charles Osborne Creagh Osborne, C.B.**, eldest son of General Sir Michael Creagh, K.H. Educated at Sandhurst; entered Army, 1841; served in Scinde campaign, 1845; Indian Mutiny, 1858; Hazara campaign, 1868; Director of Military Education in India, 1871-6; Commandant of Staff College, 1878-85; assumed, 1867, by Royal licence, the name of Osborne. Married, 1866, Harriet Frances, daughter of F. H. Crozier, of Lymington, Hants. On the 18th, at Croydon, aged 78, **Sir Thomas Richard**

Edridge. On the 18th, at Tanderagee Castle, Co. Armagh, aged 38, the **Duke of Manchester, George Drogo**, eighth duke; was educated at Eton; entered the Army, Royal Irish Fusiliers; sat as a Conservative for Hants, 1877-80. Married, 1886, Consuelo, daughter of Antonio Yznaga de Vaille of Ravenswood, Louisiana, a lady by whom he had been nursed through a severe illness. On the 18th, at Ehetat, aged 54, **Marie Trebelli**, whose real name was **Lélie Gillebert**, the daughter of a French gentleman, first appeared at Madrid in Verdi's "Trovatore." Married Signor Bettini, who was also a distinguished operatic singer. On the 18th, at Leeds, aged 86, **Rev. William Jackson**, son of a tobacconist, and as a young man a traveller in that trade; devoted himself to parish work in Leeds, and in 1843 was ordained and became one of Dr. Hook's curates, and in 1854 was made incumbent of St. James', Leeds; for nine years member of the Leeds School Board; was Hon. Canon of Ripon. On the 19th, at Norfolk Square, London, W., aged 76, **Colonel Henry Hume, C.B., V.C.** Served with 98th Regiment through the Crimean campaign; wounded at the battle of the Alma, and again severely at Inkermann, where he succeeded to the command of his regiment; Colonel of Grenadier Guards and Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard. Married, 1857, Emma, younger daughter of Joseph Sykes, of Raywell, Co. York. On the 19th, at Hochwald, Moravia, aged 79, **Cardinal Landgrave Friedrich Fürstenberg**, Prince Archbishop of Olmütz; created Archbishop, 1853; Cardinal, 1879. A strenuous supporter of orthodoxy and advocate of Czech Propaganda. On the 20th, at Waterloo, Liverpool, aged 75, **John James Drysdale, M.D.** Born at Aberdeen; studied at Edinburgh University (M.D., 1838), and subsequently adopted the practice of homœopathy; one of the founders of Liverpool Homœopathic Dispensary; editor of the *British Journal of Homœopathy* from its commencement. Married Harriet, daughter of John North, of Liverpool, and sister of Mr. Justice North. On the 20th, at Southsea, aged 52, **Felix Joseph**, an art connoisseur and benefactor, son of Albert Joseph, an antiquary and art expert. Educated at Ghent, and subsequently joined his father in business; presented his fine collection of Wedgwood to the Nottingham Art Museum, and other important benefactions to several other provincial museums. On the 20th, at Farm Hill House, Stroud, aged 67, **George Holloway, J.P.**, eldest son of Adam Holloway, of Stratfield Turgis, Hants. Educated at Westpale and Sherfield Grammar School; the head of one of the largest manufacturing firms in the West of England; author of the "Philosophy of Civilisation" (1867); contested the seat for Stroud (borough), 1874 and 1880, and the Stroud Division of Gloucestershire, 1885; elected, 1886, but defeated again in 1892. Married, 1850, Anne, daughter of Charles Strudwick, of Reading. On the 23rd, at Rio de Janeiro, **General Deodora da Fonseca**, ex-President of the Republic of Brazil. He took a prominent part in the overthrow of the empire in November 1889, and made himself Dictator of the Republic, but was forced to resign, in consequence of the revolt of the Navy, in November 1891. On the 23rd, at South Kensington, aged 63, **Colonel Sir Robert William Harley, C.B., K.C.M.G.** Entered the Army, 1847, and joined the 2nd West Indian Regiment, of which he became Colonel, and took part in several campaigns in West Africa, 1861-4; appointed Administrator of British Honduras, 1871; and of the Gold Coast during the Ashantee War, 1873; and from that time until his retirement in 1884 was in succession governor of various West Indian islands. Married, 1860, Annie, daughter of Henry F. Conington of Ranby Hall, Lincolnshire. On the 24th, at Wittington Hall, Lancashire, aged 50, **Mrs. Colin G. Ross-Christian**, daughter of Charles Paton Henderson of Wittington Hall. Married, 1861, Colin George Ross of Wyon, Ross-shire, son of Horatio Ross. In early life a fearless follower of the Cheshire hounds; a winner of many prizes with the Cheadle Archers; an excellent player of lawn-tennis; a skilful trout fisher, grouse shooter, and deer stalker, and in later life an excellent golf player. On the 25th, at Melbourne, Victoria, aged 84, **Colonel William Thomas Napier: Champ**, son of Major Champ, 43rd Regiment. Born at Malden, Essex; educated at Sandhurst, and arrived with his regiment, 63rd Foot, in Tasmania in 1883, where he held many posts, and was member of the first responsible Government. Married, 1837, Helen Abigail, daughter of Major James Gibson, 14th Light Dragoons. On the 26th, on Mount Blanc, aged 46, **Richard Lewis Nettleship**, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Oxford; a distinguished scholar; died from exposure, having been overtaken by a storm whilst making the ascent of Mount Blanc. On the 27th, at Henham Hall, Suffolk, aged 82, **Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell**, tenth baronet. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the bar, 1834; appointed Revising Barrister; Steward of the Manorial Courts of the Duke of Northumberland, 1842; Recorder of Maidstone, 1846-68; County Court Judge, North Stafford-

shire, 1859-62, and Whitechapel, 1862-80. Married, 1859, Alicia, daughter of William Ripley. On the 27th, at Rovigo, aged 82, **Antonio de Vit**, a distinguished philologist. Born and educated at Padua, and subsequently became Canon and Librarian of Rovigo; the author of a famous Latin dictionary, 1858-79; and editor of an enlarged edition of "Forcellini's Lexicon"; commenced in 1846 his "Onomasticon," embracing all proper names down to the fifth century, of which five volumes down to letter P were issued before his death. On the 29th, at Paris, aged 76, **Geoffrey de Chaumes**, a sculptor of merit, and for some years Curator of the Museum of the Trocadero. On the 29th, at London, aged 70, **Isaac Newton Bennett**, last surviving son of Solomon Benoit, an engraver and a Hebrew scholar of distinction. His five sons adopted the profession of shorthand writers, and attained great prominence during the railway mania of 1844. On the 30th, at Montreal, aged 56, **Hon. Levi Ruggles Church**. Called to the bar of Lower Canada, 1857; elected for Ottawa County to the first Quebec Legislature, 1867; Attorney-General, 1874. On the 30th, at Eglinton Castle, aged 51, the **Earl of Eglinton and Winton, Archibald William Montgomerie**, fourteenth earl. Was educated at Eton, and entered the Royal Navy, and subsequently became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Married, 1862, Lady Sophia A. F. Anderson-Pelham, daughter of second Earl of Yarborough. On the 31st, at New York, aged 68, **George William Curtis, LL.D.**, Chancellor of the New York University; for thirty-four years editor of *Harper's Magazine*; took a leading part in Civil Service Reform, and appointed in 1867 member of the Convention to revise the constitution of New York State. On the 31st, at Glasgow, aged 64, **Sir George Husband Baird Macleod, M.D., F.R.S.**, brother of Rev. Drs. Norman and Donald Macleod. Educated at the Universities of Glasgow, Paris, and Vienna; served throughout the Crimean campaign as surgeon to the hospital before Sebastopol; Regius Professor of Surgery at the University of Glasgow. Married, 1857, Sophia, daughter of William Houldsworth of Belvidere, Co. Lanark. On the 31st, at Finchley Road, aged 61, **Joseph Tussaud**, eldest son of Francis Tussaud and grandson of Madame Tussaud, the founder of the exhibition bearing her name. He was an expert modeller in wax, and for many years supplied the figures for the show.

SEPTEMBER.

John Greenleaf Whittier, who, after Longfellow, was the most popular poet in the United States, was born on Dec. 17, 1807, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, where his father was probably a small farmer, for up to his twentieth year young Whittier resided in the family homestead, occupied with farm labours. His only education was at the district school, open generally for about twelve weeks in mid-winter, and in the free use of Dr. Elias Weld's Library, which was open to him. A copy of Robert Burns' poems, which fell into his hands when he was about fourteen years old, is said to have first stirred his literary ambition, and by the time he was eighteen he was contributing verses anonymously to the *Newburyport Free Press*, edited by Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Garrison discerned signs of promise in the effusions, and sought out the writer. A lasting friendship was formed between the two, and it is conjectured that this "had some influence in preparing Whittier to enlist in the anti-slavery crusade which began with the establishment of the *Liberator* in 1831, and afterwards caught so much of its inspiration from

his fervid lyrics." Whittier contributed poems also to John Neal's *Yankee*, and to the *New England Magazine*, where Oliver Wendell Holmes first revealed himself as the "Autocrat." But except as regards a certain limited circle of readers, it was as a prose writer that Whittier first became known. He contributed to the *American Manufacturer*, a journal in which tariffs and other questions of political economy were discussed, and of which he became editor. In 1830 he was appointed editor of the *Haverhill Gazette*, and shortly afterwards of the *New England Weekly Review*, published at Hartford, Connecticut. For some years before this he had carried on the farm, after the death of his father. Whittier's first volume, entitled "Legends of New England," in prose and verse, was published at Hartford in 1831. It was succeeded in the following year by "Moll Pitcher," a poetical tale. On account of ill-health, Whittier resigned the editorship of the *Weekly Review* in 1832, and returned home. For the next four or five years he was alternately a biographer, a politician,

a farmer, and a legislator. He wrote a memoir of that gifted young writer J. G. C. Brainard, which was prefixed to the second edition of his "Literary Remains," and an essay entitled "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery considered with a view to its Abolition."

In 1835 Whittier published his "Mogg Megone." He became Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1836, and he afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where for a year (1838-9) he edited the *Pennsylvania Freeman*. This he did with such uncompromising vigour and earnestness that the printing office of the journal was sacked and burned by a mob. But the editor was a man of passionate conviction, and delicate as was his physical organisation, he faced many a brutal mob with unflinching composure. His enemies even were compelled to acknowledge the moral grandeur of the man. Nevertheless, he was never a mere fanatic, but was always ready to recognise and honour high qualities in his adversaries. He refused to follow Lloyd Garrison in his renunciation of political action as one means of reform. For some time he was a ceaseless worker among the abolitionists, and edited the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*. In 1840 he took up his abode in Amesbury, a quiet village near his birthplace; and there—with the exception of six months spent at Lowell as editor of the *Middlesex Standard*—in the simple dignity of a frugal independence, the fruit of his own literary labours, he spent most of the remainder of his long life.

A volume of "Ballads," issued in 1838, was followed by "Lays of my Home and other Poems," in 1843. "Miscellaneous Poems" appeared in 1844, and the same year the first English edition of Whittier's poems was published in London under the title of "Ballads and other Poems," with an introduction by Eliezer Wright. Two prose works now followed, "The Stranger in Lowell" in 1845 and "Supernaturalism in New England" in 1847. "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal" appeared in 1849. In 1849 Whittier collected his anti-slavery poems, written during a period of fifteen years, under the title of "Voices of Freedom." In 1850 was published "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches," and in 1853 "Songs of Labour and other Poems."

During the period shortly before and shortly after the Civil War Whittier's works followed each other in rapid succession. In 1853 came "The Chapel of the Hermits and other Poems,"

and "A Sabbath Scene: a Sketch of Slavery in Verse." The former was based upon an incident related in a note to St. Pierre's *Etudes de la Nature*. "Literary Recreations and Miscellanies" was published in 1854, and "The Panorama and other Poems" in 1856. A complete edition of Whittier's works was issued in 1857 in two volumes, and his next original work was "Home Ballads and Poems," published in 1860.

In 1862 Whittier published one of the finest of his works, "Snow Bound." There is no English poem with which it can fairly be compared, unless it be Burns's "Cotter's Saturday Night." New Englanders regard it as one of their greatest literary treasures. This volume was followed by another complete edition of the author's poetical works, and then in 1863 appeared "In War Time and other Poems," closely succeeded by "National Lyrics." Then came a collection of his prose works, after which, in 1867, was issued "The Tent on the Beach," where the poet resumed his character of a story-teller in verse, though with a wider range than he had hitherto shown in the choice of subjects. "Among the Hills and other Poems" (1868) was followed by a complete illustrated edition of the author's poetical works, corresponding in appearance and typography with the prose works. A volume of "Ballads of New England," issued in 1869, contained sixty illustrations by various artists. "Miriam and other Poems" was published in 1870, and two years later appeared "The Pennsylvanian Pilgrim and other Poems," which had for its chief character Francis Daniel Pastorius, who drew up the first protest made in America by a religious body against negro slavery. "Hazel Blossoms" was published in 1874, "Mabel Martin" in 1875, and in the latter year also appeared a new collected edition of the poet's works, comprising all the poems that he had written up to the date of publication. The subsequent works of Whittier were written and published in the order named: the noble "Centennial Hymn," 1876; "The Vision of Echard and other Poems," 1878; "The King's Missive and other Poems," 1881; "Bay of Seven Islands and other Poems," 1883; "Poems of Nature," 1885; and "St. Gregory's Guest and Recent Poems," 1886. A final edition of his poetical and prose works, supervised by the poet himself, was issued in seven volumes in 1888-89. This edition likewise included the poems of his sister, Elizabeth Hussey Whittier, who, like her brother, was a member of

the Society of Friends, and an ardent advocate of liberty.

For some years before his death Whittier resided at Oak Knoll, Danvers, Massachusetts, a delightful home, surrounded with sylvan glades and beautiful oak vistas. Here he was made the recipient of affectionate demonstrations on the part of his friends—first on completing his seventieth year, and again in December 1887, when he attained the age of fourscore years. This latter event was also publicly celebrated in Boston and elsewhere.

His death, however, on 7th September, took place at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, where he was passing the autumn with friends.

General Cialdini, Duke of Gaeta, died at Leghorn on September 8, having completed his 81st year a few weeks previously. He was born at Modena in 1811, and received his early education in a Jesuit school, and subsequently studied philosophy and medicine at the University of Parma. When the Romagna insurrection broke out in 1831, Cialdini joined the insurgents, and fought with them under General Zacchi. On the suppression of the rising, mainly through Austria's intervention, he fled to Paris, and there resumed his training for the medical profession, deriving his subsistence meanwhile from a small allowance that was granted him by the French Government, which allowance he endeavoured to supplement by translating into Italian the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, and Velpeau. Towards the end of 1832 he set out from Paris to fight as a soldier of fortune under Dom Pedro in the famous Oporto Legion, by means of which, after a two years' campaign, Dom Pedro succeeded in wresting the Crown of Portugal from his brother Miguel. During this adventurous war, Cialdini earned promotion, through the ranks of corporal and sergeant, to that of sub-lieutenant. He remained with the regiment in which he had won his spurs, when it was ordered off to Spain to fight against Don Carlos. In the course of this campaign his services attracted the attention of General Durando, who raised him to the rank of adjutant. After the defeat of the Carlists the Oporto Legion was disbanded, and Cialdini joined the service of the Queen of Spain, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, an appointment being assigned to him in the gendarmerie. When the revolution of 1848 broke out in Lombardy, he was in Paris studying the organisation of the

gendarmerie in that city. Mazzini recommended him to the Provincial Government of Milan, which was in want of officers, and was glad to avail itself of his services. Cialdini obeyed the call, and, on arriving at Milan, joined the corps of his old commander, General Durando. At the battle of Vicenza he was severely wounded, and was taken prisoner by the Austrians. His next campaign was that of the Crimea, whither he was sent with the rank of general by the Sardinian Government. At the battle of Tchernaya he played a distinguished part. The outbreak of hostilities in Italy in 1859 found Cialdini at the head of a division in the allied forces of France and Italy, with which he forced the passage of the Sesia, under the fire of the Austrians, whom he drove from their position. For his services on this occasion he was made a lieutenant-general. In 1860 he defeated the Papal Army under General Lamoricière at the battle of Castelfidardo; in 1861 he took Gaeta after a bombardment of seventeen days; and a fortnight later he captured the citadel of Messina. Before the close of 1861, having meanwhile been promoted to the rank of field-marshal, Cialdini was appointed Viceroy of Naples, and was armed with special powers for the suppression of brigandage. This mission he successfully fulfilled. Three years later the general was made a Senator; and, with the exception of the campaign against Austria in 1866, in which he took a prominent part, and the invasion of the States of the Church in 1870, in which he was also engaged, the remainder of his life was devoted to affairs of State and diplomacy. In October 1867 he was nominated Italian Minister to the Court of Austria, but he never actually took up the appointment, formally relinquishing it in the following January. On the resignation of Signor Rattazzi, just about the time that Cialdini should have started for Vienna, the King entrusted him with the formation of a Cabinet on the basis of the strict maintenance of the September Convention with France in regard to the integrity of the Papal territory, but in this task the general was unsuccessful. In 1876 he was appointed Italian Ambassador in Paris, and held that post till 1881, when, on account of his attitude in the Tunisian question, he became so unpopular in Italy that he was obliged to retire, and he took no further part in political life. The title of duke was conferred upon him for his

services in capturing the fortress of Gaeta in 1861.

Cardinal Howard.—Edward Henry Howard was eldest son of Edward Gyles Howard and grandson of Edward Charles Howard, a brother to the twelfth Duke of Norfolk. He was born at Nottingham in 1829, and having been educated at Oscott College was appointed to a cornetcy in 2nd Life Guards, and as an officer of that regiment rode at the head of the Duke of Wellington's funeral procession. In 1853 he resigned his commission, and after some months' study at Rome was admitted to Holy Orders; attached to the service of Pius IX., whose confidence he speedily gained. In 1857 he was sent to Goa to allay a religious schism which had broken out in that city, and shortly after his return to Rome he was consecrated archpriest's vicar in the Basilica of St. Peter, and received the dignity of Monsignore. In 1872 he was consecrated Archbishop of Neo-Cæsarea *in partibus infidelium*, and for a few weeks held also the post of Bishop Coadjutor of Frascati. At a consistory held at the Vatican on March 12, 1877, Archbishop Howard, who had already been vicar to three Cardinal Archpriests in succession, was one of eight Cardinal-priests created by the Pope, and at the same time he was appointed Camerlengo of the Sacred College in succession to Cardinal Bonaparte. The titular church assigned to Cardinal Howard was that of St. John and St. Paul on the Cælian Hill, of which he took possession with great

pomp on St. George's Day. He was nominated in the following year Protector of the English College at Rome, and in 1879, after the erection of a Scotch Roman Catholic Hierarchy by Leo. XIII., Cardinal Howard visited England to confer with the Roman Catholic Bishops of this country, having previously arranged with Cardinal Dr. Rampolla as to the relations between the Roman Catholic Bishops and regular clergy in Great Britain. On December 13, 1881, Cardinal Howard succeeded Cardinal Borromeo as Archpriest of St. Peter's, one of the most coveted posts about the Pope, and carrying with it the office of Prefect of the Congregation. In 1883 Cardinal Howard again visited England in order to ascertain the feeling with regard to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and shortly after his return to Rome he was raised (March 24, 1884) to the rank of Cardinal-Bishop and named to the Suburbican diocese of Frascati, which had been held by Cardinal York, brother of the Young Pretender. For some time he was forced by the state of his health to live in complete retirement, and had for many months been resident in England. His death from pneumonia occurred at Brighton on September 16, and his body was subsequently removed to Arundel for interment in the family vault. In addition to his other varied accomplishments Cardinal Howard was a distinguished linguist, speaking fluently Arabic, Armenian, and Russian, as well as the languages of Western and Southern Europe.

On the 1st, at Torrington, aged 68, **Rev. John Marjoribanks Nisbet**, Rector of St. Giles in the Fields and Canon of Norwich. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford; Chaplain to Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Summers), 1848-62; Rector of Deal, 1856-61; Vicar of Mayo, 1861-7, when he was transferred to St. Giles in the Fields. On the 1st, at Ravello, South Italy, aged 69, **Frances Marianne, Lady Gibson Carmichael**, daughter of Rev. Joseph Story of Bingfield, Co. Cavan. Married, 1849, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, twelfth baronet, Commander, R.N. On the 2nd, at Petersfield, Hants, aged 80, **Admiral Courtenay Osborne Hayes, R.N.**, eldest son of Rear-Admiral John Hayes, C.B., a distinguished naval architect. Entered the Royal Navy, 1826; served in various parts of the world. Married, first, 1840, Caroline Anne, daughter of Alfred Sloroch of Donningbury, Berks, and second, 1887, Marion Charlotte, daughter of E. Smith Clark. On the 2nd, at Eastbourne, aged 67, **General Frederick Charles Maisey**. Educated at Addiscombe, and appointed to the Bengal Infantry; served through the Burmese War, 1852-3, and with distinction during the Indian Mutiny, and especially at the siege of Delhi. On the 7th, at the Euston Hotel, London, aged 63, **John George M'Carthy**, eldest son of John M'Carthy of River View, Cork. Educated at St. Vincent's, Cork; practised as a solicitor in Dublin; sat for Mallow as an advanced Liberal, 1871-80; appointed, 1881, a Sub-Commissioner under the Irish Law Act, and in 1885 a Commissioner under Lord Ashbourne's Act. Married, 1857, Maria Josephine, daughter of John Hanrahan, of Cork. On the 8th, at Paris, aged 75, **Eugène Gonon**, a French artisan who perfected the art of casting in bronze, *à la cire perdue*, the secret of which he had inherited from his father, Honori Gonon. The secret was bought some years before his death by the French Government.

On the 8th, at Norman Hill, Dursley, Gloucestershire, aged 54, **Arthur Brend Winterbotham, M.P.**, son of Lindsey Winterbotham, clothier, of Stroud. Educated at Amersham School, and was a woollen cloth manufacturer; elected, 1885, as a Liberal for the Cirencester Division of Gloucestershire, but voted against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, and was returned unopposed in 1886; sat for a short time as a Liberal Unionist, but rejoined the Gladstonian party and was re-elected in 1892. Married, 1863, Elizabeth, daughter of J. S. Strachan. On the 8th, at Hubborne, Hants, aged 82, **General Charles Stuart**, only son of Captain John Stuart, R.N. Educated at Harrow; entered the Grenadier Guards, 1826; in 1832 sat for a few months as a Conservative for Bute and Caithness-shire, the total number of voters for the two counties being twenty-two; Military Secretary to Lord Canning during the Indian Mutiny; Colonel, 13th Foot. Married, first, 1839, Hon. Georgiana, daughter of Admiral Sir John Gore, and second, 1879, Louisa, daughter of J. Murdoch. On the 9th, at Fredericton, Canada, aged 87, **John Medley, D.D.**, son of George Medley of Grosvenor Place, London. Educated at Wadham College, Oxford; Second Class Classics, 1826; Vicar of St. Thomas' Exeter, 1838; consecrated first Bishop of Fredericton, 1845; Metropolitan of Canada, 1878. Married, 1827, Julia, daughter of John Bacon of Sidcliff, Devon. On the 10th, at Rempstone, Dorset, aged 87, **Lady Caroline R. Calcraft**, daughter of fifth Duke of Manchester. Married, John Haber Calcraft of Rempstone, Dorset, M.P. for Wareham, 1820-6, 1832-41, and 1857-9. On the 10th, at Canonbury, aged 89, the **Earl of Essex, Arthur Algernon Capell**, sixth Earl of Essex; was the eldest son of Hon. John Thomas Capel. Born at Holmbush, near Horsham. Educated at Eton; succeeded his uncle in 1837. Married, first, 1827, Caroline Jeanetta, daughter of eighth Duke of St. Albans; second, 1863, Louisa Caroline Elizabeth, elder daughter of Viscount Dungarvan, and granddaughter of eighth Earl of Cork; and third, 1881, Louisa, daughter of Charles Heneage and widow of General Lord Paget. By royal licence the Earl of Essex resumed in 1880 the ancient orthography of the family name. On the 12th, at Folkestone, aged 72, **Rear-Admiral John Canning Howell, U.S.N.**; distinguished himself in the Blockading squadron in 1861, and as Captain of the *Neocus* in the attack on Fort Fisher, 1863, during the American War. On the 13th, at Thirsk, aged 47, **Hon. John Charles Dundas**, second son of Hon. John Charles Dundas, and brother of third Earl and first Marquess of Zetland. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; Second Class Classical Tripos, 1867; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1860; Lord-Lieutenant of Orkney and Shetland; sat as a Liberal for Richmond, 1873-85. Married, 1870, Hon. Alice Louisa Wood, second daughter of sixth Viscount Halifax. On the 14th, at Lenox, Mass., U.S.A., aged 88, **Professor Jean Rouner**, a natural son of William I., King of Holland; served with distinction in the Dutch War with Belgium, and subsequently resided in Naples, but owing to his friendship with a brother of King Ferdinand was obliged to leave Italy, and in 1846 he emigrated to the United States, where he obtained the professorship of French in the New York Free Academy, and from 1869 until his death was Vice-President of the College of New York; author of a Dictionary of "English-French Idiom," "The Origin of the English People," "The History and Uses of Cavalry in War." On the 15th, at Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, aged 87, **William Wentworth Hume-Dick**, eldest son of William Hoare Hume. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; represented Co. Wicklow, 1852-80; assumed his mother's surname of Dick. Married, 1829, Margaret, daughter of Robert Chaloner of Guisborough, Yorkshire. On the 16th, at Bentinck St., W., aged 82, **Edward Vansittart-Neale**, of Bisham Abbey, Marlow. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; one of the pioneers of the co-operative movement in England; only son of Rev. Edward Neale (formerly Vansittart), Rector of Taplow, and cousin of George Henry Vansittart of Bisham Abbey. Married, 1857, Frances Sarah, daughter of J. W. Farrer of Ingleborough, Co. York. At the age of thirty-nine, having convinced himself that the solution of the labour question was to be found in co-operation, devoted himself to the work, founding in succession three societies which, although they all failed and absorbed the greater part of his fortune, ultimately established the principle. For many years he lived in lodgings in Manchester, acting for sixteen years as General Secretary to the Central Union, and always unpaid. On the 17th, at South Eaton Place, S.W., aged 67, **Lady Taunton, Mary Matilda Georgiana**, youngest daughter of sixth Earl of Carlisle. Married, 1852, Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P., afterwards first Lord Taunton. On the 17th, at St. Petersburg, aged 54, **Leon Joseph Gordon**, a Hebrew poet. Born at Wilna, and became a Government teacher, and subsequently a writer on literary subjects. He wrote also in classical Hebrew and in modern Russian, as well as folksays, novels and

tales in the vernacular of the Polish Jews, a mixture of archaic German and Hebrew. On the 19th, at the Alexander Nevsky Monastery, aged 93, **Archbishop Isidor**, Metropolitan of Novgorod, St. Petersburg, and Finland. Born in the province of Tula. Educated there and at the Ecclesiastical Academy of St. Petersburg; entered the Monastic Order in 1825; was Professor of Theology and successively Bishop of Plotsk and Moghileff; in 1841 was promoted to be Archbishop of Moghileff, and took a leading part in the conversion of the Polish Uniates; in 1844 he was appointed Exarch of Georgia and Archbishop of Kakhetia in the Caucasus, where he distinguished himself by his missionary zeal; in 1858 he was advanced to the See of St. Sophia in Kief, and in 1860 to be Metropolitan Archbishop, when his benevolence and charity gained for him the veneration of all classes. On the 20th, at Kensington Palace Gardens, W., aged 50, **George Croom Robertson, M.A.** Born at Aberdeen, where he graduated in 1861, and afterwards studied in Berlin, Göttingen and Paris; appointed, 1866, Professor of Philosophy of Mind and Logic at University College, London, acting also for two years as Assistant Professor of Greek at Aberdeen; editor of *Mind*, a quarterly journal of psychology, and co-editor with Professor Bain of Grote's Aristotle, as well as the author of several works. Married Caroline, daughter of Mr. Justice Crompton, who predeceased him a few months. On the 22nd, at Dunrobin Castle, N.B., aged 63, the **Duke of Sutherland, K.G., George Granville William**, third Duke of Sutherland. Sat in the House of Commons as Liberal member for Sutherlandshire, 1852-61; Lord-Lieutenant of Cromarty, 1853, and of Sutherlandshire, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Sutherland Rifle Volunteers, 1864-82. Married, first, 1849, Anne, only daughter of John Hay-Mackenzie, created, 1882, Countess of Cromarty, and second, 1889, Mary Caroline, daughter of Rev. Richard Michell, D.D., Master of Hertford College, Oxford, and widow of Major A. K. Blair, 71st Highlanders. He spent large sums in the development of his Highland property, and to him was chiefly due the making of the Highland Railway, to which he contributed large sums. In 1864 he was the host of Garibaldi at Stafford House when on a visit to England. On the 23rd, at Eridge Castle, aged 66, **Marchioness of Abergavenny**, eldest daughter of Sir John Vanden Bempde Johnstone, M.P. for Scarborough, and sister of first Lord Derwent. Married, 1848, Viscount Neville, afterwards Marquess of Abergavenny. On the 23rd, at Wandsworth, aged 93, **George Dixon Longstaff**. Educated at Edinburgh University; M.D., 1828, and as assistant to Dr. Hope, Professor of Chemistry, was the first teacher of practical chemistry in Great Britain. After practising at Hull, he went to America, and after his return was an active supporter of the anti-slavery cause; was one of the founders of the Chemical Society of London, and took a leading part in local politics. Married, 1835, Sarah, daughter of Henry Blundell of Hull. On the 24th, at Rue Montaigne, Paris, aged 65, **Comte de Trapani, Prince François de Paule de Bourbon**, youngest son of Francis I., King of Naples and the Two Sicilies. Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Guard. Married, 1850, Archduchess Maria Isabella, daughter of Grand Duke Leopold II. of Tuscany. On the 24th, at Hanover, aged 95, **Lieutenant-General Karl Friedrich Müller**. Joined the Artillery under Captain Weirig on the Danish-Mecklenburg frontier, 1812; took part in the battle of Leipsig; joined the Artillery School at Hanover in 1814, and as Lieutenant fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo; attached to General Picton's division; retired from the service, 1866. On the 24th, at New York, aged 70, **General John Pope**. Born at Louisville, Kentucky. Graduated at West Point Military Academy, 1842; served in the Florida and Mexican Wars, where he was twice promoted for gallantry. In 1849 commanded an exploring party in the North-west, and was the first to prove the Red River a navigable stream. As an ardent Republican he fell into disgrace in 1856 during President Buchanan's administration, but upon the declaration of war under President Lincoln he was given the first command of the army of the Mississippi, and afterwards of that of Virginia. This last he resigned after the defeat at Manassas, and he was transferred to the Indian frontier, and retired from active service in 1886. On the 25th, at Ottawa, aged 79, **Hon. Sir William Johnston Ritchie**, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, son of Mr. Justice Ritchie of Nova Scotia. Educated at Picton College; called to the bar at New Brunswick, 1838; Q.C., 1854; represented city and county of St. John in General Assembly of New Brunswick, 1846-55; was M.L.C., 1854-5; Puisne Judge of Supreme Court of New Brunswick, 1855-65; Supreme Judge, 1865-75; Puisne Judge of Supreme Court of Dominion of Canada, 1875-9, where he was appointed Chief Justice. Married, first, 1843, Martha Mary, daughter of John Strang of St. Andrews, and second, Grace Vernon, daughter of Thomas Nicholson. On the 25th, at Balefeb, Westphalia, aged 87, **Dr. Carl Schütz**. One of the earliest

and most accomplished Sanskrit scholars; published, 1837, his translation of the "Bhatti Kāvya," which was followed by many other works. On the 26th, at Ashdown Park, Sussex, aged 71, **Thomas Charles Thompson**, son of C. Thompson, solicitor, of Sunderland. Educated at Grange School, Sunderland, Harrow, and University College, Durham; M.A., 1841; called to the bar, 1844; contested Sunderland as an Independent in 1868; returned for Durham as a Liberal in 1874, but unseated on petition; was elected again in 1880, and was one of the first English advocates of Irish Home Rule; defeated for Durham in 1885. Married, 1854, Marianne, daughter of Rev. R. Moore of Lund, Lancashire. High Sheriff for Durham, 1869. On the 27th, at Montgomery, Alabama, U.S.A., aged 72, **Colonel Thomas Hill Watts**. Graduated at the University of Virginia, 1840; practised as a lawyer, and entered the State (Alabama) Senate, 1852; at the outbreak of the war, took the field as Colonel of 17th Alabama Regiment; appointed, 1862, Attorney-General to the Confederacy, and elected Governor of Alabama, 1863. On the 27th, at Koermard, Hungary, aged 73, **Princess Batthyany Strattmann, Henrietta**, daughter of Gustave Gumpel. Married, 1857, Edmond Gustave, Prince Batthyany, Comte de Strattmann; distinguished for great intellectual acquirements, and for her wide liberality to all in need. On the 28th, at Perth, W. A., aged 47, **Hon. Sir Thomas Cockburn Campbell**, fourth baronet, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia; second son of Sir Alex. Thos. Cockburn Campbell, second baronet, of Gartford, Ross-shire. Born at Exeter. Educated at Heidelberg; emigrated to Western Australia; took an active part in obtaining the passing of the Constitution Bill, and was appointed first President of the new Legislative Council, 1890. Married, 1870, Anne, daughter of Arthur Trimmer of Albany, W.A. On the 28th, at Pisa, aged 77, **Rev. Thomas Burlidge**. Educated at Rugby, where he founded and edited the *Rugby Magazine*, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A., 1842. He was private tutor to Dr. Arnold's two younger sons, and subsequently Head Master of Leamington College; Vicar of Hexton, Herts, 1858-68; Canon of Gibraltar, 1868; Chaplain at Malta, 1868-72, and Palermo, 1865-84. Author of several volumes of poems. On the 29th, at Aberdeen, aged 80, **Dr. George Grub**. Born and educated at Aberdeen, and admitted to the Scotch bar; appointed Lecturer on Scots Law at Marischal College, 1843, and Professor of Civil Law in King's College, 1881; was one of the founders of the Spalding Club in 1839, and edited with Dr. Robertson several of its publications. His chief work was an Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, 1861, in four volumes. On the 29th, at St. Raphael, aged 82, **Henri Guéneau de Muny**. A member of the French Académie de Médecine; private physician to Louis Philippe, whom he accompanied to England and was elected full Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. On the 29th, at Sydney, N.S.W., aged 62, **Commander Frederick Howard, R.N.**, Hydrographical Surveyor to the Government of N. S. Wales, son of Edward Howard, R.N., who was author of "Rattlin the Reefer," &c. On the 30th, at Paris, by his own hand, aged 63, **Hector Crémieux**, a well-known dramatic author, his best known works being "Orphée aux Enfers" (1856), "Geneviève de Brabant," &c.

OCTOBER.

Ernest Renan was born on February 27, 1823, at Tréquier in Brittany, where his father, the captain of a coasting vessel, had fixed his home; but on its break-up, consequent upon her husband's mysterious death at sea, Madame Renan removed for a time to the neighbouring town of Lannion. After a while she was able to return to Tréquier, and her son Ernest was sent to the Municipal School, where his eagerness for learning soon attracted notice. In 1838 he won all the prizes at the Collège de Tréquier, and at their distribution, l'Abbé Dupanloup, the head of the Seminary of St. Nicholas du Char-

donnet, invited him to continue his studies there. He accepted the offer without hesitation, and spent the next five years at that institution and at the Seminary of Issy. His career was thus marked out for him, and in order to fully qualify for the priesthood Renan in 1845 entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, where he devoted himself especially to philosophy and Hebrew. Whilst attending a course of lectures by M. Etienne Quatremère on Biblical exegesis, Renan for the first time became aware of the writings of German critics. A sudden mental revolution took place within him, and, notwith-

standing all remonstrances, in October 1845 he quitted St. Sulpice, abandoned all thought of the priesthood, and began to earn his living as a man of letters, and as a teacher, while continuing his own studies. In 1848 he obtained the Volney Prize for an essay on the Semitic languages, in 1850 for one on the study of Greek in the Middle Ages, having in the previous year during a visit to Italy collected materials for his doctoral thesis in Aenoës. In 1851 he received a small appointment in the National Library at Paris, and in 1856, having meanwhile married a daughter of Henry Scheffer (and a niece of Ary Scheffer, the painter), he succeeded Augustin Thierry at the Academy of Inscriptions.

A few years later, in 1860, he was able for the first time to realise the great wish of his life, and in company with his wife and sister and M. Edouard Lockroy, as secretary, he set out for Syria and the Holy Land. With the exception of Madame Renan, who escaped with a slight attack, the whole party was struck down by Syrian fever, to which Mdlle. Renan succumbed, but the purpose of his journey was ultimately achieved; and the principal sites of interest to students of theology were visited by the surviving travellers. On his return to Paris in 1863 he was nominated Professor of Hebrew at the Collège de France, and in the same year he was suddenly brought into a conspicuous position by the publication of his "Vie de Jesus," which was the first only of a series of volumes on the "Histoire des Origines du Christianisme," which appeared in rapid succession. The opening of his course of lectures produced such a disturbance that the Government ordered their discontinuance, and Renan was offered in exchange a post in the National Library, which however he refused. In 1869 he offered himself as a candidate for the Legislative Chamber as a Liberal Imperialist, but he was not elected; and in the war of 1870 he appealed to Strauss to raise his voice in favour of France. Soon after the establishment of the Republic he was reinstated in his professorship, no protest being raised by the clerical party, and in 1878 he succeeded Claude Bernard at the French Academy, and in 1883 was made Vice-Rector of the Collège de France. Besides his works on the origin of Christianity, M. Renan was the author of many philological, scientific, and historical essays, and of one not very successful drama, "L'abbesse de Jouarre," besides several other

works, in which his erudition, his brilliancy, and his rich imaginative powers found scope. He died in Paris on October 2 after a comparatively short illness with great composure. His last words to his wife were: "Be calm and resigned; we undergo the laws of that nature of which we are a manifestation. We perish, we disappear, but heaven and earth remain, and the march of time goes on for ever."

Thomas Woolner, R.A., was born in 1826 at Hadleigh, Suffolk, and after being educated privately, entered at the age of 13 years the studio of William Behnes, a sculptor, whose chief works were the statues of Sir Wm. Follett in Westminster Abbey, and Dr. Babington in St. Paul's Cathedral. After six years' study Woolner had mastered the technical rudiments of his profession, and set himself to produce imaginative work. In 1843 he had exhibited at the Royal Academy his "Queen Eleanor sucking the poison from her husband's wound," and this was followed by the "Death of Queen Boadicea." In the following year he produced "Titania," "Puck," "Eros and Euphrosyne," and the "Rainbow." In 1850 he associated himself with the members of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, contributing several poems to the *Germ*, and his verses which first appeared in their periodical were republished in 1863, under the title of "My Beautiful Lady," and went through several editions. After spending two years in Australia Woolner returned to work in England, and although he occasionally produced ideal heads and figures, such as "Elaine," "Ophelia," "Guinevere," "Lady Godiva" (1876), his diploma work, yet his commissions for statues occupied nearly all his time. In 1871 he was elected an associate, and in 1874 a full member of the Royal Academy. Amongst the most successful of his life-size works were: Lord Macaulay, Dr. Whewell, and Sir Bartle Frere: but it was especially in busts that his thoroughness of treatment showed itself; those of Dickens, Charles Kingsley, Darwin, Carlyle, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Tennyson being amongst those which recall to perfection the features of his sitters. His recumbent figures of the murdered Lord Frederick Cavendish and Bishop Jackson in St. Paul's Cathedral were also regarded with esteem. In addition to the volume of poems already mentioned, he produced "Silenac" (1881), "Tiresia" (1884), and "Nelly Dale" (1887), all of which attracted favourable notice, although

they did not obtain the same degree of popularity as his first volume. He married Isabel, daughter of George Waugh of Gloucester Place, London,

and died on 7th October at his house in Welbeck Street, and was buried in the Old Church at Hendon.

On the 1st, at Gatherley Castle, Yorkshire, aged 75, **Sir Henry de Burgh-Lawson**, eighth baronet, son of Henry Lawson of Filingthorpe, Yorkshire, the inventor of various improvements in naval architecture. Married, first, 1840, Mary, daughter of A. Stoddart, of Durham, and second, 1883, Fanny, widow of Rev. George Heriot of Fellow Hill, Berwickshire. The baronetcy, which was supposed to have become extinct in 1834, was claimed in 1877 by Henry Lawson, who at the same time assumed the additional name of De Burgh. On the 2nd, at Chichester, aged 78, **Humphrey William Freeland**, eldest son of James Burnett Freeland, of Chichester. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1835; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1841; represented Chichester as a Liberal, 1859-61. On the 3rd, at Portland, Maine, aged 73, **Rev. Samuel Longfellow**, the brother of the poet, H. W. Longfellow. Educated at Harvard; entered the Unitarian Ministry, 1848, and was himself the author of hymns and other verses. On the 3rd, at Berlin, aged 94, **Dr. Moritz Steinthal**, the *doyen* of the medical profession in Berlin. Born at Stendal; admitted as Doctor of Medicine, 1816, and in 1847 appointed Sanitätsrath, the first Jew on whom the title had been conferred; was the author of several works on nervous diseases. On the 3rd, at Simla, aged 52, **Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Montague Buller**, son of Rev. R. Buller, Rector of Lanreath, Cornwall. Entered 5th Bengal European Cavalry, 1859; served through the North-west Frontier Campaign, 1863, and with distinction in the Afghan War, 1879-80, at the relief of Candahar. On the 4th, at Allertree Hall, Derbyshire, **Sir Thomas William Evans**, first baronet, son of William Evans. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; sat as a Liberal for South Derbyshire, 1857-68, and 1874-85; in 1886 he stood as a Liberal Unionist for the town of Derby, but was defeated by Sir Wm. Harcourt and Mr. T. Roe. Married, 1846, Mary, daughter of Thomas John Gisborne of Stolum Hall, Derbyshire. On the 5th, at Canterbury, aged 79, **General Henry Marriott, R.M.** Joined the Royal Marines, 1853; served in the China War, 1839-41; in the Crimean War, 1854-5, and saw much service. On the 5th, at Melrose, N.B., aged 69, **Lieutenant-General Charles Stuart Henry, C.B.** Entered Royal Artillery, 1842; served in the Crimean Campaign, losing his right arm before Sebastopol; Aide-de-camp to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, 1872-7. Married, 1871, Hon. Louisa Harriet, daughter of the seventeenth Baron Somerville. On the 5th, at Walworth, aged 70, **Rev. George Nugee**. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; Second Class Classics, 1842; First Warden of the London Diocesan Penitentiary, 1850-8; and founder and Provost of St. Austin's Priory, Walworth—an organisation for the benefit of the poor of the district. On the 6th, at Devonport, aged 75, **Surgeon-General Richard Coffin Elliot, C.B.** Entered the Army, 1830, and attached to the Royal Artillery; served throughout the Crimean Campaign, and there appointed Superintendent-Surgeon of the whole Ordnance Corps; served also throughout the Indian Campaign, 1857-9. On the 6th, at Clevedon, Somerset, aged 63, **Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Jones-Mortimer**. Entered the Army (13th Light Infantry) in 1846; distinguished himself in the Crimean and Indian Mutiny Campaigns; Lieutenant-Colonel of 73rd Perthshire Regiment, 1862-5; and Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of Royal Carnarvon Rifles, 1865-72. On the 7th, at Putney, aged 83, **Major-General Sir Thomas Townsend Pears, K.C.B.**, son of Rev. James Pears, of Windlesham, Surrey. Educated at Addiscombe. Entered Madras Engineers, 1825; commanded Engineers in China War, 1840-2. Married, 1840, Bellina Marianne, daughter of Captain Charles Johnstone, Madras Light Infantry. On the 7th, at the Grande Chartreuse, Grenoble, aged 70, **Dom Anselme** (Bruniaux), Superior-General of the Carthusians since 1879. Born near Campai, and Prior of the Carthusians at Valbonne for many years. On the 8th, at Leamington, aged 78, **Edward Bickersteth, D.D.**, Dean of Lichfield, and son of Rev. John Bickersteth, Rector of Sapcote. Educated at Sidney, Sussex College, Cambridge, Twenty-fourth Sen. Opt., 1836; Incumbent of Penn Street, Bucks, 1849-53; Vicar of Aylesbury, 1853-75; and Archdeacon of Buckingham, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, 1864-80; and during his tenure of office an address to the Crown was presented by the Lower House asking that a special mark of favour should be conferred upon him; Dean of Lichfield in 1875, and was designated by Lord Beaconsfield the first Bishop of Liverpool, but not appointed. He was a great scholar and a remarkable organiser, the author of several doctrinal works, and was one of the New Testament Revision Committee.

Married, 1882, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas Wyld Brown of Bridgnorth. On the 8th, in Halkin Street, S.W., aged 71, **Hon. Ralph Heneage Dutton**, third son of the second Lord Sherborne. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Sat as Conservative for South Hants, 1857-65; Cirencester, 1865-8; was chairman of the South-Western Railway. Married, 1848, Isabella, daughter of John Mansfield, of Digswell House, Herts. On the 9th, at Plymouth, aged 85, **Colonel Thomas William Hicks, C.B.** Entered the Bombay Artillery, 1826; commanded that artillery at the siege of Mooltan under Sir Hugh Rose. On the 10th, in London, aged 65, **Major-General Antony Reynolds Vivyan Crease, R.E.** Entered Royal Engineers, 1846; served in the Crimea and at the capture of Kertch, and through the Indian Mutiny, when he distinguished himself at the capture of Gwalior. On the 11th, at Paris, aged 83, **Xavier Marinico**, of the Academie Française; born at Pontarlier; educated at Besançon; travelled much in Germany and the west of Europe, and was the author of several volumes of the history of foreign literature, translated works of Goethe, Schiller, and Hoffman; appointed curator of St. Genevieve Library, 1846, and a member of the Academy in 1870. On the 12th, at Woolwich, aged 69, **Major-General George Shaw, R.A., C.B.**, second son of the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Shaw, Recorder of Dublin. Entered the Royal Artillery, 1839; served with distinction in the trenches before Sebastopol. Married, first, 1846, Marie, daughter of E. Desfontaines of Mauritius; and second, 1872, Ellen, daughter of Charles Porter, D.D., of Exeter. On the 12th, at Glion, Switzerland, aged 74, **Dr. Lothar Bucher**; born at Neu Strelitz, and having studied law, began his career in Pomerania. Elected to the Lower House in 1849, he took a leading part in the abolition of the state of siege in Berlin, which resulted in the dissolution of the Chamber. In 1850 he was prosecuted by the Government and fled to London, where he remained for some years. After the amnesty he returned to Berlin, and in 1864 was appointed to the Foreign Office by Prince Bismarck, of whom he was close friend, mouthpiece and biographer, remaining steadfast to his chief after the latter's fall. On the 13th, at Baltimore, County Cork, **Father Charles Davis**, parish priest of Rath, Cape Clear, and Baltimore; a man of ceaseless energy and widespread popularity, who had done everything to re-establish the fishing industry in the south-west of Ireland. On the 16th, at Humberstone, Leicester, aged 84, **Thomas Tertius Paget**, eldest son of Thomas Paget, M.P. for Leicestershire, 1851-2, head of a local banking firm. Sat as a Liberal for South Leicestershire, 1867-74, 1880-86. Was an excellent sportsman and a good landlord. Married, 1850, Katherine, second daughter of Marcus M'Austand, of Fruit Hill, Londonderry. On the 16th, at Mempland, near Plymouth, aged 56, **Lady Revelstoke, Louisa Emily Charlotte**, daughter of John Croker Bulteel, of Flete, South Devon. Married, 1861, Charles Baring, of Coombe Cottage, Surrey; created Baron Revelstoke, 1885. On the 17th at Berlin, aged 64, **George Bleibtreu**; born at Xanten, studied at Düsseldorf under Professor Hildebrandt; accompanied Crown Prince of Prussia during Franco-Prussian War, and established a studio at Versailles. On the 17th, at Cappoquin, County Waterford, aged 47, **Sir Richard Francis Keane**, third baronet; educated at Harrow, and became a civil engineer. Married, 1872, Adelaide Sidney, daughter of John Vance, M.P. On the 19th, at Bedford, aged 62, **Major-General Hastings Fraser, C.B.**, of Ardaikie, N.B.; entered Indian Army, 1847, and served with distinction during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. On the 19th, at St. Gobain, aged 72, **Camille Rousset**, of the French Academy. Born at Paris; educated at the College Rollin, Professor of History at Grenoble, and afterwards at the Lycée Bourbon (or Bonaparte), Paris, 1845-64, and librarian or historiographer to the War Office, 1864-76; the author of several historical works on eighteenth century, and a history of the French conquest of Algeria; succeeded, 1871, M. Prévost Paradol as Member of the French Academy. On the 20th, at Edinburgh, aged 70, **Thomas Nelson**, an eminent publisher. Son of a small bookseller in the Lawn Market, Edinburgh. Early apprenticed to his father, whose business had greatly expanded; and in 1844 became manager of the London branch. After 1870 the firm took a prominent part in the publication of school books and apparatus, and especially of the series of "Royal Readers." He was an ingenious mechanic, and introduced many improvements in book-binding, printing, and photo-zincography, and invented a rotary printing press, of which a model was shown at the great Exhibition of 1851. On the 23rd, at Florn Castle, N.B., aged 53, the **Duke of Roxburghe, Sir James Henry Robert Innes Ker**, sixth duke; was educated at Eton and Christ Church; represented Roxburghshire as a Liberal, 1870-74. Lord Lieutenant for the county; and one of the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland. Married, 1874, Lady Anne Emily, fourth daughter of sixth Duke of Marlborough. On the 23rd, at Eccleston Square, S.W., aged 56,

Lady Edward Pelham Clinton, third daughter of Sir Wm. Cradock Hartopp, third bart. Married, 1865, Col. Lord Edward Pelham Clinton. On the 24th, at Halle, Saxony, aged 77, **Robert Franz**, the last of the composers of the "Art Song" founded by Schubert. Born and educated at Halle; he studied afterwards under F. Schneider at Dessau, where he published, in 1843, his first set of songs. He was subsequently appointed organist to the town of Halle, Director of the Singing Academy, and Royal Music Director. He composed upwards of 300 songs during his lifetime. On the 25th, at White House, Washington, aged 58, **Mrs. Harrison**, wife of the President of the United States, **Caroline Scott**; born at Oxford, Ohio, was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. William H. Scott, President of the Orphan Female College. Married, 1851, Benjamin Harrison, then a poor man, and a young lawyer at Indianapolis. On the 25th, at New York, aged 59, **Professor William Swinburn**; born at Salton, near Edinburgh; educated at Knox College, Toronto, Amherst, Mass.; *Times* correspondent with the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War; Professor of History and Geography in the University of California, 1869-74; the author of numerous text-books of history, &c. On the 26th, at Naples, aged 43, **Anne Charlotte Leffler, Duchess of Cajanello**; born at Stockholm, the daughter of Professor Leffler, a distinguished mathematician; the authoress of several dramatic sketches and dramas, the best known being "True Women" (1883), and "An Angel of Deliverance" (1884). Married, first, Herr Edgren, from whom she was shortly afterwards divorced, and second, in 1891, the Duke di Cajanello, an Italian mathematician. On the 28th, at Munich, aged 90, **Dr. Karl Spruner von Merz**, General in the Bavarian Army, which he entered in 1825; appointed to General Staff, 1857, the King's Adjutant-General, 1864; for sixty years connected with the Pertrier Geographical Institute; compiler of the Historical, Geographical, and Hand Atlas (1852), of other School Atlases, and several historical dramas. On the 30th, at Stuttgart, aged 70, **Dowager-Queen of Wurtemberg, Olga Nicolaïevna**, daughter of Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia. Married, 1846, Charles I., King of Wurtemberg; a lady of great character and active benevolence. On the 30th, at Grantown-on-Spey, N.B., aged 70, **Dr. Robert Grant, LL.D., F.R.S.**, Professor of Astronomy at Glasgow University; educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and Paris under Arago and Le Verrier; appointed to the Chair at Glasgow in 1859; author of "History of Physical Astronomy" (1852), for which he received in 1856 the Gold Medal of the Royal Society, and of many other works in his own science.

NOVEMBER.

Cardinal Lavigerie.—Cardinal Allemand Lavigerie, son of a Custom-house officer, was born at Bayonne, in 1825. At school in that town he showed great promise, and, feeling a vocation for the priesthood, he was sent to St. Sulpice, Paris. After taking his doctor's degree he became Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the Sorbonne. The massacre of the Christians in Syria led to his being sent on a mission there, and he conceived the idea of establishing a Christian school as the best form of propaganda in Mussulman countries. He next held the post of French Auditor at Rome, and was one of the prelates of the Pope's household. In 1863 he was appointed Bishop of Nancy on Mgr. Darboy's translation to Paris. But his thoughts were already turned to Africa, and in 1867 he became Archbishop of Algiers. There his missionary spirit was displeasing to the Governor, Marshal MacMahon, who feared that the Arabs would resent the cessation of a religious peace. The Mohammedan, moreover, being one of the State

Churches in Algeria, the Marshal thought it ought to be protected from proselytism. In 1870 the Archbishop warmly supported Papal infallibility. In 1871 he was twice a candidate for the National Assembly, first in his native Pyrenées, and next in the Landes, but was defeated. In 1874 he founded the Sahara and Soudan mission, and he sent missionaries to Tunis, Tripoli, East Africa, and the Congo. When Tunis fell under French rule the Bishopric of Carthage was revived, and he established at Tunis a college where 500 young men, Catholics, Greeks, Protestants, Jews, and Mussulmans are educated. In 1882 he was made a Cardinal. When the French Chamber began its policy of quibbling at the Ecclesiastical Estimates, and struck off the extra allowances hitherto paid to Cardinals, as also the grant of 100,000 fr. to the missions in Algeria, Lavigerie, wanting the money, not for himself, but for his schools and missions, crossed over to France to make up the amount by voluntary offerings. In 1888

he went to London to address the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society on the African slave trade, and the calling of the Brussels Congress of 1889 was largely due to his efforts. He hoped, by organising a fraternity of armed laymen as pioneers, to restore fertility to the Sahara, but this community did not succeed, and was dissolved shortly before his death. In 1890 Lavigerie, till then known only as a missionary and friend of the negroes, suddenly appeared in the character of a politician. Under the Empire he had been patronised by the Empress Eugénie, and, after its fall, he hoped for the accession of the Comte de Chambord, whom he vainly tried to arouse from his passive attitude into a resolute assertion of his claims. On the Count's death he renounced the expectation of Monarchy, or at least saw little advantage in the Orleans

dynasty over the Republic. In 1890 he visited Rome, and the Pope arranged with him for an attempt at reconciling the Church with the Republic in order to Christianise the latter. Accordingly Lavigerie invited the officers of the Mediterranean squadron to lunch at Algiers, and made them a speech in which he explicitly expressed his support of the Republic, while he had a band to play the "Marseillaise." The further steps in this evolution emanated from the Pope direct, and Lavigerie fell comparatively into the background. Ill-health, moreover, undermined his powers. On the day before his death, however, he went about his usual duties, but at night he felt unwell, and went to bed, and he died on Nov. 26, at his residence near Algiers, after a few hours' illness.

On the 2nd, at Ispahan, aged 37, **Theodore Child**; born at Liverpool, and early began to attract attention as a traveller and a writer. He was employed by the proprietors of *Harper's Magazine* to proceed to India by the *Caucasus*, when he died of cholera in Persia. On the 2nd, at Little Gaddesden, Herts, aged 56, **Rev. Charlton George Lane**, son of Rev. C. Lane, Vicar of Hanfield. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. B.A., 1860. Rowed twice, 1858-59, in the University Eight, and played four times in the Eleven against Cambridge. Master of the Mercers' Company, 1889. On the 2nd, at Portland, Oregon, aged 43, **Lieut. Fred. Schwatka**, born at Galena Ill. Educated at West Point Military Academy; but in 1871 took to the study of law, and subsequently took his degree as Doctor of Medicine. He undertook an Arctic voyage in 1878, and after many hardships returned with several relics of the Franklin Expedition. From 1884 for some years he was engaged in exploring the remote parts of Alaska. On the 3rd, at Cromer, aged 30, **Constance May Buxton**, second daughter of Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.; married, 1882, Sydney Charles Buxton, M.P., second son of Charles Buxton, M.P., of Fox Warren, Surrey, and Under-Secretary for the Colonies. On the 4th, at Philadelphia, aged 63, **General Samuel Wyllie Crawford**, son of the Headmaster of the Pennsylvania University Academy. Entered the United States Army in 1851 as Assistant Surgeon; at the outbreak of the Civil War he was in Fort Sumter, and soon after quitting the Medical, he entered the Regular Service, commanding the Reserves at Gettysburg, and gaining distinction in the Sherrard Oak Valley Campaign; he afterwards contributed much to the history of the war. On the 4th, at Toorak, Melbourne, aged 64, **Hon. Sir James MacBain**, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council of Victoria, son of James Smith MacBain, of Invergordon, N.B.; emigrated to Australia in early life and followed commercial pursuits; entered the Legislative Assembly as member for the Winsmera District, 1864-80; was a member of Sir Bryan O'Loughlan's Cabinet without portfolio; elected President of the Council, 1884. Married, 1853, Jessie, daughter of William Smith. Forres, N.B. K.B., 1886; K.C.M.G., 1889. On the 4th, at Bournemouth, aged 87, **Major-General Sir Frederick Abbott**, C.B., K.B. Entered the Engineer corps of the East India Company, 1822; served through the first Burmese War; Chief Engineer with General Pollock, Cabul, 1841-43; directed the pontoon service in first Sikh War, 1844-45. On his retirement in 1847, he held the post of Lieut.-Governor of the Military College at Addiscombe, 1851-61. Married, 1855, Frances, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Cox, R.A., and widow of Lieut.-Col. H. de Burgh, Bengal Cavalry. On the 4th, at Paris, aged 67, **Florimand Ronger**, better known as M. Hervé, a musical composer; the author of "Le Petit Faust," "L'œil Crevé," and numerous other examples of *opéra bouffe*. On the 6th, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 77, **James Wild**, Curator of the Soane Museum. Educated as an Architect, and having passed many years in Egypt; his works showed the influence of Arab work; the English Church in Alexandria, Christ Church, Streatham, and the domed room at the Soane Museum were among his

chief works. On the 7th, at Bentinck Street, Cavendish Square, aged 68, **Samuel Brandam**, a noted Shakespearian reciter. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School; graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, 1846, and called to the bar. Became known as a public reciter about 1870. Married, 1860, Miss Murray, a distinguished actress who formed part of Mr. Charles Kean's company at the Princess' Theatre, 1854-65. On the 9th, at Blenheim Palace, aged 48, **The Duke of Marlborough, George Charles Spencer Churchill**, eighth Duke of Marlborough; was educated at Eton, and for a time held a commission in the Royal Horse Guards. Married, 1869, Lady Albertina Frances, daughter of the Duke of Hamilton—who obtained a divorce, 1883—and second, 1888, Mrs. Lilian Warren, daughter of Commodore Price of the United States Navy, and widow of Louis Hammersley of New York. During his tenure of the title, the "Blenheim" pictures and the "Sunderland" library were sold under the Settled Estates Act. On the 9th, at Darmstadt, aged 60, **Hon. William Nassau Jocelyn, C.B.**, third son of third Earl of Roden; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Dublin; entered the Diplomatic Service, 1854; was with Lord Elgin's mission to China, 1858-9; *Charge d'Affaires* at Darmstadt, 1878-92. Married, 1866, Cecilia, daughter of Admiral Sir George Elliot. On the 10th, at Sharsted Court, Kent, aged 49, **Chapman Delaune Faunce Delaune**, eldest son of Captain Edwin Barrel Faunce; educated at Eton and St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. Assumed, 1864, the name of Delaune under the will of his great-uncle, Alured Pincke, in recognition of his descent from Dr. Gideon Delaune, one of the founders of Apothecaries' Hall. He was devoted to agriculture, and made several experiments in the cultivation of tobacco in Kent, and was a philanthropic worker in South London. Married, 1860, Annie, second daughter of George Stoddart, of Ballendrick, Co. Perth, H.B.M.'s Consul at Madeira. On the 10th, at Georgetown, Demerara, aged 85, **Most Rev. William Piercy Austin, D.D.**, Bishop of British Guiana and Primate of the West Indies, son of William Austin of Demerara; educated at Exeter College, Oxford; B.A., 1829; Archdeacon of British Guiana, and consecrated first Bishop, 1842; elected Metropolitan of the West Indies, 1883. Married, 1831, Eliza Piercy, eldest daughter of Colonel Henderson, of Foswell Bank, Perthshire, N.B. On the 11th, at Clifton, aged 82, **Thomas Adolphus Trollope**, eldest son of Mr. T. A. Trollope, amongst other things a barrister, and of Mrs. Trollope, a well-known novelist; educated at Winchester and St. Albans Hall, Oxford. In 1840 published his first work, "Brittany," and in the following year "Western France." He then took up his residence in Florence, and resided there and in Rome till shortly before his death, acting for the greater part of the time as special correspondent for the *Standard* newspaper. He was the author of about sixty volumes of fiction, history and travel. He married, first, 1842, Frances Garrow, the authoress of several works on Italy; and second, 1866, Susan, daughter of Thomas L. Ternan. On the 13th, at Nevern Square, S.W., aged 76, **Lieutenant-General Henry Dyett Abbott, C.B.**; entered the Madras Army, 1836; served with the Nizam Cavalry, 1839-53; in command of Hyderabad Cavalry, 1857-8; several times wounded in Central India. On the 14th, at Eastbourne, aged 54, **Major-General Ponsonby Ross Holmer**; joined the Royal Marines, 1854, and served in the Baltic throughout the Russian War. Was Colonel commanding at Chatham, 1889-92. On the 14th, at Hamburg, aged 83, **Carl Petersen**; took his degree of Doctor of Laws at Göttingen, and devoted himself to law and journalism, and was confidential legal adviser to successive diplomatic representatives up to 1855, when he was summoned to the Hamburg Senate. He held successively the posts of Chief of Police, Burgomaster, and Permanent Minister of Foreign Affairs; and by his judicious action in 1886 retained for his city the freedom which Frankfurt lost. On the 16th, at Biarritz, aged 70, **General William Sankey, C.B.**, son of Matthew Sankey, of Barnmore, Co. Cork. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1844), and at Sandhurst; was Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Guards Division during the Crimean Campaign, and commanded the 62nd Foot in India. Married, 1852, Hannah Maria, daughter of John Roe, of Rockwell, Co. Tipperary. On the 16th, at Maxstoke Castle, Warwickshire, aged 54, **William George Fetherston Dilke**, third son of John Dilke, who in 1833 assumed the name of Fetherston. On the 17th, at Herne Bay, aged 63, **Lieutenant-General John Peel**, third son of General Jonathan Peel. Entered the Army in 1829, and served with the 34th Foot in the West Indies and the Crimea, where he was severely wounded; Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, 1876-80. On the 18th, at Constantinople, aged 72, **Archbishop Chorene Nas Bey Lusignan**, of the Armenian Church. He traced his descent from the royal house of Lusignan, Kings of Cyprus. He was an able writer, a poet of some distinction, and

a great linguist. He was a candidate for the Armenian Archbishopric of Constantinople, but was withdrawn to avoid a conflict with the Porte. On the 19th, at Southsea, aged 78, **Marshall Argles, D.D.**, Dean of Peterborough, son of Captain George Argles, R.N. Born at Southampton. Educated at Merton College, Oxford—of which he was a pastmaster—and graduated 2nd Class Classical Scholar, 1835; Curate of Bolton and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; Exam. Chaplain to Dr. Davys, Bishop of Peterborough, 1859-64; Vicar of Gretton, 1842-50; Canon of Peterborough, 1849-91, when he was promoted to the Deanery. Married, 1839, Margaret, daughter of Bishop Davys. On the 21st, at Clinton Hall, aged 65, **Edward Heneage Dering**, of Baddesley, Clinton, Warwickshire, second son of Rev. Cholmley Dering, Rector of Pluckley, Kent. Was in the Coldstream Guards and retired in 1851. Devoted himself to the pursuit of art and literature. Married, first, 1859, Henrietta Georgina, daughter of Rev. Lascelles Nemanger, Prebendary of Winchester, and widow of Sir William Chatterton; and second, 1885, Rebecca Dulcibella, daughter of A. Orpen, and widow of Marmion Edward Ferrers, of Baddesley, Clinton Hall. On the 23rd, at Rocheferrand (Gard), France, aged 59, **Guillaume Guizot**, only surviving son of the historian and statesman, his mother being Eliza Dillon, the daughter of a Neapolitan engineer of Irish descent. He was educated in Paris and graduated as a student in law, 1854. Elected Professor of French Literature at the Collège de France, 1864; and in 1874 became Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature, although almost if not quite ignorant of German. On the 25th, at Dublin, aged 73, **General James Maurice Primrose, C.S.I.** Educated at Sandhurst. Gazetted 43rd Regiment, with which he served through the Kafir War, 1851-3, and Indian Mutiny, 1858, and held an important command at Aldershot and in the Afghan War, 1879-80, when he commanded the Candahar Division. Married, 1857, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. George Hamilton de le Poer-Beresford. On the 25th, at Brixton, aged 70, **Rev. George Wilson M'Cree**. A noteworthy worker among the poor of London. Born at Newcastle, where, at the age of seventeen, he began to preach in the Baptist Chapels; came to London in 1848 and devoted himself to missionary work among the poor of St. Giles; invited in 1873 to become Pastor of the Borough Road Baptist Chapel, and for many years Secretary of the Band of Hope Union, and one of the founders of the London Temperance Hospital. On the 26th, at Rome, aged 68, **Admiral Pacoriti di San-Bon**, Italian Minister of Marine. He greatly distinguished himself in command of the ironclad *Formidabile*, at the battle of Lissa in 1866. On the 26th, at Croydon, aged 67, **Alexander Brogden**, second son of John Brogden of Sale, near Manchester; educated at King's College; was a wealthy ironmaster; unsuccessfully contested Central Yarmouth, 1865, as a Liberal; represented Wednesbury, 1868-85. Married, 1840, Anne, daughter of James Garstang of Manchester. On the 26th, at Pershore, aged 95, **Admiral Henry Stroud**; entered the Navy, 1808, on H.M.S. *Vanguard* 74; served in the Baltic, 1809-12, afterwards on the Brazilian Station, 1812-15, and in the East and West Indies, and was in the Syrian War, 1837-41. Married, 1844, Mary Ann, daughter of Edward Cowie. On the 26th, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 71, **General William Henry Morgan**, of the Bengal Staff Corps; educated at Addiscombe; entered the Army, 1840; took part in the Punjab Campaign, 1848; saw some service during the Mutiny and on the North-West Frontier, 1863-4, and the Bhootan Expedition, 1865. On the 28th, at Neasden, Middlesex, aged 72, **William Matthew Williams**; was apprenticed in 1831 to an optical instrument maker in London, but soon after removed to Edinburgh, where, in conjunction with George Combe, he founded the Williams Secular School; from 1854 to 1862 he was Science Master of the Industrial Classes in the Birmingham and Midland Institute, after which he became a metallurgical chemist whose opinion was highly prized: he was the author of numerous scientific works and some volumes of travel in Norway. On the 28th, at Brighton, aged 61, **Vice-Admiral Philip Ruffle Sharpe**; educated at Merchant Taylors' School; entered the Royal Navy in 1846, and saw much service in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* in the Arctic Regions, 1853-54, and in H.M.S. *Magicienne* in the China Seas, 1859-60 (where he was five times mentioned in despatches), and in watching the Cuban blockade runners, 1869-70. On the 28th, at Hertford, aged 72, **Captain Edward Frederick Dent, R.N.**, youngest son of Rev. William Dent of Crosby Cote; entered the Navy, 1841, and served principally in Chinese waters, 1844-5, and subsequently in 1855-6. On the 30th, at Cambridge, aged 62, **Fenton John Anthony Hort, D.D.**, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity; graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge (First Class Classics), 1850, First Class Moral Science, and First Class Natural Science, 1851; Fellow of Trinity, 1852-7; Vicar of St. Ippolyth, Herts, 1857-72; Divinity Lecturer, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1872-8: Hulsean Pro-

fessor, 1878-87, when he was appointed Lady Margaret Professor. He was a member of the New Testament Revision Committee. On the 30th, at Glasgow, aged 72, **Right Rev. Mgr. Alexander Munro**; born at Aberdeen, and for some time a compositor in the office of the *Aberdeen Herald*; joined the Church of Rome, 1839; studied at Blairs College and afterwards at Valladolid; appointed, 1867, to the Church of St. Andrew's, Glasgow; became Provost of the Chapter of Canons; declined the Bishopric of Dunkeld; and received the title of Monsignor, 1888. On the 30th, at Paris, aged 70, **Pierre Galland**, Professor of Decorative Art at the Ecole des Beaux Arts; the most distinguished decorative artist in Europe; born at Geneva, the son of a distinguished gold worker. He entered the *atelier* of Labrousse in 1822 and afterwards that of Drolling; first distinguished himself in the national *fêtes* of 1848; afterwards went to Constantinople, where he decorated a magnificent palace on the Bosphorus; and after a stay in Italy, set up in Paris in 1853, where he acquired universal fame by works for all countries, including the United States; appointed Professor of Beaux Arts, 1873, and Director of the Gobelins, 1877.

DECEMBER.

Mr. Jay Gould, the American millionaire, who died at New York of consumption on December 2, was born on a small farm near Roxbury, a small town in Delaware County, New York, on May 27, 1836. Until he reached the age of fourteen he assisted his father with the farm work. At that age he entered the Hobart Academy. His father being unable to support him while he was obtaining an education, the boy kept the village blacksmith's books, and received in return for this service board and lodging. The expenses of his schooling were defrayed by the local shopkeeper, for whom he did odd jobs. He early developed a taste for mathematics, and, upon leaving school, decided to become a surveyor. His first work, a map of Ulster County, New York, gave such satisfaction that he was encouraged to extend the scope of his labour, and when only a lad of seventeen he had organised and put into the field five surveying parties. As a result of this enterprise he found himself at the age of nineteen with a credit balance at the bank of 1,000*l*. But before long overwork and exposure to the malarial air of the swamps brought on a serious attack of typhoid fever, and this led him to abandon his chosen profession. About this time he made the acquaintance of Mr. Zadock Pratt, a timber merchant, who despatched him to the timber district of New York State, to select a site for and to open up a sawmill. This work he accomplished to the satisfaction of Mr. Pratt, who took him into partnership, and later on withdrew in his favour. Mr. Gould, foreseeing the danger arising from "Wild Cat" banks, as they were called at the time, all over the country,

as a consequence of inflated currency and extended credits, sold out his timber mill and went to live in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, converting, meanwhile, all his little fortune into gold. The panic of 1857 swept over the United States, and all railway securities dropped as far below their natural value as they had ranged above it heretofore. This was Gould's opportunity, and he put every dollar he had in the world into the securities of the Rutland and Washington Railway—a railway with whose physical condition and natural traffic possibilities he was perfectly familiar. These securities he bought at 10 per cent. of their face value. With the return of confidence and the recovery of trade, Mr. Gould launched out still further, and, after two successful speculations, moved to New York City, in 1859, and established himself as a broker in Wall Street, his fortune at this time being estimated at 20,000*l*., all in cash. Every dollar of this money he now invested in the securities of the Erie Railway Company, becoming a director and afterwards its president, an office he retained until the reorganisation of the company in 1872. It was during this period that the great struggle for control took place between Commodore Vanderbilt and Gould. Jay Gould had "gone short" of—that is, sold—his own shares; Vanderbilt, who had been watching for just this opportunity, bought the shares as fast as Gould sold them. But just when he thought to crush Gould and wrest the control of the railway from him, Gould issued an immense batch of new shares, and so got safely out of the difficulty. This issue was declared illegal, and Gould was ultimately forced to restore 1,200,000*l*.,

but this came too late to serve Vanderbilt, and the attack only resulted in adding some millions to Jay Gould's fortune. After leaving the Erie Company Mr. Gould bought his way into the Union Pacific, Wabash, Texas Pacific, St. Louis and Northern, Missouri Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, taking the latter out of the hands of the receiver. He then turned his attention to the field of telegraphy. He organised the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and when this company was absorbed by the Western Union, the great monopoly, he set on foot the American Union Telegraph Company, which a few years later was also absorbed in the same way. After this he bought the control of the Western Union, and has since retained it. In 1881 he became largely interested in the elevated railway system of New York City.

In the famous "Gold Corner" of 1869, Mr. Jay Gould gave evidence of his audacity, nerve, readiness of resource, and absence of scrupulousness on behalf of the public, the United States Government, or his partner, "Admiral" Fiske. Having forced up the premium for gold to 160—chiefly through the agency of his partner—he quietly sold his stock, and had disposed of the greater portion before the Government, by selling a million dollars' worth, broke up the speculation, the premium falling to 135 in half-an-hour. A constant operator in Wall Street, he never scrupled to use his official position or privately acquired information to assist his speculations even at the expense of the shareholders who had committed the affairs of numerous railway companies to his management and guidance. During the last six years of his life Mr. Gould gradually withdrew from active participation in railway management, but he was unable altogether to give up business, which was his only pleasure. At his death his fortune was variously estimated from 80 to 100 millions of dollars—invested chiefly in Western Union Telegraph, Manhattan, Elevated Railroad, and Missouri Pacific Bonds. He left the bulk of his fortune amongst his children, four sons and two daughters, leaving to the second son, George, a general guardianship and control.

Bishop Wordsworth.—Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane in the Episcopal Church of Scotland, was the second son of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, some time Master of Trinity and younger brother of the poet. After pass-

ing through Harrow School, Charles Wordsworth was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1827 carried off the University Prize for Latin Verse; rowed in the University Eight, 1829, played in the University Eleven (in both instances winning); and subsequently he graduated, having been placed in the First Class in Classics, 1830. His academical career was such that it led to his being elected to a studentship at Christ Church, and for some years he remained at Oxford, taking private pupils, among whom were Mr. Gladstone, Cardinal Manning, Bishop Hamilton of Salisbury, Sir Francis Doyle, and others who subsequently rose to distinction in Church and State. In 1835 Charles Wordsworth was appointed to the Second Mastership of Winchester, a post which had never previously been held by any but Wykehamists, and during his tenure composed his well-known Greek Grammar, which for the greater torture of schoolboys was written in Latin. In 1845 Wordsworth was forced in the face of ill-health to resign his Mastership, but in the following year he accepted the post of First-Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, which had been recently founded, and he held this post until 1854, although in 1852 he had been elected Bishop of St. Andrews and the United Dioceses. On the installation of Earl of Derby, in 1853, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford he was selected by the latter for the degree of Honorary D.C.L. From the outset of his Episcopal career he devoted himself to the attempt to bring about a reconciliation between the Scotch Presbyterians and Episcopalians, and throughout his life he continued to labour for the restoration of ecclesiastical unity in both Scotland and England. Amongst his principal not controversial writings were a "History of the College of St. Mary, Winton" (1849), and "Shakespeare's knowledge of the lessons of the Bible" (1854). He also edited Shakespeare's Historical Plays—Roman and English; was the author of a "Letter to the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone on Religious Liberty" (1852); and was a member of the Committee of Revisers for the New Testament. He had during his long career kept a careful diary, of which the first part, "Annals of my Early Life," 1806-46, appeared in 1891, and it was announced that this was to be followed by the Bishop's memoirs of his life in Scotland. He married, first, in 1835, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Rev. George Day, and second, in 1846, Katharine Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. William Brudenell Baxter, Rector of

Burghclere, Hants. He died at St. Andrews on December 5, having held the Bishopric for full forty years. His younger brother, Bishop of Lincoln, died in 1885, and his nephew, Dr. John Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury, survived him.

Sir John Bernard Burke, LL.D., C.B., Ulster King of Arms, was born in London in 1812, the second son of Mr. John Burke, the author of the "English Peerage," and younger brother of Mr. Serjeant Peter Burke, of the English bar. He was educated at the College of Caen in Normandy, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. In conjunction with his father he continued to edit "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage," which had already obtained considerable popularity. From time to time he published other works of research, historic, heraldic, and antiquarian, besides a "History of the Landed Gentry," a "General Armoury," and various entertaining volumes on the vicissitudes of families. In 1853 he succeeded Sir William Betham as Ulster King of Arms, and Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick, receiving himself the honour of knighthood in the following year. In 1867 he was appointed Keeper of the State Papers of Ireland, and in 1874 a Governor of the National Gallery of Ireland. He married, 1856, Barbara Frances, daughter of Mr. James MacEvoy of Tobertynan, Co. Meath, and died after a very short illness on Dec. 12, at Tullamaine, Dublin.

Sir Richard Owen, K.C.B.—Richard Owen, born at Lancaster on July 20, 1804, was the youngest son of Richard Owen, of Fulmer Place, Bucks. From his mother—a Mdlle. Perrin—he descended from the French Huguenots, while his paternal grandmother was of North German birth, and belonged to a gifted musical family. Richard Owen was educated first at the Lancaster Free Grammar School, where he was the school-fellow and friend of Dr. Whewell, and afterwards at the University of Edinburgh, where he matriculated in 1824. In the following year he entered as a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, where he was dissector under Dr. Abernethy, and took his diploma at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1826. Soon after he began to practise in Searle Street, Lincoln's Inn, and this led to his being chosen to catalogue the collection of specimens made

by the famous John Hunter, which had recently been purchased by the Government and stored in the Museum of the College of Surgeons. The first part of the catalogue was published in 1830, the year in which the scientific meetings of the Zoological Society were instituted, and at one of these he read a paper on the anatomy of the ourang-outang. About this time also Baron Cuvier visited London, and made Owen's acquaintance, and the intercourse resulted in an invitation to Paris, of which Owen availed himself in 1831, and found the French naturalist and his associate, M. Valenciennes, occupied with their great history of fishes.

On his return to London Owen resumed his work on the Hunterian collection, whilst extending his observation in other ways. In 1834 he discovered the *trichina spiralis*, and the same year was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, as well as the first occupant of the newly-established Chair of Comparative Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Shortly after the death of William Home Clift, the only son of the Curator of the College of Surgeons, Richard Owen married, in July 1835, Miss Caroline Amelia Clift, the Curator's only daughter, and in the following year he succeeded Sir Charles Bell as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the College of Surgeons, and was also made first Hunterian Professor. He continued to fill both chairs until 1853, during which time he published ten more volumes of the Hunterian catalogue, and had succeeded to the Curatorship of the College on the death of his father-in-law. From that time he gradually retired from the practice of his profession to devote himself to scientific studies, and contributed numerous papers and volumes to the Royal and other learned societies. He sat as a member of the Commission to inquire into the Health of Towns, 1843-6; was a Health Commissioner for the Metropolis 1846-8, and on the Meat Supply Commission, 1849, which led to the suppression of the old cattle market at Smithfield. He was one of the Commissioners of the great Exhibition of 1851, and subsequently directed the selection and arrangement of the extinct animals, of which models were placed in the grounds of the Crystal Palace; and in 1852 he was offered by the Queen, Sheen Lodge, Richmond Park, which he gladly accepted, and remained its occupant until his death.

In 1856 his connection with the

Royal College of Surgeons ceased on his being appointed Superintendent of the Natural History Department at the British Museum in succession to Dr. John Edward Gray, and it was mainly owing to his persistent demands for more space for the Natural History collections that Lord Palmerston's Government in 1862 proposed a Bill for "The removal of certain portions of the British Museum," but it was thrown out by the House of Commons, and it was not until 1872 that the sanction of Parliament was obtained. In 1881 the new Natural History Museum was opened to the public, and for two years Professor Owen presided over the installation and rearrangements of the collection brought from Bloomsbury; but in 1883 he retired after twenty-seven years passed in the public service. Although throughout his public career he was constantly contributing scientific papers and articles to societies and reviews, his most important work, "The History of British Fossil Reptiles," did not appear until 1884, and with it, except for certain papers read before the Royal Society, his active life as a scientific worker closed. He died at Sheen Lodge, Richmond Park, on December 18, after a lingering illness, but without pain. The recognition of his services to science and of his position in the esteem of his fellow-men may be seen in the numerous honours bestowed upon him. In 1842 the Royal Society conferred on him the Royal Medal for his memoirs on the General Economy of the Monotremes and Marsupials. In 1846 the same society decreed to him the Copley Medal. In 1851 the King of Prussia sent to him the *Ordre pour le Mérite*. In 1855 the Emperor of the French bestowed on him the cross of the *Légion d'Honneur*. The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin conferred on him honorary degrees. The Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland made him an Honorary Fellow, and most of the European and American societies numbered his name on their lists of honorary or corresponding members. In 1857 he was elected President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1859 he was chosen one of the eight foreign associates of the Institute of France (in succession to Robert Brown). The Emperor of Brazil, in 1873, gave him the Imperial Order of the Rose, while in the same year the Queen conferred on him the Order of the Bath, of which Order he was made a Knight Commander in December 1883, on the occasion of his resigning the post of

Superintendent of the Natural History Museum. In 1874 the Academy of Medicine, Paris, elected him one of its foreign associates, in succession to Baron Liebig. In 1882 the King of Italy sent him the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare.

Montague Williams, Q.C., the son of a barrister on the Western Circuit known as "Little Williams," was born at Freshford, near Bath, in 1834, and was educated at Eton on the foundation under Dr. Hawtrey. Failing to pass the entrance examination at Cambridge, he became, at the age of 20, classical master at Ipswich Grammar School. On the breaking out of the Crimean War he promptly threw up his post and obtained a commission in the South Lincoln Militia, and was soon afterwards gazetted to the 96th Foot, which he joined in Dublin. He shortly exchanged into the 41st, which was on orders for foreign service; but the war ended before the regiment was ordered to embark. After a certain amount of friction with his superior officers, he sent in his papers, just before the regiment was sent to the West Indies, and returned to his father, who was then living at Reading. Here he became intimate with Captain Disney Roebuck, a well-known amateur actor, and the two young men determined to set out on a theatrical tour—playing with more or less success at Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. He soon found that acting was not his line, and he came up to London, where he found occupation in journalism and other forms of literature. He also adapted plays, either singly or in collaboration with his school-fellow Mr. F. Burnand, his marriage with Miss Louise Keeley, the daughter of the veteran actors Mr. and Mrs. Robert Keeley, helping with theatrical managers.

In 1859, at the strong instance of his friends, he began reading for the bar, and was called to the Inner Temple in 1862. His success was more rapid than even his most sanguine friends had anticipated; although, as he subsequently related in his autobiographical "Leaves of a Life" (1890), he signally failed in his first case. He practised almost exclusively at the Old Bailey, and both as prosecutor and defender he showed his powers as an advocate. A malignant growth in the throat, to which he finally succumbed, obliged him in 1866 to withdraw from active practice: but he was soon afterwards appointed a Metropolitan police

magistrate, sitting at Woolwich, Marylebone, Thames, and Worship Street Courts. His knowledge of the habits of the poor was only equalled by his sympathy with their hardships; and he devoted much of his spare time,

notwithstanding his failing health, to active philanthropy in the east end of London. He died on December 23 at Queen's Gate, after a long and painful illness.

On the 2nd, at Onslow Gardens, S.W., aged 77, **Lady Katherine Raymond Barker**, daughter of first Earl of Ducie; married, 1841, John R. Raymond Barker of Fairford Park, Gloucestershire. On the 2nd, at Lewisham, Kent, aged 70, **Harry T. Stainton, F.R.S.**, a distinguished entomologist; the author of a "Manual of British Butterflies and Moths," and several other scientific works; he founded in 1864 the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*, and was its editor up to the time of his death. On the 2nd, at Aiguebelle, aged 86, **Prince Malatesta**, who in 1832 had taken part with Prince Napoleon in a rising against the Pope in Romagna. He took refuge at Valence, and after the establishment of the French Republic was made Inspector of Roads at St. Jean-en Royans. Subsequently he entered the Trappist Order under the name of Père Antoine of Padua. On the 3rd, at Rhôsmaen, Llandilo, aged 69, **Dr. David Lloyd Morgan, C.B.M.D.**, Physician in ordinary to the Queen, son of David Morgan of Rhôsmaen; educated at London Hospital and St. Andrews University; entered Royal Navy, 1846, and became Staff-Surgeon, 1854; served on the West Coast of Africa, 1847-9, through the Crimean War, 1850-6, and the Chinese Land Forces, 1857-61; Medical Officer of H.M.S. *Euryalus*, 1862-5; Inspector-General, Plymouth, 1878-80, and at Haslar, 1880-2. On the 3rd, at Dorset Square, N.W., aged 70, **James William Edward Doyle**, eldest son of John Doyle ("H.B."); edited, 1864, a "Chronicle of England," with illustrations of costumes from B.C. 55 to A.D. 1485, and in 1886 the "Official Baronage of England." On the 4th, at Cannes, aged 66, **William Bonaparte Wyse**, second son of Sir Thomas Wyse, K.C.B., and Letitia, daughter of Prince Lucien Bonaparte; educated at Pesth, and was Captain in the Waterford Militia; edited and translated the works of Mistral and of several of the *Félibris* or troubadours of Provence; took an active part in the attempt to resuscitate the Panama Canal Scheme after its collapse. Married, 1864, Helen, daughter of J. Prout. On the 5th, at Berlin, aged 76, **Dr. Werner Siemens**, a distinguished electrician; born at Leuthe in Hanover; entered the Prussian Artillery, 1834, and served until 1849, during which time he devoted himself to developing the systems of electric telegraphy, the British Frankfort line being the most important. On his retirement from the Army he went into business, and his firm, Siemens Brothers, was employed in laying the majority of the Atlantic and other submarine cables. Dr. Siemens was also inventor of the pneumatic tube system, &c. In 1886 he gave 500,000 marks to the German Government for the foundation of a National Scientific and Technical Institution. On the 7th, in Tavistock Chambers, W.C., aged 36, **Frederick Hobson**, better known as Fred Leslie, a popular burlesque actor, principally associated with the Gaiety Theatre. On the 8th, at Worleston, Hants, aged 51, **Lady Radstock, Susan Charlotte**, youngest daughter of John Hales Calcraft, M.P., of Rempstone, Dorset. Married, 1858, Granville, third Baron Radstock. On the 8th, at Bristol, aged 74, **William James Metcalfe, Q.C.**, Judge of the Bristol County Court. On the 8th, at Sandhurst Lodge, Berks, aged 61, **Lady Farrer, Anna Maria**, daughter of H. F. Shaw-Lefevre. Married, 1856, Sir William James Farrer, K.B., solicitor, of the firm of Farrer and Ouvry. On the 10th, at Cruckton Hall, Salop, aged 70, **Major-General C. Vanburg Jenkins**; entered Bengal Light Cavalry, 1835; took part in the Afghan War, 1842; the Gwalior Campaign, 1843-44; the Sutlej Campaign, 1846; and the Punjab War, 1848-49; distinguishing himself in several important engagements. On the 11th, in London, aged 56, **Hon. William Henry Cross, M.P.**; eldest surviving son of Viscount Cross, C.C.B.; educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford; called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 1882. Married, 1883, Mary, daughter of William Leuthwaite, of Broadgate, Cumberland. Elected, 1888, as a Conservative for West Derby Division of Liverpool, and again in 1892. On the 12th, in South Kensington, aged 93, **Admiral William Sydney Smith**, second son of Spencer Smith, many years Ambassador at Constantinople; entered the Royal Navy, 1813; escorted Napoleon to St. Helena; took part in the bombardment of Algiers, 1816. On the 13th, at Wilmslow, aged 62, **Alfred Fryer**, son of Simeon Fryer, of Rastrick, near Huddersfield; entered business and became a partner in a large firm of sugar refiners, and was the inventor (1865) of the "Concretor" by which an enormous waste in the carriage of sugar was prevented. He also invented a "destructor" for getting rid of town refuse. On the 13th, at

Chertsey, aged 71, **Thomas Hawksley, M.D.**, one of the founders of the Charity Organisation Society; was for many years a physician in large practice at Brighton and London; founded and endowed with 25,000*l.* the National School of Handicrafts for Boys at Chertsey, 1886. On the 13th, at Lambeth, aged 36, **William Beckwith**, a champion swimmer, who had beaten Captain Webb in six days' swim of ten hours a day covering 94 miles. On the 14th, at Halifax, N.S., aged 78, **Hon. Sir Adam George Archibald, K.C.M.G., Q.C., D.C.L.**, born at Truro, N.S., son of Samuel Archibald; called to the bar of Prince Edward Island, 1838, and of Nova Scotia, 1839; filled many offices of State in the Dominion of Canada, and member of Canadian Privy Council, 1867; Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, 1870-2, and of Nova Scotia, 1873-83. Married, 1843, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Burnyeat. On the 14th, in Paris, aged 77, **John Emile Lemoine**, an eminent journalist and *littérateur*; born in London, his mother being of English extraction, and partially educated in England. Joined the staff of the *Journal des Débats*, 1840; elected a member of the French Academy, 1875. On the 14th, at Hyde Park Square, aged 80, **Walter Hayle Walshe, M.D., LL.D.**, Emeritus Professor of Medicine, University College, London; son of William Walshe of Dublin; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and in Paris, where he had studied Oriental languages until 1832. He then began to study medicine at the Hospital de Pitié, having Oliver Wendell Holmes for a fellow-student; graduated M.D. at Edinburgh, 1835, and elected, 1841, Professor of Pathological Anatomy at University College, London; was the author of several medical and scientific works. On the 14th, at Leamington, aged 74, **Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas Tucker Longman**, son of John Longman of Castle Cary, Somerset; brought up in his mother's religion, and educated at Oscote, and was one of the first to take a B.A. degree at London University. Ordained priest, 1840, and was the means of building the Roman Catholic Church at Warwick; appointed administrator (1863) and canon (1873) of St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham, and Vicar-General of the Diocese. On the 17th, at Bournemouth, aged 60, the **Earl of Portarlington, Lionel W. Seymour Dawson Damer**, fourth earl; was educated at Eton; entered the Scots Fusilier Guards, 1849; served through the Crimean campaign; sat for Portarlington, 1857-65 and 1868-80. Married, 1855, Hon. Harriet, daughter of last Lord Rokeby. On the 17th, at Eastbourne, aged 55, **Lady Egerton**, of Tatton, **Lady Mary**, eldest daughter of second Earl Amherst. Married, 1857, second Lord Egerton of Tatton. On the 21st, at Downham Market, aged 95, **Emmanuel Gaminara**, a survivor of the retreat from Moscow. Born at Genoa, and entered the Navy; after four years he ran away and enlisted as a substitute in the 2nd Imperial Guard, which formed part of the Grand Army. He reached Borodino where the retreat was ordered, and arrived at France after much suffering. After living some time as a courier and servant, he settled in 1822 at Necton, Norfolk, and married and became naturalised. He preserved all his faculties to the last. On the 22nd, at Western Ontario, aged 74, **John Townsend**, an auctioneer at Greenwich, who was elected in 1857 as a Liberal for that borough by a large majority, but was forced to resign in consequence of wanting the necessary property qualification of 300*l.* per annum. He went to Canada, where he became a popular actor. On the 23rd, at Westminster, aged 75, **John Gibson, F.R.I.B.A.**, the sole pupil of Sir Charles Barry, and architect of the new Houses of Parliament. His masterpiece was Bodelwyddon Church, St. Asaph, erected in 1860 for Lady Willoughby de Broke. On the 23rd, at Maida Vale, aged 56, **Lieutenant-General William Hill**, eldest son of Colonel Sir Stephen John Hill. Entered the Army, 1853; served with the 95th Foot throughout the Crimean War, carrying the colours at St. Alma, and retiring a Captain at the age of nineteen years. He afterwards served on the West Coast of Africa, and administered the Civil Government of Sierra Leone. On the 23rd, at Cheltenham, aged 82, **John Robert Taylor, C.B., F.R.C.S.**, Inspector-General of Hospitals, son of John Bute Taylor, also an army surgeon, who died at Gibraltar in 1812. Served with 58th Regiment and 1st Dragoon Guards in Canada, 1838-42; in the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6; and in Burmah, 1848-54. Principal Medical Officer of the 3rd Division in the Crimean War, 1854-5; Principal Medical Officer at Aldershot, 1862-8. Married, 1842, Frances, daughter of S. Jarvis, Judge of Stormont County, Canada. On the 24th, at Half Moon Street, W., aged 61, **Nicholas Wood**, son of Nicholas Wood, of Hetton, Co. Durham. Born at Killingworth; educated at Repton School. He was a wealthy coal owner. He contested, 1885, Houghton-le-Spring Division of Co. Durham, and returned in 1886 as a Conservative. Married, 1881, Edith Florence, daughter of J. St. Vincent Jervis, of Chatford, Stafford. On the 24th, at Shanklin, I.W., aged 74, **Vice-Admiral Richard Ashmore Powell, C.B.**, son of Colonel Powell. Entered the Royal Navy in 1831, commanded H.M.S. *Vesuvius*

during the Crimean War, and saw service on the Riff Coast in 1856 against the Moorish pirates. Married, 1858, Mary, daughter of G. H. Skelton, of Cheltenham. On the 24th, at Leinster Gardens, W., aged 78, the **Venerable James Augustus Hessey, D.C.L.**, Archdeacon of Middlesex, eldest son of J. A. Hessey, a London publisher. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford; First Class Classics, 1836; Master of Merchant Taylors' School, 1845-70; Preacher of Gray's Inn, 1850-79; Archdeacon of Middlesex, 1875; Bampton Lecturer, 1862, when his course of sermons on "Sunday" attracted much attention. Married, 1845, Emma, daughter of R. Cazenove, of Clapham. On the 26th, at Dagoreti, East Africa, aged 34, **Robert Henry Nelson**, son of Henry Nelson, of Leeds. Served as a Lieutenant in Baker's Horse in the flying column during the Zulu War, 1879-81; subsequently commanded a mounted native corps in Basutoland, and was one of the officers of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition under Mr. H. M. Stanley, and at the time of his death from dysentery was in the service of the Imperial British East Africa Company. On the 27th, at Caerleon, Dolgelly, aged 90, **Samuel Holland**, son of Samuel Holland, of Liverpool. Engaged in business. Represented Merionethshire as a Liberal, 1870-85. Married, 1850, Anne, daughter of Josiah Robins, of Acton, Co. Warwick. On the 28th, at Mamhead, near Exeter, aged 69, **Sir Lydston Newman**, third baronet, entered the 7th Hussars, 1844, and served in the Crimean Campaign, when his elder brother was killed at the battle of Inkermann. Married, 1860, Emma, daughter of F. W. Dudley. On the 30th, in Pont Street, Chelsea, aged 55, **Lady Alexander Gordon Lennox**, daughter of Mr. Charles and Lady Caroline Townley. Married, 1863, Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox, son of fifth Duke of Richmond. On the 30th, in Curzon Street, Mayfair, aged 64, **Admiral Thomas Bridgeman Lethbridge**; entered the Navy, 1842; was distinguished as a gunnery officer, and became one of the smartest Commanders in the service, and held the important command of the ironclads *Northumberland* and *Black Prince*. On the 31st, at Farley Hall, Staffordshire, aged 52, **Major-General William Reid Martin**; entered the Army, 1857; served through the Indian Mutiny with 38th Foot, and subsequently in China with 19th Punjab Infantry. He died suddenly whilst in the act of shooting a bird. On the 31st, at Shortlands, Kent, aged 67, **Major-General Frederick Conybeare**, fifth son of Dean Conybeare, of Llandaff. Educated at Addiscombe; entered the Bombay Artillery, 1844. On the 31st, at Melbourne, Victoria, aged 65, **Hon. George Higinbotham**, Chief Justice of Victoria, the son of a clergyman of the Established Church of Ireland. Born in Dublin; educated at the Royal School, Dungannon, and Trinity College, Dublin. Law reporter to the *Morning Chronicle*, 1849-53; called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1853; emigrated to Australia, 1854; admitted to the bar of Victoria; and was employed on the editorial staff of the *Argus*; entered the Legislative Assembly, 1860; Attorney-General, 1863-68; appointed Puisne Judge, 1880; and Chief Justice of the Colony, 1886.

INDEX.

The figures between [] refer to PART I.

ABERCORN, Duke of, Garter conferred, 46
ABERGAVENNY, Marq. of, Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex, 23

ABINGTON, Abbey of, presented to Northampton, 65

ACCIDENTS.—Anderlues Colliery explosion, 15; Bendorff slate quarry, 45; Cleckheaton, collapse of a factory chimney, 12; Comachee River, bridge collapses, 64; Crystal Palace, Sydenham, balloon bursts, 39; East River, New York, dynamite explosion, 78; Frameries, Belgium, explosion of fire-damp, 54; Galdacano, factory of, explosion, 30; Government Powder Works, St. Petersburg, explosion, 21; Licking River, bridge collapses, 35; Mare Island, Navy Yard, California, explosion, 35; North Pacific Coal Co., colliery explosion, 28; Oil City, Pennsylvania, explosion, 33; Osage Coal and Mining Co., Krebs, explosion, 3; Park Slip Colliery, Bridgend, explosion, 53; Ravenswharf Pit, inrush of water, 49; Tiflis, bridge gives way, 4; Yniscelyn Colliery, Brecon, 53

ADDRESS, debate in the House of Lords [124]; agreed to [126], 10; in the House of Commons [18], [126]; amendments [20]

AFGHANISTAN.—TRIBES, rebellions of the [308]. WHITE, Gen. Sir G., Commander-in-Chief [309]

AFRICA, CENTRAL.—EMIN PASHA, reports of [343]. NYASSALAND, Johnston, Com. H. H., attempt to suppress slave trade [342]; Maguire, Capt., shot [342], 3; revolt of the natives, 14. UGANDA, British East Africa Co. decide to abandon, 35; postpone evacuation, 60; Commissioner despatched, 70; Catholic party defeated [344]; Hirth, Bp., letter from, 32; Lugard, Capt., his account of the Protestant and Romanist crisis [343]

— EAST.—BRITISH EAST AFRICA, Lugard, Capt., expedition [339]. Mombasa Harbour works [338]. GERMAN East Africa, exploring expeditions [339], 34. MAURITIUS, cyclone [338]. ZANZIBAR, Financial Condition [338]; Port opened free [337]

— NORTH.—MOROCCO, Euan-Smith, Sir C., Mission [331]; French Mission [332]; rebellion [330], 3

AFRICA, SOUTH. — BECHUANALAND [337]. CAPE COLONY, Franchise Bill [332], 44; Kimberley, exhibition [333]; Loch, Sir H., and Mr. Rhodes visit London [333]; Mafeking Rly. [333]; Trade [333]. MASHONALAND, Beira Railway [337]; development [336]; mining centres [337]. NATAL Railway extension [334]; Responsible government, draft bill [334]; Trade returns [334]. ORANGE Free State [335]; railway opened [336]. QUILIMANE, Portuguese settlement, threatened, 17. TRANSVAAL, Pretoria Conference [335]; Tariff, the new [335]. ZULULAND, Financial Condition [336]; Umuyamina, chief, death [336]

— WEST.—CONGO FREE STATE Arabs, revolt [341], 45; Budget [341]; Hodister, Maj., expedition attacked by Arabs [341]; murdered [342], 29; Katanga Expedition [341]. DAHOMEY, blockade of, 36; Dodds, Col., victory [340], 60; occupies Abomey, 70; raised to the rank of Gen., 66. GAMBIA [341]; Gold Coast [340]. LAGOS [342]. NIGER DISTRICT [340]. OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE, Trade report [341]. SENEGAL, Census [340]; Population [340]; Sierra Leone, Timbo, expedition against repulsed, 17

AGRICULTURAL Conference, St. James's Hall [170], 73

— depression [149]

— Labourers' Congress, Ely [7], 6

AGRICULTURE, Board of, order closing the cattle markets, 9, 11

ALGERIA, invasion of locusts, 31

ALLBUT, Dr. C., Regius Prof. of Physics, 11

AMERICA [345]. *Vide* Canada, Mexico, United States, West Indies

— CENTRAL.—COSTA RICA, Floods [361]; Rodrigues, Pres. Dictator [361]. GUATEMALA, trade, revival in [360]. HONDURAS revolt [361]. NICARAGUA CANAL [361].

— SOUTH. — ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, Pellegrini, Dr., opens Congress [363]; revolutions, 63, 77; Saenz-Pena, Dr., Pres., 61; Siege declared [363], 20; Varela, Dr., Pres. [363]. BOLIVIA, revolutionary outbreaks [364]; Brazil, Clarriol, Gen., deposed, 10; Corumba captured [364]; Fonseca, Marshal D. da, death [364]; Matto Grosso declares itself independent, 23;

AMERICA, SOUTH, *continued*.

Buenos Ayres, Officers arrested, 58.
 CHILI, Elections [365]; International Loan Bill [365]; Moutt Pres., opening address [364]; Revenue [365]. ECUADOR, Cordero, Sen. L., elected Pres. [365]. PERU, Lima, National Exhibition [366]; Silver question [366]; Trade [366]. URUGUAY, Budget [366]. VENEZUELA, Crespo, Gen., proclaimed Provisional Pres. [367], 61; Ciudad Bolivar, captured, 50; Palacio, Pres., dissolves Congress [366]; defeated [367], 23, 36.
 ANNAMITE Royal family, 30; members embrace Christianity, 62
 ARBITRATION, London Chamber of, inaugurated, 70
 ARGYLL, Duke of, Dukedom of the United Kingdom conferred, 14
 ART.—Retrospect of:
 BRITISH Museum, 108
 NATIONAL Gallery, 106
 NATIONAL Gallery, Ireland, 107
 NATIONAL Portrait Gallery, 107
 ROYAL Academy, 110
 ROYAL Society of Painters, 111
 SALES, 111
 SOUTH Kensington Museum, 109
 ASIA [307]. *Vide* Afghanistan, Burmah, China, Corea, India, Japan
 ATHLETIC Sports, Oxford and Cambridge, 21
 AUSTRALASIA [367]. *Vide* New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria
 AUSTRALIA, SOUTH.—BRAY, Sir J., Agent-Gen. in London [379]; Expedition, failure of [379]; Finance [379]; Ministry, changes of [379]
 — WESTERN.—ALBANY, completion of defence works [380]; Parliamentary reform [380]; Revenue [380]
 AUSTRIA-GERMAN ride, commencement of, 60; result, 60
 AUSTRIA - HUNGARY. — ANDRASSY, Count, his despatch [259]. BUDGET [248], [253]. COINS, the new [254]; Crédits Fonciérs [255]; Criminal Procedure reform [255]; Currency, reform of the [253]; Czechs and Germans, conflict between [251]. ELECTIONS [245]; Emperor, 25th anniversary of the coronation [247], 33; leaves Gödöllő, 64; Estimates [253]; Eym, M., on the Triple Alliance [256]. HONVED Monument [248]. KALNOKY, Count, on foreign relations [256]; the general situation [257]-[259]. KOSSUTH, freedom of the city of Buda-Pesth [248]; *fêtes* in honour of, 57. MARRIAGE Bill [247], 249. PARLIAMENT, opening of [246]; Prague, riot, 19. RELIGIOUS Liberty and Equality, motion passed [246]; Religious questions [249]; *Robot* abolished [255]; Roumanian question [247]; Royal Address [246]; Russian-Jewish emigrants, measures against, 18. SECRET Service Fund [252]. TAAFFE, Count, vote of want of confidence [252]; defeated, 72. UNEMPLOYED, distress of the [255]. VIENNA, demonstration,

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, *continued*.

16; destitution, 14; epidemic, 8; Methodists, broken up, 64. WEKERLE, Dr., Premier [250], 69
 BALFOUR, Mr. A. J., defeats Mr. Morton at tennis, 29; deputation from the London Trades Council [73], 28
 BALL, Sir R. S., Loundean Professor of Astronomy, 11
 BANK of England, rate of discount reduced, 5, 21, 25; raised, 63
 — — — Governor of, reply to Sir T. McIlwraith, 6
 — the New Oriental, suspend payment, 34
 BARING, Sir E., peerage conferred, 31
 BARNES, Mr. J. G., Judge of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, 32
 BATES, H., Associate of the Royal Academy, 6
 BEHRING Sea Arbitration Treaty [346], 13, 18, 19; arbitrators appointed, 36; *modus vivendi* ratified by both Governments, 23
 BELGIUM.—ANARCHISTS arrested, 25; sentenced, 47; Antwerp, Archæological Society revives the *Landjuweel*, 51. BRIALMONT, Gen., and Gen. Pontus [272]; Brussels, Monetary Conference [150], [274]-[277], 70, 71, 72, 73, 76; domiciliary visits, 17. CHIMAY, Prince de, death [274]; Constitution, proposed revision [271], 28. ELECTIONS [271], 35. GHENT, Socialists and police, conflict between, 74. LIÈGE, dynamite explosions [273], 16; strike [274]. PARLIAMENT, opening of [273]
 BENA KAMBA, force under M. Hodja er annihilated, 51
 BILLS.—CLERGY Discipline [39], [62]. EASTBOURNE Improvement Act, Bill to amend, 15. EDUCATION, Irish [33], [92], [105], 12, 32; Scotch [34], [92]. HARES [39]. ILLITERATE voters, 28. INDIAN Councils [31], [38], [48]. INFANTS Betting, [33], [92], [105], 12, 32. LABOURERS' Allotment [39]. LOCAL Authorities, 27. LOCAL Government, Irish [21], [85], 31. LOCAL Taxation Relief, Scotch [34]. LORD Chancellor's [38]. MINERS' Eight Hours [40], 18. PLURAL Voting Abolition [65], 29. POOR Law Amendment, Irish [39]. PRIVATE Procedure [47]. SHOP Hours [40]. SMALL Agricultural Holdings [32], [63], 11, 18, 35; amendments [64]. TENURE of Land, Welsh [46]. WOMEN'S Franchise [60], 25
 BIRKBECK Bank, extraordinary "run," 56
 BISMARCK, Prince, his 77th birthday, 20; ovations at Dresden [224], 36; Vienna, 37; Jena, 48; warning from the *North German Gazette*, 39
 — Count H., marriage, 37
 BIZERTA, cost of harbour, 54
 BLAINE, Mr., resignation, 33; his appeal to the Irish voters, 62
 BLENHEIM Orchids, sale of the, 77

BLIZZARDS.—DAKOTA, N., 15; Minnesota, 15; Newfoundland, 13; United States, 77; Wisconsin, States of, 15
 BOOTH, "Gen.," arrives at Southampton, 9; result of Committee of investigation [176]
 "BOURSE Centrale du Travail" opened, 31
 BRIDGES, Dr. J. H., delivers the Harveian oration, 63
 BRISTOL, demonstration of the unemployed, 77
 BRITISH Association, Edinburgh, 48
 — Museum, proposed purchase of bowl, 8
 BROKEN Hill Mines, miners tried and sentenced, 65; ringleaders sentenced, 70
 BRUCE, Mr. G., Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, 44
 BUDGET, The [49]
 BULGARIA.—BELTCHEFF, M., trial of his murderers [263]. CONSPIRATORS, trial of, 44; execution, 47; Creed of the Princes [265]. DEBT to Russia [265]; diplomatic relations with France resumed [261]. EXHIBITION, the first opened, 54. FERDINAND, Prince, conspiracy against [261], 4; reception in England [262], 34; returns to Sofia, 50. GREEK Schools, decree affecting [264]. RUSSIAN Conspiracies [263]. STAMBULOFF, M., wounded, 6; note to the Porte [261]; visits Constantinople [264]. VULCOVITCH, Dr., assassinated [261]
 BURMAH.—CHINS, attacks [312]. FRYER, Mr. F. W. R., Chief Commissioner [312]. KACHINS, risings of the [311], 12. MANDALAY, fire [312]. OPIUM, consumption of [312]. TRADE [312].
 BUTE, Marq. of, Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, 70
 BYE-ELECTIONS [72], [144]

CAMBRIAN Railway, directors of the, before the House of Commons [49], 21
 CAMBRIDGE, honorary degrees conferred, 35
 CAMPEDANO, plain of, devastated by a storm, 63
 CANA, captured by the French, 66
 CANADA. — ABBOTT, Sir J., resigns Premiership [359], 71. BUDGET [358]. CHALEUR Bay scandals, report of the Royal Commission, 11; Conference at Washington [358]. ONTARIO, admission of ladies to practise as solicitors, 22. PARLIAMENT opened [357]; prorogued [358]; Postmaster-General, report [358]. QUEBEC, elections [359], 15; Mercier, Mr., and Mr. Pacaud, acquitted, 66. REVENUE [359]. TORONTO, Ontario Law Society, meeting at, 78; Trade [359].
 CARL LUDWIG, The Archduke and Archduchess, serious accident, 62
 CARNEGIE Ironworks, Homestead, riots [350]; surrender of "Pinkerton's" men, 41; measures to restore order, 43; Frick, Mr., wounded, 46

CATHOLIC Congress, The Old, opened at Lucerne, 56
 CHAMBERLAIN, Mr., elected Liberal Unionist leader, 9
 CHESTER, Bp. of, arranges dispute with the Salt Union, 55
 CHETWOOD-AIKEN, Mr. J. C., decision against, 39
 CHINA.—CHRISTIAN Missionaries, attacks upon [320], 25; Cotton Mills [322]. FLOODS [322]; foreign trade [321]; Formosa, skirmishes with savages [323]; Hanyang, Iron works [322]. HONG-KONG [323]. MINISTERS, memorandum [320]; Mongolia, disturbances [321]. TEKHUA, rebellion [321]; Telegraph Convention [322]; Tonquin [322]
 — Emperor of, ennobles Sir H. Macartney, 79
 CHISLEHURST, attempt to murder two young ladies, 49
 CHOLERA, spread of, in Europe, 53
 CHRYSANTHEMUM Show, London, specimens sent from New Zealand, 55
 CLARENCE and AVONDALE, Duke of, attacked by influenza, 3; death [2], 3; memorial service, 4; military funeral service at Windsor, 5
 — Memorial Wing, foundation-stone laid, 76
 CLIBBORN, "Col.," and his wife, arrested in Geneva, 66
 COAL dealers, London, advance prices, 13
 COBAIN, Mr. de, expelled from the House of Commons, 13
 COLSTON banquets, Bristol [162], 68
 "COLUMBIA" launched at Philadelphia, 50
 COLUMBUS celebrations, Genoa, 56; Huelva, 48; New York [352]
 — Statue unveiled [352], 61
 COMENIUS, J. A., tercentenary of his birth, 19
 COMMONS, House of, ineffectual attempts to "make a House," 32
 CONNAUGHT, Duke of, visits Liverpool, 44
 CONWAY, Mr., explores the Hindu-Klush 53
 CO-OPERATION Congress, Rochdale, 33
 COREA.—COMMERCE, growth of [327]
 COTTON, Mr. Alderman, elected Chamberlain, 8
 COUNTY COUNCIL, London, Finance Committee of the, synopsis of the estimates, 12; Triennial elections, 14; first meeting, 16; Dr. B. Odgers elected, 40; Chairman elected, 43; Vice-Chairman elected, 45; intend purchasing the North London Tramways, 60
 COWELL, Mr. P., Senior Wrangler, 34
 CRICKET.—Harrow and Eton, 42; Lord Sheffield's team and the Australians, 2, 8, 19; Oxford and Cambridge, 40; Winchester and Eton, 33; result of the season, 54
 CRIMINAL CASES.—BERGMANN guilty, 57
 COOPER, trial of, 70
 DEACON, Mr. E. P., sentenced, 30;
 DEEMING, F. B., verdict of murder, 19; guilty, 21; sentenced, 26;

CRIMINAL CASES, continued.

appeals to the Privy Council, 30;
hanged, 31
FRANCOIS, J. P., committed for trial, 69
HASTINGS, Mr. G. W., penal servitude,
15
MONTAGUE, Mrs., guilty, 20; MOWBRAY,
C. W., tried and acquitted, 27
NEILL, T., sentenced, 63; executed,
68; NICOLL, D. J., sentenced, 27
OSBORNE, Mrs., surrenders, 8; sen-
tenced, 15; released, 25
POACHERS, executed, 16
SANDERS, Dr. F. S., sentenced, 76;
SCHNEIDER and his wife sentenced, 7
CYCLONE, Kansas City, 32
CZAREWITCH, reception in Vienna, 68

"DARKEST England" scheme, Committee
of investigation, 76

DEATHS, number of, from explosions, 79

DEMOCRATS, Female Social, Vienna, 74

DENMARK.—BILLS, number of, passed
[295], [298]. Budget, provisional
[295]. COPENHAGEN Railway Bill
[298]. ELECTION, general [296]. Foot
and mouth disease, outbreak of, 8.
HORUP, M., unseated [296]. RIGSDAG,
prorogation [296]; reassembled [297];
Rosenörn-Lehn, Baron, death [298]
— King and Queen of, golden wedding
[297], 31

DERBY Day, 32

— Earl of, Chancellor of London Uni-
versity, presides on Presentation
Day, 28

DEVONSHIRE, Duke of, Chancellor of Cam-
bridge University, 1; Garter con-
ferred, 46

DILLON, Mr. J., thrown from a car, 58

DOGBA, French troops attacked, 56

DRAMA, The. — ADAPTATIONS, 114;
Comedies, 113; French plays, 116;
Musical plays, 114; New plays, 112;
Revivals, 115

DUELS at the Hague, 56; Ostend, 25;
Paris, 77

DUFFERIN and Ava, Marq. of, installed
Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, 37

DURHAM Miners, ballot on the eight hours
question, 64

EARTHQUAKES.—Europe, E., 62; France,
53; Gifée (Japan), 24; Plymouth, 52;
Rome, 5; San Francisco, 23; Wales,
52; Zante, 55

ECCLESIASTICAL. — CHURCH Con-
gress, Folkestone, 60

DUBLIN, Archbp. of, and the Bp. of
Clogher, confined in Madrid, 73;
dedicates a place of worship, 76

LUCKOCK, Rev. H. M., Dean of Lich-
field, 61

RANDALL, Rev. R. W., Dean of Chi-
chester, 8; Read v. the Bp. of Lin-
coln, judgment, 48

EDINBURGH, Princess Marie of, betrothal,
33

EGYPT.—ABBAS, Prince, at Cairo, 4;
accession [328]; visits Alexandria,
31; invested with the Grand Cross

EGYPT, continued.

of the Bath, 78. BUDGET [328], 70.
CAIRO, officers take the Oath of
Allegiance, 6. JUDICIAL reform [329].
KHEDIVE Tewfik, death [328]; funeral,
2. POLICY, attacks upon the English
[330]. RAILWAY extension [329].
SOUDAN, The [330]. TOKAR, der-
vishes attack fort, 70

"EIDER" floated off Atherfield Ledge,
19

EISTEDDFOD, Welsh National, Rhyl, 55

ELECTION, The General, result of [118],
[121], 44

ELECTIONS, Aberdeenshire, E., 74; Bed-
fordshire, S., 59; Belfast, E., 15;
Chertsey Division, 14; Cirencester,
62; Derbyshire, S., 14; Hackney,
N., 28; Kirkcaldy, 15; Leeds, S.,
58; Liverpool, Everton Division, 10;
Midlothian [120]; Newcastle [139],
53; Paddington, S., 40; Rossendale
[5], 5; Worcestershire, E., 19

— petitions, number of [163], 69, 71,
72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77

— municipal, results of, 65

ELECTRICAL Engineers, Laboratory of,
opened, 11

ELLIS, Mr. T., Charity Commissioner for
England and Wales [166]

ENDSLEIGH Street, discovery in, 22

ENGINEERS, Newcastle Incorporated So-
ciety of, reduction of wages, 48

ESTIMATES, Army [42]; Navy [43]; sup-
plementary [41]

EUAN-SMITH, Sir C., arrives at Fez, 28;
withdraws, 43

EXHIBITION, Horticultural, opened, 27

FELICI, Mgr., Bishop of Foligno, found
murdered, 49

FIELD voles, plague of, Royal Commis-
sion of inquiry, 31

FIJI.—GILBERT Islands, annexation of
the [383], 54. PRODUCTIONS [382].
Revenue [382]

FIRE Brigade Congress, Havre, 51

FIRE Island, "Normannia" passengers
refused permission to land, 56

FIRES.—AGAR Street, Strand, 71

AINSTREE race course, the grand stand,
59

"AUCHMOUNTAIN," The, 55

BAMFIELDS, coal pit, 75

BARROW Flax and Jute Works, 34

BIRKENBERG Silver Mines, 32

BIRKENHEAD, Theatre Royal, 38

BRUSSELS, palace of the Duc d'Arem-
berg, 5

CAPE TOWN, Masonic Temple, 11

CARDIFF, Merchants' Exchange, 69

CHRISTIANSAND, 42

COLUMBIA, State University, 3

CREWE Locomotive Works, 19

DOVER, S. E., railway station, 27

DUBLIN Castle, 14

EDINBURGH, Princes Street, 71

FECAMP, Abbey of, 3

FULHAM, 17

GLASGOW, leather factory, 71

GOTHENBURG, theatre, 77

GREENWICH, Sussex Wharf, 2

FIRES, *continued.*

GRINDELWALD, 52
 HAMBURG, 64
 HAYMARKET, oyster restaurant, 27
 HEILINGBERG, Castle of, 47
 HERMITAGE Wharf, 70
 HETTON, South, Workhouse, 69
 HOMERTON, Workhouse, 14
 INDIANAPOLIS, National Surgical Institute, 5
 ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, 42
 LINCOLN, The Theatre Royal, 71
 LONDON General Omnibus Co., forage stores, 24
 MANDALAY, 19
 MILTON Abbey, 51
 MILWAUKEE, oil store, 65
 MUMFORD'S Flour Mills, 6
 NEW Orleans, 11
 NEW YORK, Hotel Royal, 9; Metropolitan Opera House, 53
 OIL City, Pennsylvania, 33
 OSWEGO, lumber district of, 30
 PHILADELPHIA Grand Central Theatre, 25
Philadelphia Ledger, offices, 74
 PROME, Municipal Bazaar, 19
 ROCKAWAY Beach Hotel, 57
 ROTHERHITHE, 6
 RZECZE, town of, 49
 SANTA FÉ, The Capitol Buildings, 28
 SHADWELL warehouse, 71
 SHOREDITCH, 15
 SIXPENNY HANDLEY, village, 30
 SOMERSET House, 73
 SOUTHWARK, Tooley Street, 3
 SRINAGAR, 31
 ST. STEPHEN, Simmerthal, 52
 STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Grand Theatre of Varieties, 22
 STRAND, *Globe* newspaper office, 77
 TOKIO, 22, 68
 TREDEGAR, model lodging house, 51
 VIENNA, house in the Ringstrasse, 22
 WASHINGTON, The Capitol, 17
 FLOODS.—Italy, Central, 62; Midland districts, 61; New Orleans, 29, 36; Omaba, 29; Scotland, 7; Spain, 16; Tennessee, E., 23; Wales, N., 61
 FLOWER, Mr. C., peerage conferred, 52
 FOOT and mouth disease, outbreak of, 8
 FOOTBALL match, Oxford and Cambridge, 13
 FORBES, Father L., requested to leave France, 18
 FORBES, S. A., Associate of the Royal Academy, 6
 FOWLER, Mr., deputation of the unemployed [158], 66
 FRANCE.—BANK of France, report of the Committee [201]; Breteuil, Marq. de, resignation [203], 51; Brisson, M., fails to form a Cabinet [207], 72; Budget [192], [205]; Committee [199]. CARCASSONNE, Bp. of, portion of salary withheld, 1; Cardinals, manifesto [191]; Carmaux strike [202], 56, 63, 64; rioters released [205], 66; Carnot, Pres., reception at Chambéry, 55; at Nancy [200], 33; Cavaignac, M., resignation [202], 43; Cholera [202], 41; Clergy, attitude of the [198]; St. Cloud, ruins of

FRANCE, *continued.*

the Palace of, sold, 46; Conseils Généraux [203], 48; Constans, M., and M. Laur, scene between [192], 4, 12. DAHOMEY, campaign in [199], [201], [202], 22; Duels [201]; Dynamite outrages [197], [206], 13, 15, 16, 19, 24, 67, 78; discovery of, 18, 33; funerals of the victims, 68. EDUCATION, proposed new system [200]; elections, municipal [199]. FLOQUET, M., re-elected Pres. [191]; Franco-Swiss treaty of Commerce [206]; Freycinet, M., defeated [195], 11. HULST, M., on the right of the priests [198]. LOUBET, M., Cabinet [196], 13; resignation [207], 71. MAY-DAY Labour *Fête* [199]; Military manœuvres [204]; Ministerial crisis [194]. NANCY Cathedral, altercation in, 21; National *Fête*, 43. PANAMA Canal Co., Bill, 75; cheques seized, 72; Commission of inquiry appointed [206], 70; Deputies and Senators prosecuted, 76; Directors summoned [206], 69; arrested and imprisoned [208], 75. PARIS Anarchists arrested, 24, 25; Banque des Chemins de Fer, suspends payment, 17; domiciliary visits, 17; Ecole Centrale des Arts, disturbances, 8; Incendiary addresses, 79; Menabrea, Gen., resigns the Italian Embassy, 6; official reception, 1; Théâtre Réaliste, imprisonment of actors, 3; Tuileries, centenary of the storming, 50. RAVACHOL arrested [197], 19; sentenced, 25, 37; guillotined, 43; Reinach, Baron de, death [207]; Republic, centenary of the [204], 58; Ribot, M., Cabinet [207], 73, 74; Rouvier, M., on taxing bicycles, 62; retirement [207], 75. TARIFF Bill [190], 2, 7; application of the new [193]. VERY, M., injured, 24; funeral, 28; vineyards damaged by frost, 23. WILSON, M., prosecution of, 44; Workmen's Congress, Marseilles [203]
 FREE Church Congress, Manchester, 67
 — Thinkers, Congress of, Madrid, 62
 FRIENDS, Society of, appeal on behalf of the Russians, 4
 FROST over England, 77
 FROUDE, Mr. J. A., Regius Professor at Oxford, 21
 FULTON, Mr. F., Common Sergeant for the City of London, 49
 FURNESS Railway, subsidence of land, 58
 GALES.—England, 10; Irish Sea, 45; Lisbon, 11
 GERMAN Emperor returns to Potsdam, 47; at Cowes, 48; decision on the proposed Berlin Exhibition, 51; at Kiel [238]; Vienna, 61; baptism of his daughter, 63
 — — and Empress, attend the consecration of the Schloss-Kirche, 65
 GERMANY.—AHLWARDT, Herr, election [231], 73; Anti-Semitic agitation [231]; Army Bill [232], 64. BAVARIA,

GERMANY, continued.

Duke L. of, marriage, 69. **BERLIN**, domiciliary visits, 17; official reception, 1; Socialist Congress [238], 68; demonstration [237], 12; Bismarck, Prince, interviews and statements [224]-[230]; on the Army Bill [233]; Bosse, Dr., Minister of Public Instruction [222], 18; Bütticher, Dr. von, resignation, resumes office, 20. **CAPRIVI**, Count, resigns Premiership [222], 17; on the duties of the Premier [222]; naval warfare [231]; Cumberland, Duke of, restoration of the "Guelph Fund" [223], 15. **DANTZIG**, riot, 14. **EDUCATION** Bill, [221]; Emperor, speech at the Brandenburg Diet [222], 12; Eulenberg, Count O. von, Pres. of the Cabinet [222], 18. **FOREIGN** Policy [238]. **GUNZBURG**, banking firm of, suspend payment, 16. **HAMBURG** cholera extinct, 65; fresh cases, 78; Hernfurth, Herr, resignation, 50. **IMPERIAL** corvette, proposed vote for building, thrown out, 19; "Independent Socialists" programme [237]. **LABOUR** pension scheme [236]; Landtag abolish special immunities, 29. **MILITARY** and Naval questions [230]. **PRESS**, actions against [222], 14. **REICHSTAG** opened, 70; Richter, Herr, on the Army Bill [234]; Russian-Jewish emigrants, measures against, 18. **SCHOOL** Bill abandoned, 19. **ZEDLITZ**, Count, resignation [222], 17
 — Crown Prince of, introduced to the army, 27
GILBERT, Mr. A., academician, 74
GLADSTONE, Mr., declines to receive a deputation, 26; deputation of the London Trades Council [104], 36; struck on the eye, 38; at Osborne, 51; opens a flower show, 52; attacked by a cow, 54; at the London University, 55; inaugural lecture at Oxford, 64; freedom of the town of Liverpool [172], 73; leaves for Biarritz, 76
GLANDERS and farcy, outbreak of, 51
GLASGOW, Earl of, Gov. of New Zealand, 9
GLORIOSA Islands, occupied by the English, 33; taken by the French, 50
GOLDSMITH'S Co., gift of 25,000*l.*, 74
GORDON, Gen. C., memorial of, placed in Westminster Abbey, 34
GREECE.—**BUDGET** [269]. **DELYANNIS**, M., dismissal [268], 13. **ELECTIONS**, general [268], 29. **PIRÆUS**, mob surrounds Protestant Church, 10. **SCHOOLS** in Bulgaria, protest against closing, 58. **TRICOUPIS**, M., Prime Minister [268]; charge against, 11. **ZAPPA** will, dispute with Roumania [269], 62
 — King and Queen of, silver wedding [269], 64
GREENOCK election, examination of voting papers, 47
GRESHAM Club, Committee of the, resolution, 7
GRESSER, Gen., poisoned, 28

GREY, W., claim of, admitted, 26
GUARDS, The First Life, riotous conduct, 58; moved to Shorncliffe, 62
HAILSTORM, France, 47
HALL, Sir C., Recorder of the City of London, 9
 "HAMBURGER NACHRICHTEN" article on the Beneditti Despatch, 68
HAMPSTEAD Heath railway station, people crushed to death, 23
HANSARD Publishing Union, directors committed for trial, 21
HASTINGS, Capt., acquitted of blame, 72
HASTINGS, Mr. G. W., expelled from the House of Commons, 17
HATHAWAY, A., cottage conveyed to the Trustees, 49
HEAD Masters' annual conference, 77
HEAT wave over Central Europe, 32, 51; United States, 48
HESSE, Grand Duke of, paralytic seizure, 14
HOHENZOLLERN, Prince Charles of, at Yildiz Kiosk, 6
HOLMES, J., guilty of manslaughter, 73
HOME of Peace for the Dying, opened, 67
HOOD, Adm. Sir W. A., peerage conferred, 1
HOUSE and Land Investment Co., suspend payment, 55
HOWARD, Card., funeral, 59
HUGHESOFKA, riot, 52
HURRICANES.—Germany, N., 38; Mauritius, Island of, 25; Portugal, 13
HUTTON, Capt., acquitted, 55
IDDESLEIGH, Earl of, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, 23
INDIA.—**BENGAL**, Cotton trade, decrease of the [314]; Jury system [314]. Water supply, conference [314]; **BLACK** Mountain, Lochart, Gen. Sir W., expedition to secure Hashim [310]. **BOMBAY**, Mahratta districts, famine [313]; Mhowra Act [313]; Tansa Waterworks, opened [313], 20; Budget [316]. **CENSUS** [316]; Chitral [310]; Conway, Mr., explorations [310]; Currency question [317], 31, 51. **ESTIMATES** [316]. **INDIAN** Councils Act [315]. **LANSDOWNE**, Lord and Lady, tour [315]. **MADRAS**, Dormer, Gen. Sir J., Army scheme [314]; relief work [314], 10; Wenlock, Lord, tour of inspection [313]. **NATIONAL** Congress [311], 78. **PAMIRS**, The, Yanoff, Col., expedition against [309], 48; Chinese force advancing, 68. **SILVER** [319]. **TARIFF** Act [316]
INFLUENZA epidemic, Continent, 2; England, 2; number of deaths from, in London, 4; abatement, 8
INMAN steamships admitted to American registry, 28
IRELAND.—**ANTI-PARNELLITES**, influence of the priests [182], counter-manifesto [185]. **BELFAST**, Mayor of, granted dignity of Lord Mayor, 29. **CRIMES** Act suspended [185], 56.

IRELAND, *continued*.

DUBLIN Convention [181]; dynamite outrage, 77; Houghton, Lord, state entry [186], 60; M'Carthy, Mr. J., re-elected Sessional Chairman, 8; Parnell, Mr., anniversary of his death [187]; Trinity College tercentenary [184], 41. EVICTED Tenants' Commission [187]; first sitting [188], 67; resignations of Commissioners [188], 68. GWEEDORE prisoners, release of the [189], 77. MATTHEW, Mr. Justice, Pres. of the Evicted Tenants' Commission [157], [187]; Meath election petitions [183]; *National Press* and *Freeman*, amalgamation of [181], 20; Nationalists, address to the Irish abroad, 59; Nonconformist Ministers' appeal [98]; Nulty, Dr., his Pastoral [182]. O'BRIEN, Mr., at Mallow [185]. PARNELLITES, The, manifesto [185]; Press opinions, on the elections [183]. ROMAN Catholic hierarchy, Lenten Pastoral, 13. ULSTER Convention [99]-[101], [181], 36

ITALY.—AMALFITANO, Canon, charges against Card. Oreglia [210]; Anarchists arrested [213], 25; Ancona, Syndic's Congress [217]; Army Estimates, proposed reductions [212]. BUDGET [212], [220]; vote on account [216]. COLOMBO, Sig., resignation [214]; Colonial policy [213]; commerce, improvement in [210]; Covato, electors of, commence legal proceedings [219]. ELECTIONS, general [218], 67; municipal [217]; emigrants, number of [211]. FINANCIAL situation [212], [214]. GIOLITTI, Sig., Cabinet [215], 29; tenders his resignation [216], 32; Government measures [218], [221]. KING of, speech [219], 70. MAY-DAY [214]. NAPLES, students, insubordination of [211]. PALERMO, Workmen's Congress [217]; Prefects, revision of the [217]. RAILWAYS Bill [213]. ROME, Clerical Congress [218]; electric light inaugurated, 41; mortar bursts, 49; strike [209]; Rudini, Marchese di, resignation [215], 27. SAINT-BON, Adm., death [220]. TARANTO, persons arrested, 14; Troops, 22nd anniversary of the entry, 57. WORKMEN, condition of the [211]

— King of, at Genoa, 56

— — and Queen of, at Potsdam, 37

JACKSON, T. G., Associate of the Royal Academy, 6

JAEGER, Herr, cashier, disappearance, 24; arrested, 24

JAPAN.—AGRICULTURE [326]. COTTON spinning [327]. EARTHQUAKE [325]; election, general [324], 9, 16. IMPERIAL Diet dissolved [324]; opened [325]. POPULATION, foreign [326]. RIOTS [324]. TRADE [326]; Treaty Revision [325]

JEBUDE, occupied by the British, 30

JEFFERIES, R., marble bust unveiled, 15

JESUITS, Society of, elect Padre Martino, general, 60

JEUNE, Sir F. H., Pres. of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, 32

JUDGES, special Council of the, held, 4; report, 49

KENNEDY, Mr. W. R., Judge of the High Court, 64

KNILL, Alderman S., inaugurated Lord Mayor, 67

KÖHN, Dr., Prince Archbp. of Olmütz, 67

KOSSUTH, L., his ninetieth birthday, 57

LABOUR Commission, four ladies appointed, 14

LANDSLIPS.—BOLOGNA and Florence Railway, 38; West Cliff, Ramsgate, 73

LAW Officers of the Crown, abstain from private practice, 65

LAWN Tennis, Championship, 41

LE Fayet, village of, swept away, 43

LE Sage, monument unveiled, 57

LEADER v. Smyth, result of the action, 66

"LEGITIMISTS," visit Westminster Abbey, 9

LEIGH Court, entered by burglars, 76

LEWIS, Mr. D., bequest to Liverpool and Manchester, 37

LIBERAL Unionist Meeting, Devonshire House, 9

"LIBERATOR," fund for the benefit of the investors in the, 76

LIEBKNECHT, Herr, reception at the Socialist Congress, 58

LITERATURE.—Retrospect of, works of the season, principal—

ABBOT, Dr., "The Anglican Career of Cardinal Manning," 96; Abbott, Dr., "Essays, chiefly on the Original Texts of the Old and New Testaments," 89; Aitchison, Sir C., "Lord Lawrence," 84; Aitken, Mr. G. A., "The Life and Works of John Arbuthnot. M.D.," 94; Anson, Sir W. R., "The Law and Custom of the Constitution," 91; Archbold, W. A. J., "The Somerset Religious Houses," 91; Armstrong, Mr., "Elizabeth Farnese," 81; Arnold, Sir E., "Potiphar's Wife," 105; "Autobiography of Isaac Williams," 96

BADEN-POWELL, B. H., "The Land-Systems of British India," 85; Baring-Gould, Mr., "Tragedy of the Cæsars," 87; Barrett, Mr. C. R. B., "The Highways, Byways, and Waterways of Essex," 102; Bastable, Prof., "Public Finance," 92; Bayle, Mr. J. R., "County of Durham," 102; Beale, Mrs. H., "Reminiscences of a Gentlewoman of the Last Century," 99; Beesly, Prof., "Queen Elizabeth," 85; Bent, Mr. J. T., "Ruined Cities of Mashonaland," 100; Besant, Mr. W., "London," 101; Blogg, Rev. H. B., "Life of Francis Duncan," 98; Bolton, Mr. A., "Examples of Mosaic Pavements," 104; Bonney, Prof., "Christian Doctrines and Modern

LITERATURE, *continued.*

- Thought," 89, and "The Year-Book of Science," 103; Boulger, D., "Lord William Bentinck," 84; Boyd, Dr., "Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews," 96; Bradshaw, Mr. H., "The Statutes of Lincoln Cathedral," 91; Bright, Canon, "Morality in Doctrine," 89; Brooke, Mr. S. A., "History of Early English Literature," 102; Brown, Mr. C., "History of Nottinghamshire," 102; Burdett, Mr. H. C., "Hospitals and Asylums of the World," 92; Butler, Mrs., "Recollections of George Butler," 95
- CAIRD, Prof. E., "Essays on Literature and Philosophy," 102; Caron, Maj. H. Le, "Twenty-five Years in the Secret Service," 82; Carpenter, Mr. E., "From Adam's Peak to Elephantia," 101; Carter, Canon, "Nicholas Ferrar," 96; Chetwynd-Stapylton, Mr., "Chetwynds of Ingestre," 99; Churchill, Lord R., "Men, Mines and Animals in South Africa," 100; Collingwood, Mr. W. G., "Art Teaching of John Ruskin," 104; Colville, Col., "History of the Soudan Campaign," 87; Cook, Mr. T. A., "Old Touraine," 101; Cope, Mr. C. H., "Reminiscences of Charles West Cope, R.A.," 97; Copleston, Dr., "Buddhism," 88; Cotton, Mr. J. S., "Mountstuart Elphinstone," 83; Cox, Rev. Dr., "Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals," 102; Cox, Mr. H., and the Hon. G. Lascelles, "Coursing and Falconry," 104; Crane, Mr. W., "Claims of Decorative Art," 104; Crosse, Mrs. A., "Red-Letter Days of My Life," 99; Curzon, Hon. G., "Persia and the Persian Question," 82
- DENT, Mr. C. T., "Mountaineering," 104; Driver, Canon, "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament," 90; Duff, Sir M. E. G., "Sir Henry Maine," 95; Duffy, Sir C. G., "Conversations with Carlyle," 93; Duffy, Miss B., "The Tuscan Republics," 86
- EDWARDS, Miss A. B., "Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers," 87; Edwards, Miss M. B., "France of To-day," 83; "Elements of Agriculture," 93; Ellis, Mr. E. J., "Fate in Arcadia," 105; Ellis, Mr. H., "The Nationalisation of Health," 92
- FISKE, Mr., "Discovery of America," 88; Fitzpatrick, Mr. W. J., "Secret Service under Pitt," 81; Fleay, Mr. F. G., "A Biographical Chronicle of the English Drama, 1559-1642," 103; Forbes, Mr. A., "Afghan Wars, 1839-42 and 1878-80," 85; Forrest, Prof. G. W., "The Administration of Warren Hastings, 1772-1785," 85; Frederic, Mr. H., "New Exodus," 88; Freeman, Prof., "History of Sicily from the Earliest Times," 81; Frith, Mr., "John Leech, his Life and Work," 97; Froude, Mr., "Spanish Story of the Armada," 80

LITERATURE, *continued.*

- GARNIER, Mr., "History of the Landed Interest," 92; Giffen, Dr., "The Case against Bimetallism," 92; Gomme, Mr. L. D., "Ethnology in Folklore," 103; Griffen, Sir L., "Ranjit Singh," 83; Gummere, Mr. F. B., "Germanic Origins," 103
- HAKE, Dr. G., "Memoirs of Eighty Years," 93; Hamerton, Mr. P. G., "Paris in Old and Present Times," 102; Harcourt, Mr. L. F. V., "Achievements in Engineering during the Last Half-Century," 103; Harrison, Rev. A. J., "The Church in Relation to Sceptics," 89; Heathcote, Messrs. J. M., and C. J. Tebbutt, "Skating," 104; Hertslet, Sir E., "The Map of Europe by Treaty," 83; Hill, Dr. G. B., "Letters of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.," 94; Holland, Canon, "Pleas and Claims for Christ," 89; Holyoake, Mr. G. J., "Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life," 99; Hooper, Mr., "Abraham Fabbert," 98; Hudson, Mr. W., "Naturalist in La Plata," 100; Hughes, Mr. H. W., "A Text-Book of Coal-Mining," 103; Hutton, Mr. A. W., "Cardinal Manning," 96
- IRELAND, Mr. A., "Letters of G. E. Jewsbury to Jane Welsh Carlyle," 94
- JERROLD, B., "The Life of Gustave Doré," 98; Johnson, Mrs. T. F., "Glimpses of Ancient Leicester," 102
- KEENE, Mr. H. G., "Mádhava Ráo Sindhia," 84; Kent, Mr. J., "The Racing Life of Lord George Bentinck," 103; Kipling, Mr. J. L., "Beast and Man in India," 88; Kipling, Mr. R., "Barrack-Room Ballads," 105
- "LAST Words of Thomas Carlyle," 93; Law, Mr., "Hampton Court Palace," 101; Lee, Mr. S., "The Dictionary of National Biography," 91; Little, Mr. A. J., "Grey Friars in Oxford," 102; Lloyd, Mr. C., "Ireland under the Land League," 83; Loftus, Lord A., "Diplomatic Reminiscences," 95
- MADDEN, Dr. T. M., "Memoirs of Richard R. Madden, M.D.," 99; Markham, Mr., "Christopher Columbus," 88; Maxwell, Mr. A., "Old Dundee," 102; "Memories of Dean Hole," 95; Milner, Mr., "England in Egypt," 87; Moncure, Mr., "Life of Thomas Paine," 99; Morris, M., "Montrose," 86; Morris, Mr. W., "Poems by the Way," 105
- NICHOL, Dr., "Thomas Carlyle," 93
- O'CONNELL, Mrs. M. J., "The Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade, Count O'Connell," 98; Olden, Mr., "The Church of Ireland," 90; Oman, Mr., "The Byzantine Empire," 86; Owen, G., "The Description of Pembrokeshire," 101
- PALMER, Mr. A. H., "The Life and Letters of Samuel Palmer," 98; Parkes, Sir H., "Fifty Years in the

LITERATURE, *continued.*

- Making of Australian History," 95;
 Parkman, Mr. F., "Half-Century of Conflict," 83; Penley, Mr. B. S., "The Bath Stage," 103; Phillips, Miss E. W., "Watts Phillips," 98; Praeger, Mr. F., "Wagner as I Knew Him," 99
 RAE, Mr. F., "Egypt To-day," 87; Rae, Mr. J. M., "Syrian Church in India," 90; Ramsay, Sir J., "Lancaster and York," 82; Rees, Messrs. W. L. and L., "Diaries of Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart.," 94, and "Life and Times of Sir George Grey, K.C.B.," 94; Ridgeway, Mr. W., "The Origin of Metallic Currency and Weight Standards," 92; Ritchie, Mrs., "Records of Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning," 99; Robertson, Dr., "Early Religion of Israel," 89; Round, Mr. J. H., "Geoffrey de Mandeville," 80
 SAINTSBURY, Mr., "Earl of Derby," 86; Sandby, Mr. W., "Thomas and Paul Sandby," 97; Santley, Mr. C., "Student and Singer," 99; Scott, Mr. W. B., "Autobiographical Notes," 93; Sharp, Mr. W., "Life and Letters of Joseph Severn," 97; Skeats, Mr. H. S., "History of the Free Churches of England," 90; Smetham, James, "Letters," 98; Smith, Dr. G., "Henry Martyn, Saint and Scholar," 96; Smith, Dr. T. G., "Christian Monasticism," 90; Southall, Mr. J. E., "Wales and Her Language," 101; Sowerby, Mr., "Forest Cantons of Switzerland," 101; Stannus, Mr. H., "Alfred Stevens and His Work," 97; Stephens, Mr. M., "Albuquerque," 84; Stevenson, Mr. R. L., "Footnote to History," 82; Story, Mr. A. T., "The Life of John Linnell," 97; Strachey, Sir J., "Hastings and the Rohilla War," 85; "Studies in Secondary Education," 92; Swinburne, Mr., "Sisters," 105; Symonds, Mrs. J. A., "Recollections of a Happy Life," 101; Symons, Mr. A., "Silhouettes," 105
 TAYLOR, Mr. R. W. C., "The Modern Factory System," 103; Tennyson, Lord, "The Foresters" and "The Death of Enone," 104
 VANDAM, Mr. A., "An Englishman in Paris," 93; Verney, Lady, "Memoirs of the Verney Family," 99
 WARBURTON, Lieut.-Col., "The Race-Horse," 104; Watson, Mr. W., "The Poems" and "Lachrymæ Musorum," 105; Whitehead, Mr. C. E., "Camp-Fires of the Everglades," 100; Whymper, Mr., "Travels among the Great Andes of the Equator," 100; Williams, Messrs. M. S. M., W. Randell-Pidgeon, and A. Dryden, "Figure Skating," 104; Windt, Mr. H. de, "Siberia as It Is," 88; Wingate, Maj. F. R., "Mahdism and the Egyptian Soudan," 87; Wright, Mr. T., "Life of William Cowper," 98
 LIVERPOOL University, opening of the new buildings, 75
 — Waterworks, the new, inaugurated, 44
 LIVERYMEN of the City of London, meeting to elect a Lord Mayor, 59
 LONDON, precautions against dynamite, 78
 — ratepayers, mass meeting, 12
 — Reform Union, Exeter Hall, 75
 — rise of the death-rate, 2, 6; fall, 8
 — School Board, estimate of expenditure, 69; summons against, 75
 LORD MAYOR, freedom of the city of Dublin, 79
 LUBBOCK, Sir J., on the depression of the rupee [150]
 LUKIN, L., stained-glass window unveiled, 60
 LUXEMBURG, Grand Duchy of.—BUDGET [279]. ELECTORAL reforms [279]. THORN, M., resignation [280]
 MACDONALD, Sir J., bust unveiled, 69
 MAGUIRE, Capt., shot, 4
 MAISON du Peuple foundation-stone laid, 52
 MALLET, M., the longest balloon voyage, 64
 MALTA, Court Martial on the stranding of H.M.S. *Victoria*, 12
 MANCHESTER Ship Canal, first vessel on the, 74
 MANNING, Card., body of, removed to Brompton Oratory, 4; interment at Kensal Green, 5
 MATHEW, Mr. Justice C. J., Chairman of the Evicted Tenants' Commission, 62
 MAUPASSANT, M. G. de, attempts to commit suicide, 1
 "MAY-DAY" Celebrations, 26
 MEMORIAL Services of the Duke of Clarence, 5
 METROPOLITAN Cattle Market, reopened, 11
 — Railway, further section opened, 54
 — Water Supply, Royal Commission on, 16
 MEXICO.—DIAZ, Gen. P., re-elected [360]; opens Congress [360]; Duties reduced [360]. MASS meeting [360]. TEMOCHIA, revolt [360]
 MINERS' Association, Durham, 76
 — Congress, London, 84
 — Federation Conference, 17
 — French National Congress, St. Etienne, 59
 "MISSING word" competition, decision against, 75
 MITCHELL, C., application to withdraw his appeal, 72; imprisonment, 73
 MONETARY Conference, Brussels [150], [274]-[277], 70, 71, 72, 73, 76
 MORÉS, Marq. de, acquitted, 54
 MORGAN, Mr. G. O., baronetcy conferred, 52
 MORLEY, Mr. A., entertains agents of the Liberal Federation, 26
 MOTH, diamond-backed, reappearance of, 31
 MOURSUND, Herr, shoots himself, 23
 MOWBRAY, Mrs., funeral of, 24
 MURIETA, Messrs., decide upon voluntary liquidation, 16

MUSIC, Retrospect of:

CHORAL Music, 120
CRYSTAL Palace Concerts, 118
FESTIVAL performances, 121
OPERAS, 116-118
PHILHARMONIC Society, 119
POPULAR Concerts, 120
RICHTER Concerts, 120
"SYMPHONY Concerts," 119

NATIONAL Drink Bill, estimated expenditure, 10

— Rifle Association, prizes, 45; matches, 46

— Union of Conservative Associations, Sheffield, 75

NAVAL manœuvres, 47; commenced, 49; closed, 50

NETHERLANDS, The. — ARMY Bill [277]. BOUNDARIES question [279]; Budget [278]; Colonial [278]. ELECTIONAL Reform Bill [277]. INCOME tax [278]. SOCIALIST disturbances [278]

New Forest Rifle Range, decision of Committee, 35

NEW SOUTH WALES.—BANKS, failures of [371]; directors sentenced, 66; Broken Hill miners strike [370], 57. CENSUS of live stock [372]. DIBBS, Sir G., attitude towards the Labour party [370]. EDDY, Mr., charges against [369]; Electoral Bill [370], 10. FINANCE [369]. RAILWAY Commissioners, report [369]. SYDNEY, Free Trade party, meeting [371]

NEW ZEALAND.—ATKINSON, Sir H., death [381]. EIGHT Hours Bill, rejected [382], 52. GLASGOW, Lord, Governor [380]; declines to create more members [381], 50; directions from the Marq. of Ripon, 59. LEGISLATIVE Council, addition of members [381]. MAORI Congress [382]. REVENUE [381]

NEWFOUNDLAND agreement with Canada, 30

NORWAY.—CHRISTIANIA, demonstration, 41; Consular question [300]. STEEN, M., his programme [299]; Storthing, strike of the [301], 39; Sverdrup, J., death [302]. TAXATION, direct [299]

OBITUARY.—ABBOTT, Maj.-Gen. Sir F., 203; Abbott, Lieut.-Gen. H. D., 204; Abergavenny, Marchioness of, 197; Abinger, Lord, 154; Acland, Lady M., 175; Acland-Hood, Sir A. B. P. F., 173; Adams, Prof. C., 147; Agnew, Sir A., 170; Ailesbury, Dow. Marchioness of, 155; Airy, Sir G. B., 141; Aitken, Sir W., 178; Allport, Sir J. J., 173; Ancrum, Earl of, 178; Anderledy, G., 155; Anseline, Dom, 200; Antrim, Dow. Countess of, 173; Arbuthnott, Viscountess, 173; Archibald, Hon. Sir A. G., 211; Argles, M., 205; Astor, W., 173; Atkinson, Sir H. A., 178; Austin, Most Rev. W. P., 204; Austin, H. G., 186

OBITUARY, continued.

BAGOT, Rev. F., 151; Barker, Lady K. R., 210; Bast, A. de, 190; Bates, H. W., 163; Bath, Dow. Marchioness of, 151; Bather, A. H., 186; Bathurst, Earl, 190; Bavaria, Duchess L. of, 156; Beadel, W. J., 172; Beaumont, Lord, 155; Beckwith, W., 211; Bellew, H. W., 186; Bennett, I. N., 192; Benson, Gen. H. R., 155; Bernays, A. J., 152; Bickersteth, E., 200; Bleibtren, G., 201; Bodenstedt, F. von, 172; Bordone, Gen., 163; Bort, T. de, 187; Bowman, Sir W., 168; Bramwell, Lord, 173; Brandam, S., 204; Bréan, Q. de, 153; Bristowe, T. L., 178; Brogden, A., 205; Brooke, Sir R. L. de C., 161; Brown, D., 179; Brunlees, Sir J., 177; Buchanan, Lady K. A., 173; Bucher, Dr. L., 201; Buckley, Rev. W. E., 170; Buckley, N., 170; Buller, Lieut.-Col. H. M., 200; Burdett, Sir F., 177; Burgh-Lawson, Sir H. de., 200; Burke, Sir J. B., 208; Burlidge, Rev. T., 198; Butt, Sir C. P., 174; Buxton, C. M., 203

CAIRD, Rt. Hon. Sir J., 158; Cairns, J., 169; Cajanello, Duchess of, 202; Calcraft, Lady C. R., 196; Campbell, Hon. Sir A., 176; Campbell, Hon. Sir T. C., 198; Campbell, Sir G., 160; Carmichael, Lady G., 195; Carpenter, A., 156; Carrington, Y., 175; Castlemaine, Baron, 173; Cavan, Dow. Countess of, 154; Chaffers, W., 172; Champ, Col. W. T. N., 191; Charlemont, Earl of, 153; Chaumes, G. de, 192; Chazal, Lieut.-Gen. Baron P. E. T., 156; Child, T., 203; Chimay, Prince de, 170; Church, Hon. L. R., 192; Chute, C. W., 176; Clarence and Avondale, Duke of, 144; Clark, F. Le G., 186; Claughton, Bp., 182; Clayton, Sir O., M.P., 156; Clifford, Col. Sir R. C. S., 152; Clifton, Sir F., 154; Clinton, Lady E. P., 202; Clough, A. J., 163; Cobb, Com. T., 173; Constantine, Grand Duke, 156; Conybeare, Maj.-Gen. F., 212; Coode, Sir J., 163; Cook, Mr. T., 181; Cooper, T., 180; Cope, Rev. Sir W. H., 152; Cory, W., 178; Cotton, Rt. Hon. Sir H., 161; Courcelle, A. de, 190; Cox, Sir C., 185; Crawford, Gen. S. W., 203; Crease, Maj.-Gen. A. R. V., 201; Crémieux, H., 198; Croft, Adm. H., 157; Cross, Hon. W. H., 210; Curme, Vice-Adm. C. T., 163; Curtis, G. W., 192

DAUBENY, R. H., 153; Davis, Father C., 201; Delaune, C. D. F., 204; Denbigh and Desmond, Earl of, 169; Dent, Capt. E. F., 205; Dering, E. H., 205; Dilke, W. G. F., 204; Dillon, Viscount, 153; Dillwyn, L. L., 178; Doyle, H. E., 163; Doyle, J. W. E., 210; Drew, J. W., 178; Drogheda, Marq. of, 179; Drysdale, J. J., 191; Dundas, Hon. J. C., 196; Durrant, V., 162; Dutton, Hon. R. H., 201

EARDLEY-WILMOT, Sir J. E., 161; Eekersley, N., 162; Edridge, Sir T. R.,

OBITUARY, *continued.*

190; Egerton, Lady, 211; Eglinton, and Winton, Earl of, 192; Ellice, W., 172; Elliot, Sur.-Gen. R. C., 200; Essex, Earl of, 196; Evans, Sir T. W., 198

FARRER, Lady, 210; Field, C. W., 185; Finlaison, A. G., 172; Flower, C. E., 175; Fonseca, Gen. D. da, 191; Forckenbeck, Dr. M. von, 176; Forge, A. de la, 178; Franz, R., 202; Fraser, Col. Sir J., 172; Fraser, Maj.-Gen. H., 201; Fraser, D., 162; Freeland, H. W., 200; Freeling, Rev. G. N., 153; Freeman, Prof., 167; French, Lord, 155; Fryer, A., 210; Fürstenberg, Card. L. F., 191; Fytche, Gen. A., 178

GAETA, Duke of, 194; Galland, P., 206; Gaminara, E., 211; Gibson, J., 211; Giles-Puller, C., 175; Gillebert, L. or Trebelli, M., 191; Goater, J., 172; Gonon, E., 195; Gordon, L. J., 196; Gorrie, Sir J., 187; Gough, Viscountess, 161; Gould, Mr. J., 206; Grant, Rev. B., 156; Grant, Lieut.-Col. J. A., 162; Grant, Dr. R., 202; Grant, Lady, 155; Grantley, Dow. Lady, 161; Graves, Mr. H., 188; Gravière, Vice-Adm. J. de la, 169; Green, Capt. J., 162; Gregory, Rt. Hon. Sir W., 164; Gregory, G. B., 169; Griffith, Rev. J., 187; Grub, Dr. G., 198; Guizot, G., 205

HAMILTON, Col. Sir C. J. J., 155; Hamilton, Adm. W. A. B., 156; Hamilton, Lady, 170; Hampden, Viscount, 165; Hampton, Lady, 162; Hankey, F. A., 162; Hardinge, Gen. Hon. Sir A. E., 186; Hardwick, P. C., 157; Harewood, Earl of, 178; Harlech, Lady, 153; Harley, Col. Sir R. W., 191; Harman, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. B., 169; Harrison, Sir H. L., 175; Harrison, Mrs., 202; Hawksley, T., 211; Hay, Sir J., 155; Hay, Adm. J. L. B., 156; Hayes, Adm. C. O., 195; Haykamp, Mgr., 153; Heathcote, J. M., 170; Helps-Bruce, Lady, 175; Henry, Lieut.-Gen. C. S., 200; Hesse, Grand Duke of, 165; Hessey, Ven. J. A., 212; Heywood, O., 170; Hicks, Col. T. W., 201; Higinbotham, Hon. G., 212; Hill, Lieut.-Gen. W., 211; Hobson, F., 210; Hoey, J. C., 152; Hoffmann, A. W., 175; Holford, R. S., 163; Holland, S., 212; Holloway, G., 191; Holmer, Maj.-Gen. P. R., 204; Hope, Sir J. D., 186; Hort, F. J. A., 205; Howard, Card., 195; Howard, Com. F., 198; Howell, Rear-Adm. J. C., 196; Hübner, Count J. A., 187; Hume, Col. H., 191; Hume-Dick, W. W., 196; Hutt, T. A., 163; Hyde, F. C., 169

ISIDOR, Archbp., 197

JACKSON, Rev. W., 191; Jenkins, Maj.-Gen. C. V., 210; Jenkinson, Sir G. S., 154; Jocelyn, Hon. W. N., 204; Jones-Mortimer, Lieut.-Col. H. M., 200; Joseph, F., 191; Jovellar, Capt.-Gen. J., 172; Junker, Dr. W., 162

KARSLAKE, E. K., 177; Keane, Sir R.

OBITUARY, *continued.*

F., 201; Kelly, Rear-Adm. E., 154; Kingsley, G. H., 161; Klapka, Gen., 174; Knowles, Sir F. C., 170; Knox, Lieut.-Gen. R., 152

LALARNE, L., 169; Lambert, Rt. Hon. Sir J., 147; Lane, Rev. C. G., 203; Larcum, Lieut.-Col. Sir C., 170; Laveleye, Baron E. L. V. de, 152; Lavigerie, Card., 202; Lawrence, Gen. Sir A., 156; Lees, Sir J., 178; Leith, Gen. R. W. D., 178; Leitrim, Earl of, 172; Lemoine, J. E., 211; Lennox, Lord A. F. C. G., 155; Lennox, Lady A. G., 212; Lenthall, F. K., 156; Lethbridge, Adm. T. B., 212; Lewis, C. J., 157; Lichfield, Earl of, 152; Lindsay, Hon. C., 157; Longfellow, Rev. S., 200; Longman, Rt. Rev. Mgr. T. T., 211; Longstaff, G. D., 197; Low, Lady, 190; Lowndes, R. W. S., 175; Lusignan, Archbp. C. N. B., 204; Lyon, Maj. W., 172

MACBAIN, Hon. Sir J., 203; Macdonald, Dow. Lady, 173; MacGregor, Mr. J., 181; Mackenzie, Sir M., 161; Mackenzie, Adm. J. F. C., 153; Macleod, Sir G. H. B., 192; Maisey, Gen. F. C., 195; Malatesta, Prince, 210; Manchester, Duke of, 191; Manning, Card., 145; March, Maj.-Gen. W. H., 152; Marinico, X., 201; Markham, S., 179; Marlborough, Duke of, 204; Marriott, Gen. H., 200; Martel, M., 169; Martin, Maj.-Gen. W. R., 212; Maxwell, Gen. Sir G. V., 153; Maxwell, Gen. H. H., 176; May, Rt. Hon. G. A. C., 190; Mayne, Rear-Adm. R. C., 176; M'Carthy, J. G., 195; M'Cree, Rev. G. W., 205; Mecklenburgh Schwerin, Dow. Grand Duchess A. of, 173; Medley, J., 196; Meigs, Maj.-Gen. M. C., 151; Meldon, C. H., 175; Melville, A., 156; Mermillod, Card., 163; Merz, Dr. K. S. von, 202; Metcalfe, W. J., 210; M'Mahon, Gen. Sir T. W., 155; Monck, Vicountess, 178; Montjan, A. M. de, 176; Morfew, "Granny," 169; Morgan, Gen. W. H., 205; Morgan, Dr. D. L., 210; Morier, V., 176; Morley, Col. Sir F. B., 173; Mountcashell, Countess of, 154; Mozley, Rev. A., 169; Müller, C. L., 154; Müller, Lieut.-Gen. K. F., 197; Mundy, Maj. Sir R. M., 170; Munro, Rt. Rev. Mgr. A., 206; Muny, H. G. de, 198; Murray, J., 171; Musgrave, Rev. W. P., 172

NELSON, Capt. C. G., 172; Nelson, R. H., 212; Nelson, T., 201; Nettleship, R. L., 191; Newman, Sir L., 212; Nieuwerkerke, Comte E. de, 154; Nieuwenhove, Baron L. de, 190; Nisbet, Rev. J. M., 195; Noble, Maj.-Gen. W. H., 176; Nugee, Rev. G., 200; Nugent, Sir G. E., 175

O'MALLEY, Sir W., 155; Osborn, Sir G. R., 153; Osborne, Gen. C. O. C., 190; Owen, Sir R., 208; Oxenden, Rt. Rev. A., 163

PAGET, Sir G., 157; Paget, T. T., 201; Palmer, Sir G., 162; Parker, Lieut.-Col. W., 157; Patrick, A., 190; Pears,

OBITUARY, *continued*.

Maj.-Gen. Sir T. T., 200; Pearson, Gen. T. H., 173; Peel, Lieut.-Gen. J., 204; Pelly, Sir L., 171; Petersen, C., 204; Phillimore, Dow. Lady, 155; Phillips, Rev. G., 162; Philpott, H., 144; Pierrepont, Hon. E., 164; Pinchard, G. H., 186; Poe, W. T., 162; Pope, Gen. J., 197; Portarlington, Earl of, 211; Porter, Maj.-Gen. W., 176; Potter, R., 151; Powell, Vice-Adm. R. A., 211; Power, Sir R. C., 176; Primrose, Gen. J. M., 205; Pycroft, Sir T., 157

RADSTOCK, Lady, 210; Ramsay, Com. J. D., 155; Ramsay, J., 155; Rangabé, A. R., 157; Rawson, W. H., 185; Rayer, W. C., 153; Redhouse, Sir J., 151; Reeves, Rt. Rev. W., 153; Reid, F. N., 185; Renan, E., 198; Revelstoke, Lady, 201; Reynell, C. W., 154; Richards, J. B., 172; Riddell, Sir W. B., 191; Riddell, F. H., 157; Ritchie, Hon. Sir W. J., 197; Robertson, C. C., 176; Robertson, G. C., 197; Robson, Hon. J., 179; Rodwell, B. B. H., 162; Romilly, H. H., 186; Ronger, F., 203; Ros, Lady de, 169; Ross, Gen. Sir C. C. G., 178; Ross, Rev. R. S., 168; Ross-Christian, Mrs. C. G., 191; Rouner, Prof. J., 196; Rousset, C., 201; Roxburghe, Duke of, 201; Rugge-Price, Sir A. J., 152; Russell, Lord A. J. E., 172; Russell, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W., 170

SADDLER, J., 170; Sale-Barker, Mrs., 175; Salt, Sir W. H., 185; Salvator, Archduke K., 154; San-Bon, Adm. P. di, 205; Sandeman, Col. Sir R. G., 157; Sandford, Sir H. B., 157; Sandhurst, Dow. Lady, 152; Sankey, Gen. W., 204; Sawyer, Lieut.-Gen. C., 152; Saxony, Duke of, 152; Schütz, Dr. C., 197; Schwatka, Lieut. F., 203; Scott, Maj.-Gen. E. W. G., 151; Scott, B., 154; Sharpe, Vice-Adm. P. R., 205; Shaw, Maj.-Gen. G., 201; Shea, Lieut. M., 162; Sherbrooke, Viscount, 184; Siemens, Dr. W., 210; Simeoni, Card. G., 154; Sinclair, J., 153; Skene, Mr. W. F., 189; Smith, Most Rev. Dr. W., 170; Smith, Adm. W. S., 210; Spurgeon, Rev. C. H., 149; Stafford-Jerningham, A. F. F., 163; Stainton, H. T., 210; Stairs, Capt., 177; Steinthal, Dr. M., 200; Stocks, L., 173; Stoddart, Adm. J., 176; Strafford, Dow. Countess of, 178; Straubenzee, Gen. Sir C. T. van, 190; Straubenzee, Col. H. van, 177; Stroud, Adm. H., 205; Stuart, Gen. C., 196; Sutherland, Duke of, 197; Sverdrup, J., 163; Swinburn, Prof. W., 202

TATE, A. N., 186; Taunton, Lady, 196; Taylor, J. R., 211; Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, 142; Teynham, Lord, 186; Thibandier, Mgr., 153; Thomas, Rt. Rev. M., 170; Thomas, A. G., 170; Thompson, Adm. T. P., 169; Thompson, T. C., 198; Thomson, J., 175; Thurston, Maj. J. W., 175; Tillett, J. H., 157; Tollemache, Hon.

OBITUARY, *continued*.

A. G., 154; Townsend, J., 211; Trapani, Comte de, 197; Trollope, T. A., 204; Tussaud, J., 192

UNDERHILL, J., 186; Upcher, H. P., 171

VALETTE, Marq. de la, 186; Vanderbilt, W. H., 176; Vanderbyl, P., 175; Vansittart-Neale, E., 196; Villiers, Col. the Hon. G., 153; Vit, A. de, 192; Vyner, Lady M. G., 185

WALLACE, Lieut.-Col. Sir W. T. F. A., 157; Waller, Gen. Sir G. H., 162; Waller, Sir T. W., 157; Wallis, Adm. Sir P., 159; Walshe, W. H., 211; Wardle, H., 162; Watson, J. D., 152; Watson, J. F., 187; Watts, Col. T. H., 198; Whichcote, Sir T., 154; Whiffin, J. G., 153; Whitman, W., 167; Whitley, E., 154; Whittier, J. G., 192; Wigram, J. R., 190; Wild, J., 203; Wilder, Rev. J., 190; Williams, Rt. Rev. J. W., 172; Williams, M., 209; Williams, W. M., 205; Wilson, Sir D., 188; Wingfield, Sir C. J., 156; Winmarleigh, Lord, 179; Winterbotham, A. B., 196; Wolff, Prof. A., 185; Wolverton, Dow. Lady, 171; Wood, F. J., 156; Wood, N., 211; Wood, W. A., 154; Woolner, T., 199; Wordsworth, Bp., 207; Wurtemberg, Dow. Queen of, 202; Wyse, W. B., 210

ZERFFI, G. G., 157

ORIENTAL Congress, London, 55

"ORME," Duke of Westminster's horse, poisoned, 24

"ORMONDE," sold for 30,000*l.*, 65

O'SHEA Will Case, settled, 18

OXFORD Commemoration, honorary degrees conferred, 37

— term, commencement of, postponed, 4

PANCRAS, St., Liberal Unionist Club, alarm of fire, 11

PANGHINA Muda, murders two Australian explorers, 21

PARLIAMENT.—OPENING of [18], 9. QUEEN'S SPEECH [124]; Easter recess [52]; reassembling [59]; Whitsuntide [93]; reassembling [105]; prorogued [106], 39; Ministry, resignation of the [137]; the new [137]; Recess [140]

PARLIAMENT, Houses of, ceremony of "testing the standards," 20

PARLIAMENT-HILL Fields, buried treasure found, 50

PARLIAMENTARY SPEECHES:—

ARGYLL, Duke of, at Leeds [97]. ASQUITH, Mr., on the vote of want of confidence [127], 50; on the use of Trafalgar Square [157], 63; at the City Liberal Club [164]; Reform Union [176]

BALFOUR, Mr. A. J., on the Irish Local Government Bill [21], [23], [24], [89], 11; at the Constitutional Club [26], 10; on Welsh Disestablishment [32]; small holdings [33]; announces dissolution of Parliament, 35; the

PARLIAMENTARY SPEECHES, *cont.*

Private Procedure Bill [47]; at the Conservative Club [54]; the Merchant Taylors' Co. [55]; on the Women's Franchise Bill [61]; the Clergy Discipline Bill [62]; on the improved condition of Ireland [70]; at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner [76]; on future legislation [94]; at Northwich [114]; Leeds [114]; Manchester [114]; reply to Mr. Gladstone [132]; on bimetallism [150], 65; at Edinburgh [156], 67; Haddington [161]; Sheffield [173]. BARTON, Mr. D., on Lord Salisbury's administration [126]. CAMERON, Dr., on Scotch Disestablishment [91], 31. CANTERBURY, Archbp. of, on the Clergy Discipline Bill [39]. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr., Pension Scheme [6]; on Egyptian affairs [19]; on the Irish Local Government Bill [25], [86]; at Westminster [30]; on Miners' Eight Hours Bill [40]; at the Liberal Union Club [44]; on Home Rule [53]; at Birmingham [66], [93], [108], [115]; on labour questions [94]; at Coventry [115]; on the Opposition policy [134]; the hours of labour [142]; his article in the *Nineteenth Century* [151]-[155]. CHAPLIN, Mr., at Ely [7]; on small holdings [32], 11. CLARK, Dr., on "Home Rule all round" [63], 25. CLARKE, Sir E., on Welsh Disestablishment [32]. COURTNEY, Mr., in Cornwall [149]. DEVONSHIRE, Duke of, letter to the *Times* [4]; at Westminster [30]; Derby [58]; at the Women's Liberal Unionist Association [73]; Glasgow [80]; Bath [115]; on the policy of the Opposition [125]. DILKE, Sir C., on Foreign Affairs [145]. DILLON, Mr., at the Irish National Federation [185], 52. ELCHO, Lord, on the payment of members [46]; adjourning for Derby Day [92]. FENWICK, Mr., on the payment of members [46], 18. FOSTER, Sir W., on the duration of Parliaments, 21. FOWLER, Mr. H., at Plymouth [12]; on Home Rule [57]. GEORGE, Mr. L., on the Clergy Discipline Bill [62]. GLADSTONE, Mr., letter to Mr. Maden [3]; on small holdings [33]; the Mombasa Railway [41]; Welsh Land Tenure Bill [46]; the Indian Councils Bill [48]; letter on the Women's Franchise Bill [60], 24; the Clergy Discipline Bill [62]; at the Memorial Hall [83], 32; on the Local Government Bill [88]; Non-conformist appeal [102], 37; address to the electors of Midlothian [109], 37, 39; at Chester [112]; Glasgow [113]; Gorebridge [113]; criticisms on the policy of the Government [130]-[132]; his new Cabinet [137]; in Wales [143], 57; and the Welsh Landlords [148]. GOSCHEN, Mr., at Epsom [35]; on the Mombasa Rail-

PARLIAMENTARY SPEECHES, *cont.*

way [41]; at West Islington [45]; on the Budget [49]-[52], [65], 22; at Newton Abbot [94]; Portsmouth [115]; on the defence of the Ministry [128]; at the United Club [164]. GRAHAM, Mr. C., suspended, 27. HAMILTON, Lord G., on the Navy Estimates [43]. HARCOURT, Sir W., at Southampton [12]; on the Address [18]; the prospects of the General Election, 26; on the Irish Local Government Bill [24]; at Whitechapel [29]; on Welsh Disestablishment [32]; at Blackheath [38]; Ringwood [56]; on the Budget [65]; at Bristol [71]; Braintree [82]; Derby [116]. HEALY, Mr., on the Irish Local Government Bill [87]. HICKS-BEACH, Sir M., at Bristol [2], [12]; on the case of John Hood [48]. JACKSON, Mr., on the Irish Educational Bill [33], 12; Local Government Bill [37]. JAMES, Sir H., at Rawtenstall [5]; on the Rossendale Election [26]. KIMBERLEY, Lord, at the Guildhall [159]; on the Indian Currency Act, 59; deputation of the Anti-Opium Society [159], 68. LABOUCHERE, Mr., his exclusion from the Cabinet [138]. M'CARTHY, Mr. J., on Home Rule [129], [169]. MATTHEWS, Mr., on Shop Hours Bill [40]. MORLEY, Mr. J., at Newcastle [12], [107], [116], [166], 8; on Egyptian affairs [19]; the Irish Local Government Bill [23]; at the National Liberal Club, 27; Reading [35]; Sale [54]; on the labour interest [67]; at Huddersfield [78]; Exeter [96]; Accrington [96]; letter to Mr. M'Carthy [144], [187], 59. O'BRIEN, Mr. W., on the Irish Local Government Bill [86]. PEEL, Mr., re-elected Speaker [123], 49. REDMOND, Mr. J., his Home Rule Amendment, 10; on the settlement of the Irish question [129]; the Irish demands [147]. REED, Sir E., letter on Home Rule [168]. RIPON, Lord, at the Eighty Club [166]. RITCHIE, Mr., on "Home Rule all round" [63]. ROBERTSON, Mr., on the law of conspiracy [46]. ROLLIT, Sir A., on the Women's Franchise Bill [61]. ROSEBERY, Lord, at Edinburgh [74], [107]; Birmingham [79]; the Reform Club [176]; letter to the British East Africa Co., 59; at the National Liberal Club, 74. RUSSELL, Sir G., on the County and Borough Councils Bill [63]. RUSSELL, Mr. T. W., on "one man one vote" [65]. SALISBURY, Lord, at Exeter [9]-[12], 7; Primrose League [68], 27; Hastings [76], 30; on Uganda [104]; address "to the electors of the United Kingdom" [110], 39; on the reticence of the Liberal peers [124]; Constitutional Revision [155]; addresses the

PARLIAMENTARY SPEECHES, cont.
 Nonconformists [159], 67. **SEXTON**, Mr., on the Irish Local Government Bill [85]. **SHAW-LEFEVRE**, Mr., on the Plural Voting Abolition Bill [65]. **SMITH**, Mr. S., on Welsh Disestablishment [32], 12. **STANHOPE**, Mr., on the Army Estimates [42]; the Wantage Committee report [105]. **STANSFELD**, Mr., on registration [91].
TREVELYAN, Sir G., at Kennington, 8; Glasgow [142]; Bristol [162].
WEBSTER, Mr. G. R., on the illiterate voter [65].
PASTEUR, M., his 70th birthday, 78.
PEACE Congress, Berne, 54.
PEARCY, Lieut., and companions, reach St. John's, Newfoundland, 56.
PERSIA.—Teheran, tobacco monopoly, abolition of the, demanded, 1; monopoly abandoned, 2; instructions to the Bank, 29.
PERUZZI, Commandatore, recovers his coat, 53.
PFEIFFER, Dr., claims discovery of the influenza bacillus, 2.
PILGRIMS at Tower Hill, 55.
PLAYFAIR, Sir L., peerage conferred [137], 52.
POLYNESIA.—**GARDINER** and Nassau groups, annexation of [383]. **HAWAII**, general election [383]. **SAMOA**, unsettled condition of [383].
POOR Law, Royal Commission appointed, 78.
POPE, the, his encyclical, 26, 44.
PORTAL, Sir G., British Commission to Uganda, 71.
PORTUGAL.—**BONDHOLDERS**, decision, on foreign, 35; Budget [293], 14; deficit, 7. **CORTES**, opening of the [291]. **ELECTION**, general [294], 64. **HERSENT** affair [293]. **LISBON Harbour**, works suspended, 44. **MARTIUS**, Sen. O., resignation [293]; Ministry, collapse of the [291]; the new [292], 5. **PRESS**, announcement about British fleet, 69. **TARIFF Bill** [292].
 — King and Queen of, visit Madrid [290], 69.
Post Office, the General, dismissal of two sorters, 45.
PRESS controversy [14]-[17]; opinions on the Irish Local Government Bill [25].
PRICE, Rev. B., Master of Pembroke College, 4.
PRIMROSE League meeting [68], 27.
PUERTO Cortez attacked by revolutionists, 30.
QUEEN Victoria, letter to the Home Secretary [3], 6; leaves Windsor for Costebelle, 17; receives Crimean sailors, 21; reaches Darmstadt, 25; at Port Victoria, 26; visits Aldershot, 39; holds an Investiture at Windsor, 71.
QUEENSLAND.—**FINANCE** [378]. **GRIFFITH**, Sir S., on the employment of coloured labour [377], 30. **SCHEME** of division [377], 62.

RACES.—**ASCOT**, 36. **CHESTER Cup**, 28. **CITY and Suburban Handicap**, 21. **DONCASTER**, 55. **DONCASTER Cup**, 56. **ENGLISH and French Eight-oar Race**, 61. **EPSOM**, 21, 32, 33. **GOODWOOD**, 47. **GRAND Prix de Paris**, 35. **HENLEY Regatta**, 41. **KEMPTON Park**, 29. **LEICESTERSHIRE Royal Handicap**, 58. **LIVERPOOL**, 18, 68. **MANCHESTER**, 58. **NEWMARKET**, 26, 27, 30, 61, 64. **ROYAL Yacht Squadron Regatta**, 48, 50. **SANDOWN Park**, 44. **SCULLING Race**, 26. **UNIVERSITY Boat Race**, 22. **WATERLOO Cup**, 12. **YORK**, 53.
RADETZKY, Field-Marshal, monument unveiled, 24.
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—**ALANFIELD and Cambria Railway**, 56; **Alcmena-Torres Novas Railway**, 57; **Birmingham Station**, 31; **Bishopsgate Station**, 35; **Brussels, Northern Railway Station**, 53; **Cannon Street**, 2; **Clapham Junction Station**, 52; **Clever, Ohio**, 29; **Esholt Junction**, 34; **Lancaster City**, 58; **Leman Street Station**, 52; **Melton Mowbray**, 46; **Orient express**, 44; **Osage City, Kansas**, 57; **Pacific Coast express**, 27; **Shreve, Ohio**, 58; **Thirsk**, 66.
 — **Algecira and Rhonda** opened, 71.
 — **bridge over the Nile** opened, 27.
 — **Congress, St. Petersburg**, 53.
 — **East to West**, first sod turned, 34.
 — **Great Western**, last broad gauge train, 30.
RAINHILL, discovery of bodies, 16.
"REPULSE," H.M.S., launched at Pembroke, 13.
RHODES, Mr. C., on the development of Mashonaland, 72.
ROBERTS, Gen. Sir F., peerage conferred, 1; inspects the Ghoorkas, 20.
ROSEBURY, Lord, on his election to the County Council, 3; resigns the Chairmanship, 39; Garter conferred, 62.
ROUMANIA.—**ELECTION**, general [267]. **FERDINAND**, Crown Prince, betrothal [268]; Bill for granting an allowance, 74. **KING** of, visits England [267], 39. **TRADE** returns [267]. **ZAPPA** will, dispute with Greece [268], 62.
ROWTON, Lord, his buildings opened, 75.
ROYAL Agricultural Society's Show, Warwick, 37.
 — **Naval Fund**, first meeting, 76.
 — **"OAK," H.M.S.**, launched, 67.
 — **Portuguese Steam Navigation Co.** suspend payment, 53.
 — **Society**, presentation of medals, 72.
RURAL Labourers' League, Westminster [30].
RUSSIA.—**ASTRAKHAN**, decree emancipating the Kalmucks, 37. **BUDGET** [241]. **CEREALS**, export of, prohibition withdrawn, 36; cholera [240], 41, 65; **Czar at Kiel** [245], 33. **DISTRESS**, causes of the [239]. **ESTIMATES** [242]. **HOSTILITY to Bulgaria** [244]; **Hubbervil, M.**, resignation, 8. **JEWISH artisans**, orders to, 75. **NAVY** [243]. **PAMIRS**, expedition to the [243]. **RECRUITS**, number of [245];

RUSSIA, *continued*.

religious persecutions [241]; revolutionary leaflets [241]; riots [240], 43.
 VISCHNEGRADZKY, M., resignation [242], 57; Vladivostock, English man-of-war ordered to, 58

SALISBURY, Lord, deputation from the London Trades Council [73], 28; tenders his resignation, 50

— Marchioness, order of Victoria and Albert conferred, 48

SALVATION Army at Eastbourne, 1, 3, 7; decision in favour, 5; reception to "Gen." Booth, 10

SAMARCAND, outbreak of cholera, 38

SANITARY Conference, Venice, 2, 6

SAVERNAKE case, decision, 50

SAXONY, Prince George of, circular on the cruelty in the German Army, 7

SCARLET fever, epidemic of, in London, 39; number of cases, 59

"SCHLESISCHE ZEITUNG," 150th anniversary, 2

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, Princess Christian of, holds a drawing-room, 29

SCIENCE, Retrospect of:

ASTRONOMY, 123

BIOLOGY, 131

CHEMISTRY, 129

GEOGRAPHY, 137

GEOLOGY, 135

METEOROLOGY, 126

PHYSICS, 127

SCOTLAND.—CROFTERS' Commission, appointment of a new [179], 71.
 EDINBURGH, General Assemblies, result of the meetings [179]

SELWIN-IBBETSON, Sir H., peerage conferred, 31

SERRA, dervishes attack the village of, 28

SERVIA.—CABINET, programme of the new [266]. ELECTION, general [267].
 PASITCH Ministry, resignation [266]

SHAW-LEFEVRE, Mr., interview with the unemployed, 71

SHELLEY Centenary, Horsham, 49

SHIPPING DISASTERS. — "ALVA" sinks, 46; "Anglia" capsizes, 53; "Bokhara" wrecked on a sand-bank, 61; British steamer blows up, 35; "Camiola" strikes on a reef, 60; "Childwall" and "Nordland," collision, 1; "City of Chicago" goes ashore, 40; "Eider" stranded, 7; "Hoche" and "Maréchal Canrobert," collision, 42; H.M.S. "Howe" grounds on a reef, 66; "Mona Isle" goes ashore, 55; "Nubian" runs upon a rock, 76; "Prince Bandouin" runs against the Admiralty Pier, 7; "Ravenna" and "Chishima," collision, 71; "Roumania" wrecked, 65; "Solinoes" strikes on a rock, 30; two steamers, collision, 49; H.M.S. "Victoria" goes ashore, 7; H.M.S. "Wasp" strikes on a rock, 51; "Western Reserve" breaks in two, 54; "Wurtemberg" and the "Friedrich Karl," collision, 57

SITTINGBOURNE, outbreak of foot and mouth disease, 10

SKATING contests, Christiania, 13

SMITH, Mr. Justice A. L., Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal, 35

SMITHFIELD, London Central Markets, opened, 35

SNOWSTORMS, England, 10

SOCIALIST Congress, Marseilles, 58

SPAIN.—ANARCHIST plots [287]. BARCELONA, disturbances [287], 34; Bilbao, strike [285], 6; Budget [285], [288]; Burgos Cathedral, attempt to assassinate a priest, 47. CANOVAS, Sen., resignation [290], 73; Columbus *fêtes* [289]; Cortes, opening of [284]; Cubas, Marq. de, reforms the municipality, 70. ELECTIONS [289]. GRANADA, disturbances [289], 66. LIBERAL Ministry, the new [291], 74. MADRID, dynamitards arrested, 20; disturbances [289]; Protestant Chapel, protest against the opening of the new, 77; Stock Exchange, members refuse to transact business, 40; strike [287], 37, 41; Ministry, difficulties of the [286]. QUEEN Regent and King, at Huelva, 61. SAGASTA, Sen., Pres. [291]; Socialism, spread of [286]. TARRAGONA, mutiny in the convict prison, 69. XERES, Anarchist outbreak [284], 3, 9

SPEECHES, *vide* Parliamentary Speeches
 "SPINNING House Case," verdict, 18

SPURGEON, Mr., lying in state and funeral, 9

STAMDFELD, amber mines flooded, 10

STRIKES.—Coal hewers and pitmen, concluded, 33; Coal Porters' Union, 2; coal trade, averted, 2; cotton spinners, 66; engineer fitters, 5; miners, 15, 43, 78; pitmen, 19

SUN spots, discovery of, 9

SUPPLY, Committee of [91], [105]

SWEDEN.—BOSTRÖM Ministry, policy [303]. CONSTITUTIONAL conflict with Norway [304]. *Folkriksdag*, plan for a [307]; Franchise Reform Bill [304]. MALMOE, Labourers' Congress [306]; Military Reform Bill [304], [305]. RIKSDAG, *urtima* session [305]. SAVINGS Bank Bill [304]. TARIFF Laws [303].

SWITZERLAND. — COMMERCIAL relations with Italy and France [282], 77. EXTRADITION question [281]. GATRE, guillotined, 17; Geneva, Lake of, steamer blows up, 42. LUCERNE, one hundredth anniversary of the massacre of the Swiss Guards, 49. SOCIALIST defeats [281]. TICINO, Elections [280]; Tessinese Constitution, the new [280]

SYNAGOGUE, The Hambro', closed, 67

TASMANIA. — BUDGET [380]. HOBART, Scientific Association, meeting [380]. LAUNCESTON, exhibition [380]

TATE, Mr. H., accepts offer of the site of Milbank Prison, 72

TEMPERATURE low in England, 10

TENNYSON, Lord, death, 61; funeral, 61

THOMSON, Sir W., peerage conferred, 1

THUNDERSTORM, Oil City, Pennsylvania, 33

TICHBORNE, Sir H., fined, 74
 "TIMES," The, on the result of the General Election, 16
 TOKIO, charges against the President and Judges, 47
 TORNADOES.—Minnesota, State of, 36; States of the Union, N. W., 20
 TRADES' Union Congress, Glasgow [141], 55
 TRAFALGAR Square, first meeting in [158], 67, 68
 TREBIZOND, persons break through the sanitary cordon, 49
 TURKEY. — SUCCESSFUL negotiations [270]

"UMBRIA" reaches New York, 78

UNEMPLOYED, midnight procession of the, 72; Royal Commission of inquiry [177]

UNITED STATES.—Acts passed [345], [346], 23; Alabama, conference of negroes [352]; Morgan County, attempt to rob a freight car, 22. BEHRING Sea Arbitration [346], 13, 68; Blaine, Mr., resignation [357]. CARNEGIE & Co., Messrs., ironworks, riots [350]. CHICAGO, Democratic Convention [355], 37; "World's Fair" dedication [354], 63; cholera, quarantine enforced, 54; "Corion" seizes British sealers, 37. FOREIGN trade [357]; Forster, Mr. J. W., Secretary of State [357], 39. HARRISON, Pres., attitude towards the Chilean Government [348]; Message [356], 6. IDAHO strike [351], 43; peace restored, 45; Immigration Bill [349]. KANSAS, Coffeyville, Dalton gang attempt to rob, 60. LOUISVILLE, attempts to burn the city, 23. MINISTER returns to Italy, 29; Mississippi River, highest point registered, 29, 35. NEW YORK Central Railroad, attempt to rifle a car, 11; Columbian celebrations [352], 61, 63; Episcopalian Cathedral, corner-stone laid, 78; Military parade [352, 61; Stock Exchange, interference with business, 2; telephone opened, 63. PITTSBURG, warrants issued, 76; Presidential election [355], [356], 34, 67. REVENUE [357]. SILVER Bills [349], 18, 19, 43; Souvenir silver coins [350]; Strikes [351], 17, 51, 52. UTAH, discovery of gold-field, 77. WAR Department adopts the magazine rifle, 57; Workmen's riots [351]; Wyoming, Riverside, encounter between "rustlers" and officers, 22

VALMY, Battle of, centenary, 57

VANE, Mr. H. de V., establishes his claim to the Barony of Barnard, 32

VAUGHAN, Dr., Archbp. of Westminster, 17; enthroned, 27; invested with the pallium, 51

VERAGUA, Duke of, Spanish Commissioner at Chicago, 75

VLAND, Lieut. J., received at the French Academy, 21

VICTORIA.—BANKS and Institutions, collapse of [372], [374]; Berry, Sir G., his fiscal scheme [373]. ELECTION, general [373], 24. HIGINBOTHAM, Mr., death [376]. MINISTRY, reconstructed [372]; Munro, Mr., Agent-Gen. in London [372]; charge against [375]. PARLIAMENT, the New [373]; Pearson, Mr. C., Secretary to the Agent-Gen. [375]. RAILWAY Companies, controversy [374]; Revenue [376]

VICTORIA Channel lighthouse struck by a steamer, 69

VOLCANOES.—Etna, Mt., 43; Gunona Awa, 33; Hawaii, 75; Vesuvius, Mt., 34

VOLUNTEER manœuvres, 23

— Officers, decorations conferred, 69

VULKOVITCH, Dr., death, 12

WALES, Prince of, at Warwick, 37

— Prince George of, Duke of York, 31

Walmer Castle, heirlooms presented by Mr. F. Smith, 24

WALSALL Anarchists arrested, 2; sentenced, 20

WALTER v. Steinkopff, decision, 33

WATERSPOUT bursts over Fünfkirchen, Hungary, 28

WATSON, Mr. W., conveyed to a lunatic asylum, 74

WELSH Disestablishment Committee, Shrewsbury [123]

WEST INDIES.—BAHAMA Islands, telegraph cable [362]. BARBADOES, population [362]. CUBA Budget [362]; Franchise extended [362]. HAYTI, Hippolyte, Pres., attempt to assassinate [362]. JAMAICA, trade [362]. SAN DOMINGO, Heureaux, Pres., re-elected [362]

WHEAT, the lowest price, 59

WHITE, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. S., Commander-in-Chief in India, 71

WINES, sale of, 31

WINSFORD, serious riot, 54

WIRRAL Railway, first sod cut, 63

WOMEN'S Emancipation Union, Birmingham, 64

— Suffrage Bill, meeting in support of the, 25

WOOLWICH Arsenal, discovery of gun-powder, 26

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